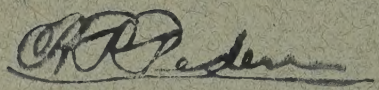
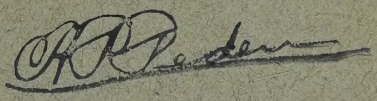
THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE YEAR BOOK

Ernest H. Cherrington

1919





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The

Anti-Saloon League Year Book

1919

An Encyclopedia of Facts and Figures Dealing With the Liquor Traffic and the Temperance Reform

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Compiled and Edited by

ERNEST HURST CHERRINGTON

Editor of The American Issue

This book has been adopted by the National Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America and is the Official Anti-Saloon League Year Book

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PRICE, POSTPAID

Paper Bound, 50c. *Cloth Bound, 75c.*

Published by

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

The American Issue Press

WESTERVILLE, OHIO

CALENDAR

1919

JANUARY

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THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIFIED BY THE NECESSARY THIRTY-SIX STATES JANUARY 16, 1919, OPERATIVE JANUARY 16, 1920

ARTICLE XVIII.

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the Legislatures of the several states, as provided by the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

FRANK L. POLK

Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That the Congress of the United States at the second session, Sixty-Fifth Congress, begun at Washington on the third day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, passed a Resolution in the words and figures following, to-wit:

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several states as provided by the constitution:

"ARTICLE ——

"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several states, as provided by the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress."

And further, that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, provided as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the states of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

And further, that the states whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of section 205 of the revised statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1919.

FRANK L. POLK,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Seal.]

RATIFICATION OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

The following table gives in order the states that had ratified the National Prohibition amendment prior to March 1, 1919:

	STATE	Senate				House			
(1)	Mississippi	Jan.	8, 1918,	28	to 5	Jan.	8, 1918,	93	to 3
(2)	Virginia	Jan.	10, 1918,	30	to 8	Jan.	11, 1918,	84	to 13
(3)	Kentucky	Jan.	14, 1918,	28	to 6	Jan.	14, 1918,	66	to 10
(4)	South Carolina	Jan.	18, 1918,	28	to 6	Jan.	28, 1918,	66	to 29
(5)	North Dakota	Jan.	25, 1918,	43	to 2	Jan.	25, 1918,	96	to 10
(6)	Maryland	Feb.	13, 1918,	18	to 7	Feb.	8, 1918,	58	to 36
(7)	Montana	Feb.	19, 1918,	35	to 2	Feb.	18, 1918,	77	to 8
(8)	Texas	Feb.	28, 1918,	15	to 7	Mar.	4, 1918,	72	to 30
(9)	Delaware	Mar.	18, 1918,	13	to 3	Mar.	14, 1918,	27	to 6
(10)	South Dakota†	Mar.	19, 1918,	43	to 0	Mar.	20, 1918,	86	to 0
(11)	Massachusetts	Apr.	2, 1918,	27	to 12	Mar.	26, 1918,	145	to 91
(12)	Arizona	May	23, 1918,	17	to 0	May	24, 1918,	29	to 3
(13)	Georgia	June	26, 1918,	34	to 2	June	26, 1918,	129	to 24
(14)	Louisiana	Aug.	6, 1918,	21	to 20	Aug.	8, 1918,	69	to 41
(15)	Florida	Nov.	27, 1918,	25	to 2	Nov.	27, 1918,	61	to 3
(16)	Michigan*	Jan.	2, 1919,	30	to 0	Jan.	2, 1919,	88	to 3
(17)	Ohio	Jan.	7, 1919,	20	to 12	Jan.	7, 1919,	85	to 30
(18)	Oklahoma	Jan.	7, 1919,	43	to 0	Jan.	7, 1919,	90	to 8
(19)	Maine	Jan.	8, 1919,	29	to 0	Jan.	8, 1919,	122	to 20
(20)	Idaho†	Jan.	8, 1919,	38	to 0	Jan.	7, 1919,	62	to 0
(21)	West Virginia	Jan.	9, 1919,	26	to 0	Jan.	9, 1919,	78	to 3
(22)	West Virginia	Jan.	13, 1919,	42	to 0	Jan.	13, 1919,	90	to 0
(23)	Tennessee	Jan.	9, 1919,	28	to 2	Jan.	13, 1919,	81	to 2
(24)	California	Jan.	10, 1919,	24	to 15	Jan.	13, 1919,	48	to 28
(25)	Indiana	Jan.	13, 1919,	41	to 6	Jan.	14, 1919,	87	to 11
(26)	Illinois	Jan.	8, 1919,	30	to 15	Jan.	14, 1919,	84	to 66
(27)	Arkansas	Jan.	14, 1919,	34	to 0	Jan.	13, 1919,	93	to 2
(28)	North Carolina	Jan.	10, 1919,	49	to 0	Jan.	14, 1919,	93	to 10
(29)	Alabama	Jan.	14, 1919,	23	to 11	Jan.	14, 1919,	64	to 34
(30)	Kansas†	Jan.	14, 1919,	39	to 0	Jan.	14, 1919,	121	to 0
(31)	Oregon	Jan.	15, 1919,	30	to 0	Jan.	14, 1919,	53	to 3
(32)	Iowa	Jan.	15, 1919,	42	to 7	Jan.	15, 1919,	86	to 13
(33)	Utah†	Jan.	15, 1919,	16	to 0	Jan.	14, 1919,	43	to 0
(34)	Colorado	Jan.	15, 1919,	34	to 1	Jan.	15, 1919,	63	to 2
(35)	New Hampshire	Jan.	15, 1919,	19	to 4	Jan.	15, 1919,	221	to 131
(36)	Nebraska	Jan.	13, 1919,	31	to 1	Jan.	16, 1919,	98	to 0
(37)	Missouri	Jan.	16, 1919,	22	to 10	Jan.	16, 1919,	104	to 36
(38)	Wyoming†	Jan.	16, 1919,	26	to 0	Jan.	16, 1919,	52	to 0
(39)	Wisconsin	Jan.	16, 1919,	19	to 11	Jan.	17, 1919,	58	to 35
(40)	Minnesota	Jan.	16, 1919,	49	to 11	Jan.	17, 1919,	93	to 35
(41)	New Mexico	Jan.	20, 1919,	12	to 4	Jan.	16, 1919,	45	to 1
(42)	Nevada	Jan.	21, 1919,	14	to 1	Jan.	20, 1919,	33	to 3
(43)	Vermont	Jan.	16, 1919,	26	to 3	Jan.	29, 1919,	155	to 58
(44)	New York	Jan.	29, 1919,	27	to 24	Jan.	23, 1919,	81	to 66
(45)	Pennsylvania	Feb.	25, 1919,	29	to 16	Feb.	4, 1919,	110	to 93

*Repassed in House to correct error January 23.
†Unanimous in both Houses.
Total Senate vote—1,288 for to 213 against—86 per cent dry.
Total House vote—3,739 for to 934 against—80 per cent dry.

Prohibition of the Manufacture, Sale, Transportation and Importation of Intoxicating Liquors

The Anti-Saloon League of America launched its campaign for National Prohibition at the Fifteenth national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America, held at Columbus, Ohio, November 10-13, 1913.

On December 10, 1913, a Committee of One Thousand, organized by the Anti-Saloon League of America, together with a similar committee organized by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, marched to the east front of the Capitol at Washington and formally and officially presented to the members of Congress the proposed resolution calling for a Prohibition amendment to the constitution of the United States. This proposed measure was delivered into the hands of United States Senator Morris Sheppard for introduction into the United States Senate and Congressman Richmond P. Hobson for introduction into the national House of Representatives. The measure was introduced by Mr. Hobson in the House of Representatives on December 11, 1913, and a similar resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator Sheppard. The measure was referred to the Judiciary Committee in the House and to the Judiciary Committee in the Senate. The House Judiciary Committee reported the measure back to the House of Representatives without recommendation, thus placing on the calendar of the national House of Representatives for the first time in the history of the nation, a resolution calling for the submission of a National Prohibition amendment to the Legislatures of the several states.

This bill remained on the House calendar over until the third session of the Sixty-Third Congress, which convened in December, 1914. On December 22, 1914, through the adoption of a special rule presented by the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, the Hobson Joint Resolution came up as a special order, and after eight hours of debate, was placed on its final passage. All amendments presented in the interest of enemies of the measure were voted down by substantial majorities, a few minor amendments presented by Mr. Hobson on behalf of the friends of the measure were adopted, after which the final vote was taken, resulting in 197 votes in favor of the measure to 189 votes against it. Fifteen absentees were paired, ten in favor of the measure and five against it, while 27 other members of the House did not vote.

Since the resolution required a two-thirds majority, it failed of passage.

Similar resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives and the United States Senate during the Sixty-Fourth Congress, which convened in December, 1915. The resolution was presented in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas and by Senator J. H. Gallinger of New Hampshire. In the House the resolution was introduced by Representative Edwin Y. Webb of North Carolina and Representative A. T. Smith, of Idaho. These resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

On December 14, 1916, the House Judiciary Committee, to which the resolution had been referred for consideration, favorably reported on the measure, recommending it for passage by the House. The vote in the House Committee for favorable recommendation was 12 to 7. This measure was known as House Joint Resolution No. 84.

On December 21, 1916, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate by a vote of 13 to 3 favorably reported the resolution after having made some changes. The measure was known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 55.

While these joint resolutions were thus favorably recommended for passage by both the Judiciary Committee of the House and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and were placed on the calendar of the House and Senate respectively, they were not brought to a vote in either House during the Sixty-fourth Congress.

In the Sixty-Fifth Congress the National Prohibition Amendment resolution was presented in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard and in the House by Representative Edwin Y. Webb, referred to the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate respectively and recommended by these committees for passage in both houses.

The resolution was adopted by the Senate on August 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20, and was adopted by the House of Representatives, with slight amendments on December 17, 1917, by a vote of 282 to 128. On December 18, 1917, the Senate voted to concur in the House amendments, and the Joint Resolution submitting to the states the National Prohibition amendment was thus finally adopted.

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

States which were solid for the bill: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming. Total, 24.

States three-fourths or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the above 24. Total, 30.

States two-thirds or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: Illinois, Kentucky, Oregon, and the above 30. Total, 33.

States a majority or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: California, Ohio, Wisconsin, and the above 33. Total, 36.

States whose Representatives divided half and half: Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas and Vermont.

States 50 per cent or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: Total number, 42.

States whose Representatives voted solid against the bill: Connecticut and Nevada.

States three-fourths or more of whose Representatives voted against the bill: New Jersey, and the above 2. Total, 3.

States two-thirds or more of whose Representatives voted against the bill: Maryland, New York, Rhode Island, and the above 3. Total, 6.

The Vote in Congress Was Non-Partisan

The fact that the Prohibition movement knows no party lines and is wholly non-partisan in character was strikingly reflected in the vote in the House of Representatives on the passage of the National Prohibition Resolution. All of the parties practically "broke even" for and against the proposal. Of the Republicans, 137 voted for and 62 against. Of the Democrats, 141 voted for and 64 against. The one party Prohibitionist voted for, the solitary Socialist voted against.

The vote of the parties was as follows:

FOR		AGAINST	
Democrats	141	Democrats	64
Republicans	137	Republicans	62
Independents	2	Independents	1
Prohibitionists	1	Socialists	1
Progressives	1		
Total for	282	Total against	128

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE ON THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

States both of whose Senators voted or were paired in favor of the resolution: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia. Total, 28.

States both of whose Senators voted or were paired against the resolution: Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York. Total, 4.

States in which one Senator voted or was paired in favor of the resolution and one Senator voted or was paired against the resolution: Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Total, 16.

STATEMENT GIVING THE VOTE, BY POLITICAL PARTIES, IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE RESOLUTION TO SUBMIT NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

STATE	U. S. Senate				House of Rep.				Total			
	Rep. Yea	Rep. Nay	Dem. Yea	Dem. Nay	Rep. Yea	Rep. Nay	Dem. Yea	Dem. Nay	Rep. Yea	Rep. Nay	Dem. Yea	Dem. Nay
Alabama			1	1			5	5			6	6
Arizona			2				1				3	
Arkansas			2				*6				8	
California**	1			1	2	*2	2	2	3	2	2	3
Colorado			*1		1		*2		1		3	
Connecticut		*1				4		1		5		1
Delaware			2				1				3	
Florida			2				4				6	
Georgia			1	1			12				13	1
Idaho	2				2				4			
Illinois	1			1	15	4	2	3	16	4	2	4

Indiana	2				9		4		11		4	
Iowa	2				10			1	12			1
Kansas	1		1		3		5		4		6	
Kentucky			1	1	2		6	3	2		7	4
Louisiana**			1	1			4	3			5	4
Maine	2				4				6			
Maryland		1		*	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3
Massachusetts		2			4	5	1	*	4	7	1	
Michigan	*1				10	1	1	1	11	1	1	1
Minnesota**	2				7	1		1	9	1		1
Mississippi			2				8				10	
Missouri			1	1		2	12	1		2	13	2
Montana			2		1		1		1		3	
Nebraska	1			1	3		*2		4		2	1
Nevada			2			1				1	2	
New Hampshire	*		1		2				2		1	
New Jersey	1			*	2	6		2	3	6		2
New Mexico	*		1				1				2	
New York**		2			12	11	1	15	12	13	1	15
North Carolina			2				8	2			10	2
North Dakota**	2				2				4			
Ohio	1			1	7	1	5	7	8	1	5	8
Oklahoma			2		1		6		1		8	
Oregon	1		1		2	1			3	1	1	
Pennsylvania	1	1			14	14	4	4	15	15	4	4
Rhode Island	1			1	1	1		1	2	1		2
South Carolina			1	*			6	1			7	1
South Dakota	1		*		2		1		3		1	
Tennessee			2		2		8		2		10	
Texas			1	1			8	8			9	9
Utah	1		1				2		1		3	
Vermont	*1				1	1			2	1		
Virginia			2		1		9		1		11	
Washington	2				*3		1		5		1	
West Virginia	*1				4		*1		*5		*1	
Wisconsin	1			1	6	5			7	5		1
Wyoming		1	1		1				1	1	1	
Total	29	8	36	12	137	61	141	64	166	69	177	76

*Indicates a "pair." It is additional to the vote cast which is indicated by the figure.

**California, 1 Prohibitionist, voted "yea;" Louisiana, 1 Progressive, voted "nay;" Minnesota, 1 Progressive, voted "yea;" New York, 1 Socialist, voted "nay;" North Dakota, 1 Independent, voted "yea."

The first state to ratify the amendment was Mississippi. The Legislature of that state met on January 8, 1918, and on the same day ratified the amendment by a vote of 28 to 5 in the Senate and by a vote of 93 to 3 in the House.

The thirty-sixth state to ratify the amendment was Nebraska. The ratification resolution was passed by the Senate in that state on January 13, 1919, by a vote of 31 to 1, and passed the House on January 16, 1919, by a vote of 98 to 0.

Fifteen states ratified the amendment in 1918. Six of these states acted at regular sessions of the Legislature, while nine ratified the amendment at special sessions.

Twenty-three additional states ratified the amendment during the first sixteen days of 1919.

Forty states ratified the amendment within thirteen months from the time the resolution was submitted by the United States Congress. The first thirty-six states to ratify the amendment, gave a total vote in the Legislatures of these states of 3,976 for the amendment to 822 against it.

On January 29, 1919, the Acting Secretary of State, Honorable Frank L. Polk, signed and issued the proclamation certifying that the National Prohibition amendment had become a part of the constitution of the United States, by virtue of the fact that thirty-six states had ratified, and that under the provisions of the amendmen the same would become operative January 16, 1920.

Of the first thirty-six states to ratify the National Prohibition amendment, 29 had already adopted state-wide Prohibition, and the other 7 were under local option. The following tables indicate something of the strength of the Prohibition sentiment in these 36 states, showing in each case the proportion of territory under Prohibition by state law and the proportion of the population living in Prohibition territory under state law.

POPULATION UNDER PROHIBITION BY STATE LAW IN THE FIRST 36 STATES TO RATIFY

STATE	Population 1910 Census	Population in Wet Territory	Per Cent Wet	Population in Dry Territory	Per Cent Dry
Alabama	2,138,093	None	....	2,138,093	100
Arizona	204,354	None	....	204,354	100
Arkansas	1,574,449	None	....	1,574,449	100
California	2,377,549	1,371,099	57.7	1,006,450	42.3
Colorado	799,024	None	....	799,024	100
Delaware	202,322	87,411	43.2	114,911	56.8
Florida	752,619	None	....	752,619	100
Georgia	2,609,121	None	....	2,609,121	100
Idaho	325,594	None	....	325.594	100
Illinois	5,638,591	2,984,776	53.0	2,653,815	47.0
Indiana	2,700,876	None	....	2,700,876	100
Iowa	2,224,771	None	....	2,224,771	100
Kansas	1,690,949	None	....	1,690,949	100
Kentucky	2,289,905	428,235	18.8	1,881,670	81.2
Louisiana	1,656,388	780,558	47.1	875,830	52.9
Maine	742,371	None	....	742,371	100
Maryland	1,295,346	659,684	51.0	635,662	49.0
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,293,727	68.1	1,072,689	31.9
Michigan	2,810,173	None	....	2,810,173	100
Mississippi	1,797,114	None	....	1,797,114	100
Montana	376,053	None	....	376,053	100
Nebraska	1,192,214	None	....	1,192,214	100
New Hampshire	430,572	None	....	430,572	100
North Carolina	2,206,287	None	....	2,206,287	100
North Dakota	577,056	None	....	577,056	100
Ohio	4,767,121	None	....	4,767,121	100
Oklahoma	1,657,155	None	....	1,657.155	100
Oregon	672,765	None	....	672,765	100
South Carolina	1,515,400	None	....	1,515,400	100
South Dakota	583,888	None	....	583,888	100
Tennessee	2,184,789	None	....	2,184,789	100
Texas	3,896,542	None	....	3,896,542	100
Utah	373,351	None	....	373,351	100
Virginia	2,061,612	None	....	2,061,612	100
Washington	1,141,990	None	....	1,141,990	100
West Virginia	1,221,119	None	....	1,221,119	100
Totals	62,053,939	8,605,490	13.9	53,468,449	86.1

AREA UNDER PROHIBITION BY STATE LAW IN THE FIRST 36 STATES TO RATIFY

STATE	Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Land Area Under License (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Wet	Land Area Under Prohibition (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Dry
Alabama	51,279	None	....	51,279	100
Arizona	113,810	None	....	113,810	100
Arkansas	52,525	None	....	52,525	100
California	155,652	60,652	38.9	95,000	61.1
Colorado	103,658	None	....	103,658	100
Delaware	1,965	10	0.5	1,955	99.5
Florida	54,861	None	....	54,861	100
Georgia	58,725	None	....	58,725	100
Idaho	83,354	None	....	83,354	100
Illinois	56,043	6,597	11.7	49,446	88.3
Indiana	36,045	None	....	36,045	100
Iowa	55,586	None	....	55,586	100
Kansas	81,774	None	....	81,774	100
Kentucky	40,181	1,607	4.0	38,574	96.0
Louisiana	45,409	8,730	19.2	36,679	81.8
Maine	29,895	None	....	29,895	100
Maryland	9,941	1,462	14.8	8,479	85.2
Massachusetts	8,039	2,465	30.6	5,574	69.4
Michigan	57,480	None	....	57,480	100
Mississippi	46,362	None	....	46,362	100
Montana	146,201	None	....	146,201	100
Nebraska	76,808	None	....	76,808	100
New Hampshire	9,031	None	....	9,031	100
North Carolina	48,740	None	....	48,740	100
North Dakota	70,183	None	....	70,183	100
Ohio	40,740	None	....	40,740	100
Oklahoma	69,414	None	....	69,414	100
Oregon	95,607	None	....	95,607	100
South Carolina	30,495	None	....	30,495	100
South Dakota	76,868	None	....	76,868	100
Tennessee	41,687	None	....	41,687	100
Texas	262,398	None	....	262,398	100
Utah	82,184	None	....	82,184	100
Virginia	40,262	None	....	40,262	100
Washington	66,836	None	....	66,836	100
West Virginia	24,022	None	....	24,022	100
Totals	2,324,060	81,523	3.5	2,240,537	96.5

Only three states out of the forty-eight have failed to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment. The failure of these states to act favorably upon this amendment is indicated by the following tables, which show the proportion of territory and population in these three states, living under Prohibition and license by state legislation.

POPULATION UNDER PROHIBITION BY STATE LAW IN THE THREE STATES WHICH FAILED TO RATIFY

STATE	Pop., 1910 Census	Pop., in Wet Territory	Per Cent Wet	Pop., in Dry Territory	Per Cent Dry
Connecticut	1,114,756	834,756	74.9	280,000	25.1
New Jersey	2,537,167	2,283,451	90.0	253,716	10.0
Rhode Island	542,610	475,784	87.5	66,826	12.5
Total	4,194,533	3,593,991	85.7	600,542	14.3

AREA UNDER PROHIBITION BY STATE LAW IN THE THREE STATES WHICH FAILED TO RATIFY

STATE	Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Land Area Under License (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Wet	Land Area Under Prohibition (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Dry
Connecticut	4,820	1,020	21.1	3,800	78.9
New Jersey	7,514	5,260	70.0	2,254	30.0
Rhode Island	1,067	643	61.2	414	38.8
Total	13,401	6,923	51.8	6,468	48.2

COMPARISON OF LEGISLATIVE VOTE IN THE FIRST 36 STATES TO RATIFY THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT, AND THE VOTE OF THE DELEGATES IN CONGRESS FROM THESE STATES, WHEN THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED

The following table shows an interesting comparison between the aggregate vote of the Legislatures of the first 36 states which ratified the National Prohibition Amendment to the constitution, and the congressional vote representing those states when the resolution was passed by Congress.

STATE	Aggregate Vote in Legislature for Ratification	Aggregate Vote in Legislature Against Ratification	Per Cent For Ratification	Aggregate Vote in Congress for Resolution	Aggregate Vote in Congress Against Resolution	Per Cent For Resolution
Alabama	87	45	77.6	6	6	50
Arizona	46	3	93.9	3	0	100
Arkansas	127	2	98.4	8	0	100
California	72	43	61.9	5	5	50
Colorado	97	3	97.0	4	0	100
Delaware	40	9	81.9	3	0	100
Florida	86	5	94.5	6	0	100
Georgia	163	26	86.2	13	1	
Idaho	100	0	100	4	0	100
Illinois	114	81	58.4	18	8	14.4
Indiana	138	17	89.0	15	0	100
Iowa	128	20	86.4	12	1	92.3
Kansas	160	0	100	10	0	100
Kentucky	94	16	85.4	9	4	69.1
Louisiana	90	61	59.6	5	4	55.5
Maine	151	20	88.3	6	0	100
Maryland	76	43	63.8	2	5	28.5
Massachusetts	172	103	62.5	5	7	41.6
Michigan	118	3	97.5	12	2	85.7
Mississippi	121	8	93.7	10	0	100
Montana	112	10	91.8	4	0	100
Nebraska	129	1	99.2	6	1	85.7
New Hampshire	240	135	64.0	3	0	100
North Carolina	142	10	93.4	10	2	83.3
North Dakota	139	12	92.0	4	0	100
Ohio	105	42	71.4	13	9	59.0
Oklahoma	133	8	94.3	9	0	100
Oregon	83	3	96.5	4	1	80.0
South Carolina	94	35	72.8	7	1	87.5

South Dakota	129	0	100	4	0	100
Tennessee	109	4	96.4	12	0	100
Texas	87	37	70.1	9	9	50
Utah	59	0	100	4	0	100
Virginia	114	21	84.4	12	0	100
Washington	132	0	100	6	0	100
West Virginia	104	3	97.1	6	0	100
	4,091	829	83.1	269	66	80.3

It is interesting to note the record of the three states which failed to ratify the constitutional amendment, made by their representatives in Congress when the vote was taken on the resolution submitting the constitutional amendment to the states. (This summary includes Congressmen and Senators paired for and against as well as those not voting whose atitude was announced or was well known.) Connecticut in Congress lined up solidly against the Prohibition resolution both in the House and in the Senate. Rhode Island made a record of two to one against the resolution in the House and split even in the Senate, one Senator voting for the resolution and the other Senator voting against it. New Jersey lined up with two votes for the resolution in the House and ten votes against it, while the vote in the Senate was split, one of the New Jersey Senators voting for the resolution and the other being paired against it.

PROPORTION OF AREA AND POPULATION REPRESENTED FOR AND AGAINST THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT, BY ACTION OF THE SEVERAL LEGISLATURES

Something of the overwhelming popular sentiment in favor of National Prohibition throughout the United States, is indicated by the action of the several state Legislatures on the question of ratification.

The aggregate population of the 48 states in the Union, according to the 1910 census, is 91,972,266. The aggregate population of the 45 states which have ratified the National Prohibition amendment, according to the 1910 census, is 87,777,733. Thus it will be seen that 95 per cent of the total population of these 48 states, through their legislative representatives, overwhelmingly endorsed and adopted the Prohibition amendment to the constitution.

The population of the three states which failed to ratify, according to the 1910 census, is 4,194,533, which shows that only 5 per cent of the population of the United States indicated through their official representatives in the state Legislatures that they were opposed to National Prohibition.

The total land area of the 48 states in the Union is 2,973,890 square miles. The total area of the 45 states which have ratified the National Prohibition amendment is 2,960,489 square miles, or 99.7 per cent of the total area of the United States. The area of the three states which failed to ratify is 13,401 square miles. Thus it will be seen that the three states which failed to ratify represent 5 per cent of the total population of the United States, and three-tenths of one per cent of the land area of the United States.

WAR-TIME PROHIBITION

On April 26, 1918, Representative Barkley of Kentucky introduced in the United States House of Representatives a bill providing for war-time Prohibition of the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes during the period of the war and the period of demobilization.

In May, 1918, Congressman Randall of California introduced in the House of Representatives an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill which provided that the appropriation for agricultural stimulation should not be available unless the use of grains in the manufacture of beer be prohibited. This amendment was passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 179 to 137, but encountered strong opposition in the United States Senate. Finally Senator Jones of Washington introduced an amendment to take the place of the Randall amendment which prohibited the use of cereals and fruit in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. The hearing on these amendments developed into a bitter contest between the liquor interests and the advocates of Prohibition. The Honorable Bainbridge Colby and Chairman Hurley, both of the United States Shipping Board, appeared at the hearing and expressed the opinion that to deprive the shipbuilders of beer would decrease the efficiency in shipping operations by at least 25 per cent. The Secretary of the Navy, Honorable Josephus Daniels, replied to these suggestions by quoting the record of the Shipping Board, in which it was shown that the most efficient shipyards, in the matter of production and speed, were located in dry territory.

On June 27, 1918, the Senate committee reported a substitute measure for both the Jones and Randall amendments. This substitute was drawn by Senator Norris of Nebraska and was finally adopted by the Senate committee on August 29 and recommended to the Senate. The Senate passed the agricultural bill, including this Prohibition amendment, on September 6, 1918.

When the agricultural appropriation bill, including this amendment and many others, was sent back to the House of Representatives, that body, while disagreeing to the other amendments to the appropriation bill, agreed to the Senate amendment for war-time Prohibition, without making any changes whatever in that amendment, the vote on the amendment being 171 for to 34 against. By reason of the failure of the House to agree to the other amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill, the whole proposition went to conference.

The conference was prolonged, owing to the Randall amendment and other amendments to the bill which deadlocked the conferees, but an agreement was reached on November 18, 1918, and the measure was finally passed by both houses, and was approved by the President on November 21, 1918. The text of this war-time Prohibition measure as it was finally adopted in the agricultural appropriation bill, is as follows:

"That after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, for the purpose of conserving the manpower of the nation, and to increase efficiency in the production of arms, munitions, ships, food and clothing for the army and navy, it shall be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled

spirits, and during said time no distilled spirits held in bond shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes except for export.

"After May 1, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no grains, cereals, fruit or other food products shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes.

"After June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes, except for export. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors and the removal of distilled spirits held in bond after July 30, 1919, until this act shall cease to operate, for other than beverage purposes; also in regard to the manufacture, sale and distribution of wine for sacramental, medicinal or other beverage uses.

"After the approval of this act no distilled malt, vinous or other intoxicating liquors shall be imported into the United States during the continuance of the present war and period of demobilization.

"Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding $1,000 or by both such imprisonment and fine.

"Provided, that the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized and empowered, at any time after the passage of this act, to establish zones of such size as he may deem advisable about coal mines, munition factories, ship building plants and such other plants for war material as may seem to him to require such action whenever in his opinion the creation of such zones is necessary to or advisable in the proper prosecution of the war, and that he is hereby authorized and empowered to prohibit the sale, manufacture or distribution of intoxicating liquors in such zones, and that any violation of the President's regulations in this regard shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the power conferred upon the President by Section 15 of the food control act, approved August 10, 1917."

The chronological record of the war-time Prohibition bill is as follows:

April 26, 1918—Barkley measure introduced, a straight war-time Prohibition bill which would become effective 30 days after passage.

May 23, 1918—Randall amendment to the agricultural stimulation bill introduced in the House and passed by a vote of 179 to 137. It would make the appropriation unavailable for agricultural stimulation unless cereals, fruits and other foodstuffs be prohibited in the manufacture of intoxicating beverages.

May 25, 1918—Jones amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill introduced in the Senate. This measure would eliminate the Randall amendment and would prohibit the use of cereals,

fruits and foodstuffs in the manufacture of intoxicating beverages.

June 27, 1918—The Senate agricultural committee reported the Norris substitute for the Jones substitute for the Randall amendment to the agricultural bill. This measure was to all intents and purposes the Jones amendment with some slight changes.

July 8, 1918—The committee reconsidered the Norris amendment and strengthened it by reducing the days of grace given distillers and wine men. It prohibited the removal from bond, after July 1, 1919, of distilled liquors and provided that no intoxicating beverages be sold after January 1, 1919.

August 29, 1918—The Senate adopted the Norris amendment after extending the days of grace granted the liquor interests from January 1, 1919, to June 30, 1919.

September 6, 1918—The Senate passed the agriculutral appropriation bill, carrying with it the Prohibition amendment as adopted by the Senate August 29. It went to conference on this date.

November 18, 1918—The agricultural appropriation bill was given to the President for his approval, the Senate having released it, it being held in conference by the rent profiteer amendment .

November 21, 1918—The President signed the agricultural appropriation bill carrying the war-time Prohibition amendment.

July 1, 1919—War-time Prohibition bill goes into effect.

World-Wide Prohibition Program of the Anti-Saloon League of America

A conference called by the Anti-Saloon League of America which was held in Columbus, Ohio, November 19-22, 1918, marked a new epoch in the history of the Prohibition movement, by the inauguration of a great campaign in the interest of world sobriety.

This conference was attended by leading church men, reformers, statesmen and business men from all parts of the country. Numerous men and women of national and international reputation, who were unable to attend the meeting, sent letters and telegrams urging the importance of the world-wide Prohibition program and pledging their enthusiastic support to the movement. Hundreds of Christian missionaries from practically all the mission fields of the world wrote letters urging the imperative need for anti-liquor propaganda in the several countries which they represented and pledging the fullest possible co-operation to the League's proposed world-wide program. Delegates attended the conference representing the Prohibition forces of Canada, England, Scotland, Mexico, and other countries, while scores of temperance organizations in practically every civilized country of the world wrote pledging their co-operation and support to the movement for a dry world.

The world-wide program of the Anti-Saloon League of America, agreed upon at the conference on November 19-22, 1918, was three-fold.

First—The Anti-Saloon League of America proposes to extend its efforts into other countries by furnishing substantial testimony in the form of speakers, writers and other witnesses, as well as through general publicity agencies, which will have a tendency to establish in the minds of the people of other countries the facts as to the benefits and successful operation of Prohibition in the United States.

Second—The Anti-Saloon League of America will render financial assistance as well as all other possible support to the temperance organizations of other countries working along lines similar to those of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in harmony with the needs of such organizations and the financial ability of the League. The League also proposes promptly to cooperate in the effort to form new temperance organizations in those countries which do not now have practical and effective movements directing the Prohibition sentiment.

Third—The Anti-Saloon League of America proposes to take up with similar organizations in other countries the importance of international action, requesting such organizations to join in a call for a conference in the immediate future for the purpose of organizing a League of Nations in the interest of the complete extermination of the beverage liquor traffic throughout the nations of the earth.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA AT THE WORLD-WIDE PROHIBITION CONFERENCE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOVEMBER 22, 1918

The Anti-Saloon League of America, in National Conference Assembled at Columbus, Ohio, November 19-22, 1918, is devoutly thankful to Almighty God that victory has come to the Allies and the United States of America in the overthrow of Prussian autocracy and the guarantee of a wider world liberty through the triumph of a large democracy.

We are no less devoutly thankful for the promise of speedy triumph of the cause of righteousness at home by the impending overthrow of the autocracy of rum, which has menaced the happiness and prosperity of our people through the generations of our history. At a time when the world is facing the greatest reconstruction period of all history, we would dedicate ourselves anew to the task of incorporating still further into our national life those principles of righteousness that are the only safe guards of a free people, to the end that thereby we may make the fullest contribution toward the larger triumph of righteousness throughout the world.

Rejoicing in the widening rule of democracy, we are conscious that the idealism of democracy is not so much structural as it is spiritual, and democracy will endure not fundamentally because the people rule, but to the extent that they rule in righteousness. That the world may be made safe for democracy, we need a democracy that is safe for the world, and by every rule of right we must have a democracy here and in all lands that is free from the curse of the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Congratulates Congress and the President

We congratulate the Congress of the United States upon the passage of the war-time Prohibition amendment, and President Woodrow Wilson for his signature to the same, as a guarantee that during this period of demobilization, and while the necessity exists for feeding the impoverished nations of the world, there will be no waste of food products through the manufacture of intoxicants and our soldiers and our sailors will find a clean, domestic environment upon their return to civilian life. We rejoice if Congress, in view of the new conditions which we face, will fix the date at an earlier period when this measure is to go into effect.

We rejoice in the ratification of the National Prohibition amendment by fourteen states up to the present time, and we call upon the American people to continue their diligence, until at the earliest possible moment the necessary additional states may take the action which will establish Prohibition as the permanent policy of the American government. We regard it as not an impossibility that every state may be brought into the ratification column, and we pledge ourselves to the endeavor of securing this accomplishment.

An Obligation on Congress

With the coming of National Prohibition through constitutional amendment, the obligations at once will be imposed upon Congress and the several state legislatures concurrently to enact the legislation necessary to put into effective operation the pro-

visions of the amendment. That this important situation may be fully met, we urge continued attention to the selection of lawmakers and executives who will carry out the mandate of the American people, that we may have a reign of law and a rule of righteousness throughout the republic. Without this supporting statutory legislation, the Prohibition amendment will be ineffective so far as the complete suppression of the liquor traffic is concerned. The task of securing a sober nation is therefore not yet ended. After the ratification of the amendment, any laxity in the selection of legislators, national and state, will be the abandonment of a task only half completed. The amendment only declares in general terms the policy of the government. But policies are not enforceable without penalties.

The next few years must therefore be given over largely to continued legislation and a masterly campaign of law enforcement throughout the country. Our Prohibition states should particularly be warned against any laxity in their law enforcement activities.

With the coming of National Prohibition there will be the temptation to relax the energies of the states. This would prove to be disastrous to the cause. Prohibition enforced will be its own best advocate and, with the passing of the years, under a reign of enforced Prohibition, the advocates of the saloon will become fewer and fewer until we have a people united in the bonds of righteousness and good will, wherein even a desire for the return of the saloon will play no important part in any sphere of our citizenship.

U. S. to Set an Example

Whether or not the other nations shall ultimately embrace the policy of Prohibition will depend in no small measure upon the success with which we put into operation and maintain the Prohibition policy in our own land. The liquor autocracy of America has ruled so long that it will not readily yield to the sway of public opinion unless that opinion be clothed with the authority to inflict appropriate penalties. Trial and condemnation of the liquor traffic alone will not suffice. Not until sentence has been passed, and the condemned traffic has paid the penalty, will its dangers have been entirely removed.

Education respecting alcohol and its substitutes should be more general and intensive than ever. It is needed to lift the public will into the fullest support of prohibitory laws. It is needed to safeguard the future. A new generation of voters ignorant of the saloon might be tempted to experiment; but no generation steeped in this truth will ever want alcohol back again. We would especially emphasize the importance of continued temperance instruction and the scientific investigation of the effects of alcohol upon the human system.

The nation is astounded at the evidence being disclosed at Washington by the sub-committee of the judiciary of the Senate investigating the brewery-newspaper, pro-German scandal. We commend the committee for the public service it is rendering. We urge them to probe the scandal to the bottom and turn the light of truth on all of that disloyal combination.

An Appeal to Senate

We appeal to the United States Senate to reinstate the provision of the finance bill adopted by the House of Representatives to repeal Section 6 of the anti-narcotic law, or substitute a provision which will require habit-forming drugs combined with alcohol to come under the restrictions of the anti-narcotic law.

Resolved, That we most earnestly request that the standard adopted by Congress in the passage of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to soldiers and sailors in uniform, and the practice of prostitution in the zone of the military and naval camps, be maintained for our soldiers and sailors when they leave the United States. We fully recognize the inability of our government to determine the laws of other countries, and we therefore urge that General Order 77 be strengthened at once by striking out the exemption as to light wine and beer, thus prohibiting by direct order the purchase, possession or acceptance as a gift of all kinds of intoxicating liquors. This order should be made applicable to the navy as well as the army.

Ask France and England to Co-Operate

We furthermore request that in view of the attitude of the American people on this question, which attitude has been tremendously emphasized by the adoption of the War Prohibition bill, the American government, either through the Department of State or through the naval military authorities, request the governments of Great Britain and France to issue an order prohibiting the sale of intoxicants by residents of those countries to American soldiers and sailors in uniform, in deference to the standard established by the United States, not only for the army and navy, but for the entire American people, after July 1, 1919. We insist there should be no hesitation and no delay in issuing the order, for prompt action will prevent the formation of the wine-drinking habit by our soldiers and sailors, and the purchase of strong liquors, under the cloak of the wine bottle, and would have the same splendid effect that such a policy has had in the cantonments in the United States.

We therefore instruct that the legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America present the action of this body to the proper departments of the government, and put forth all appropriate efforts to secure the desired result.

We have heard, with great interest and profit, the messages of representatives and delegates from other lands. We give them, and the various organizations which they represent, our assurance of sympathy and good will, and pledge to them our fullest possible co-operation in helping to bring about the ultimate extinction of the traffic in intoxicating beverages in all lands.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE AT THE WORLD-WIDE PROHIBITION CONFERENCE AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOVEMBER 22, 1918

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League of America that the time has come for the formation of an International League for the extermination of the beverage liquor traffic throughout the world.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon

League of America is authorized to formulate and carry into effect plans and methods for the efficient co-operation of the Anti-Saloon League with temperance and Prohibition workers in the different countries in the formation of such an International League. The committee is further authorized to render such immediate assistance, financial and otherwise, as it may deem proper and advisable in promoting Prohibition organization and work in other countries.

Resolved, That before the Anti-Saloon League shall officially join in any call for the organization of such a League, the plan shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for its approval.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA AT THE WORLD-WIDE PROHIBITION CONFERENCE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOVEMBER 22, 1918

In harmony with the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League of America in session at Columbus, Ohio, November 21, 1918, the Executive Committee of said League, acting under the authority and direction of said Board of Directors, has taken the following action for the immediate expansion of the work of the Anti-Saloon League of America in the interest of world-wide Prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic.

Resolved, That the Anti-Saloon League of America immediately organize a department of foreign work under the direction of the Committee on Financial Management, the duties of which department shall be—

First—The placing of field agents and special representatives in other countries of the world where the opportunity is presented and where the necessities seem to justify such a course. These representatives shall be sent into foreign fields just as rapidly as the financial support of the League in America will justify the necessary expense.

The general scope of operations for these special representatives will be to do personal and platform work, as well as other general agitation and organization work in accordance with the special needs of the several countries, it being understood that they shall represent this organization primarily to bear witness to the effectiveness and benefits of Prohibition in the United States of America; that they will counsel with and recommend to similar temperance organizations abroad those plans and methods which have proved successful in fighting the liquor traffic in this country; and that they will assist in the inauguration and promotion of new temperance and Prohibition movements in those countries which do not have practical and effective organizations.

Second—The creation of an international Prohibition press association which shall seek to secure as large publicity as possible throughout the world in the interest of Prohibition and total abstinence.

Third—The launching of an international Prohibition periodical with a world-wide editorial policy, the same to be published first in English and later in other languages as the demand in other countries and financial ability will justify.

Fourth — The preparation, publication and distribution of other literature in different languages for use in the several countries as needs may require.

Fifth—The organization of special work in what are generally known as missionary countries for co-operative efforts with all religious and moral agencies in such foreign fields looking toward the co-ordination of the temperance work of all such agencies in a given field in harmony with some such plan as that which has been operated by the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Sixth—To secure the co-operation of labor in the United States in the effort to enlist the support of labor forces abroad for a world-wide Prohibition program.

Seventh—To secure substantial assistance and the fullest possible co-operation on the part of industrial and trade organizations in the United States as well as special international industrial and trade associations in order that the influence of such organizations may be brought to bear on similar institutions abroad in the interest of Prohibition.

Eighth—To get in direct touch, so far as possible, with all United States Consulates and Legations in other countries, in order to bring directly to the attention of the official foreign representatives of the government of the United States, the facts as to the success of and benefits of Prohibition in this country, to the end that the co-operation of these Consulates and Legations may be secured in representing American Prohibition in its true light to all the countries of the world.

Ninth—To render to other temperance organizations abroad such necessary financial assistance as needs may require and the financial condition of the League may warrant.

Resolved, That the Anti-Saloon League of America send representatives to the place where the Peace Conference is to be held, and that this League request similar organizations in other countries to do the same in order that all proper and wise efforts may be put forth for the protection of native races from the international liquor trade, in harmony with the standard set by the great powers in the Brussels Conference for the protection of these races from intoxicating liquors; and that in order that the Prohibition laws of all countries now in operation or that may be adopted in future years may be protected from interference by international trade agreements. The provisions of this resolution shall be carried out under the joint direction of the Committee on Financial Management and the National Legislative Committee.

Resolved, That the Committee on Financial Management immediately get in touch with the temperance and Prohibition organizations in other countries which are working along similar lines to that of the Anti-Saloon League of America, with a view to joining in a call for an International Conference for the purpose of organizing a World League for the extermination of the beverage liquor traffic, such International League to become effective when two or more national organizations representing different countries shall have ratified the constitution or general plan recommended by such conference.

Resolved, That the Committee on Financial Management be given authority to carry forward any other form of work along international lines which may be deemed necessary and which is included in the scope of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the League referring plans and methods in connection with international Work to the Executive Committee.

MEMORIAL OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA TO THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

The memorial signed by Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Honorable L. B. Musgrove and Doctor Henry B. Carre, all members of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America and appointed by the Executive Committee to represent the League at Paris, in connection with the effort to secure proper consideration of the liquor problem by the Peace Conference, is as follows:

"The undersigned officially appointed representatives of the Anti-Saloon League of America, which League represents the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the citizens of the United States of America, respectfully request the Peace Conference to take affirmative action on the following points:

"1. To provide for the complete and effective Prohibition of the liquor traffic among those native races to which the Peace Conference will not accord the right to determine their own form of government, such Prohibition to apply to all persons living within the territory inhabited by these native races.

"2. To provide that no nation, to which the Peace Conference accords the right of self-government shall be limited in any respect in its right to prohibit the manufacture, sale or importation of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs so that it will be impossible for any foreign government under the guise of any form of treaty agreement to impose upon any free people such traffic contrary to the expressed will of the people concerned.

"3. To provide for the absolute Prohibition of the liquor traffic within the Republic of Liberia inasmuch as the liquor traffic in that Republic, owing to its location, is exceedingly destructive in its effects upon the native races of the adjacent countries.

"4. To provide for the establishment and maintenance, upon a thoroughly efficient basis, of an International Bureau for thorough scientific investigation and publication of all the facts concerning the effects of the liquor traffic upon the physical, economic and moral welfare of the nations of the world. The expense involved in the maintenance of such an International Bureau shall be met by the League of Nations under the direction of which the bureau shall carry on its work.

"JAMES CANNON, JR.
"L. B. MUSGROVE.
"HENRY CARRE."

CALL FOR SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOLISM

The above committee, representing the Anti-Saloon League of America, also organized a special conference for the study of alcoholism, for April 3, 4 and 5, 1919.

The call for this conference was issued by the officers of the Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcoolisme of France, and was as follows:

"A number of representatives of the temperance movement, as a result of several informal meetings recently held in Paris, believe that it would be helpful to lay before the Peace Conference certain propositions upon which agreement seems to be possible among the nations of the world.

"Furthermore, the war has led some of the belligerent and the neutral nations to take special measures of defense against alcoholism which it would be not only interesting but useful to discuss in order to consider carefully their possible assistance in time of peace.

"Finally, the great convulsion which has shaken the world has rendered obsolete many opinions, many laws and many institutions. In this time of transformation the temperance movement has not escaped the imperative need for a thorough re-examination of the facts concerning alcoholism and the methods to be adopted to combat the evil.

For these reasons it has been thought that it would be exceedingly helpful if there should assemble in Paris at the beginning of April such leaders of temperance thought as could conveniently attend to consider in an informal conference the following points:

"1. What temperance proposals should be laid before the Peace Conference for its consideration, in view of Article 19 of the proposed covenant of Peace of the League of Nations, February 14, 1919?

"2. What special measures of defense against alcoholic excesses have been taken during the war and what results have followed from such measures?

"3. What methods new should be taken after the establishment of peace to carry on temperance work throughout the world?

"4. What measures should be taken to develop scientific and statistical research on the lines already initiated by the Lausanne International Office?

"In case you are interested in this program, we would be obliged, if you would let us know whether you can be in Paris on April 3, next, to join with other temperance leaders in such an informal conference as that indicated above, the conference to be held at the rooms of the Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcoolisme, 147, boulevard Saint-Germain.

"The General Secretary: The Chairman."

PERSONNEL OF THE CONFERENCE

The personnel of the conference was as follows:

Great Britain

The British delegation was headed by Lord D'Abernon, chairman of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic). Its other members were:

Rev. Henry Carter, secretary Wesleyan Methodist League of Abstainers and Secretary of the Temperance Council of Christian Churches, London.

Hon. Leif Jones, President of the United Kingdom Alliance, Castle Howard, York.

George B. Wilson, Howard Medallist and Secretary United Kingdom Alliance, Manchester.

Dr. Charles F. Harford, Secretary Church of England Temperance Society, London.

Mr. A. E. Blackburn, Secretary United Committee for the Protection of Native Races, London.

Miss Agnes E. Slack, Secretary British Woman's Temperance Association and Secretary World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ripley, Derbyshire.

Robert A. Munro, J.P., County Councillor and chemical merchant, Glasgow.

W. J. Allison, Secretary Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, Glasgow.

Mr. H. Stephens Richardson, Treasurer Strength of Britain Movement, Moyallan, Ireland.

Mr. Sullivan, son of Dr. Sullivan of the British Central Control Board and who served as one of the secretaries of the deliberations.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, London.

The other delegations were as follows:

United States of America

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Chairman Legislative Committee, Anti-Saloon League of America and Chairman Commission on Social Service, Methodist Episcopal Church (South).

Dr. H. B. Carre, Vice Chairman Executive Committee, Anti-Saloon League of America, Nashville, Tenn.

William E. Johnson, Organizing Secretary Anti-Saloon League of America and European Manager American Issue Publishing Company, London.

Rev. A. J. Finch, Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of Colorado.

Miss Ida A. Green, Assistant Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of California.

Prof. John C. Granberry of Texas.

France

Prof. Debove, Permanent Secretary French Academy of Medicine and President Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcoolisme, Paris.

Dr. Frederic Riemain, General Secretary Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcoolisme, Paris.

Henri Schmidt, Deputy from the Vosges and president of the Temperance Group in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Dr. Jules Legrain, Chief Medical Officer of the Lunatic Asylum at Villejuif and President Gr French Union Against Alcohol; Andre Monod, General Agent of La Croix-Bleue et de l'Espoir.

Jean Letort, prominent French attorney who was designated by the French government a year ago to study the alcohol question in America but who was prevented from executing his commission by illness.

Etienne Matter, chief of the educational department of the territorial artillerists.

A. Daude Bancel, Secretary French National Co-Operative Federation.

Jules Seigfried, Deputy from Havre and former Minister.

M. Meteoil, French army officer who served as one of the secretaries of the deliberations.

M. Herriot, late Minister of Transport, Senator from the Rhone.

M. Tourna, Member Chamber of Deputies.

Senator Doumer, late Minister.

M. Merlin, Member Chamber of Deputies.

M. Mabilleau, Director of the French Social Museum.

Several French ladies, leaders of the French women's organizations, and others connected with the French Ligue in an official way were present or had to do with the affair. Among these were, the Countess d'Haussonville, the Princess Murat, Mme. Boas de Jouvenal, Mlle. Chaptal, Mme. Kuntzel, General Secretary Woman's Auxiliary of the Ligue, Mme. G. Roy, Mme. Solacroup, vice-president woman's auxiliary, and others.

Norway

Johan Castberg, President of the Norwegian Odlesting, Ex-Minister of Justice and Social Reform and present Norwegian Commissioner to the Peace Conference.

Sweden

Senator Johan Bergman, President of the International League Against Alcoholisme and editor of Mimer.

Dr. Ivan Bratt, director of the Stockholm Bolag Systemat.

Finland

Dr. Matti Helenius-Seppala, member of the Finnish Diet and Chief of the Alcohol Office of the Minister of Social Affairs.

Prof Vaino Voionmaa, of the University of Helsingfors and member of the Finnish Diet.

Belgium

M. Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Justice and international Socialist leader.

Dr. Ley of Brussels.

Switzerland

Dr. Robert Hercod, Director International Temperance Bureau, Lausanne.

Czecho-Slovakia (Bohemia)

Prof. Foustka of the University of Prague, a close associate of M. Masaryk, President of the new republic,

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE STUDY OF ALCOHOLISM, HELD AT PARIS, APRIL 3, 4, 5, 1919

"I. Resolved, That the International Conference for the Study of Anti-Alcoholism, held at Paris, April 3, 4, 5, 1919, expresses the wish that the members of the League of Nations will leave to every country the right to determine in all liberty its legislation concerning alcoholic drinks; that they pledge themselves not to use any retaliating measures against another state, even if the legislation against alcoholism adopted by this state would affect the commercial interests of other nations. It is intended that this legislation must apply to all and must be inspired by the will to fight against alcoholism and not by disguised protectionist views; that the members of the League of Nations take the same position in regard to any other dangerous narcotic drugs: opium, ether, cocaine, etc.

"II. Resolved, That this Conference welcomes the declaration, clause 19, in the draft Covenant of the League of Nations to the effect that the liquor traffic should be prohibited in native territories and trusts that the Peace Conference will give effect to that recommendation.

"III. Resolved, That the Conference prays the Peace Conference to consider the creation, under the control of the League of Nations, of an International Bureau charged with the collection and publication of all the facts concerning the question of alcohol."

APPEAL TO THE COMMISSION ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The following letter directed to the President of the Commission on the League of Nations, was adopted by the Conference and together with the resolutions was forwarded to the President of the Commission at Paris:

"April 5, 1919.

"Mr. President:—

"We have the honor to transmit herewith the text of the resolutions which were adopted by the International Conference for the Study of Alcoholism held at Paris, April 3, 4, 5, 1919.

"The Conference appointed the following delegation which would be pleased to present orally any explanation which the Commission may desire given regarding the import of these resolutions:

"M. Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Justice, Belgium.

"M. le Professeur Debove, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Medicine, France.

"M. Frederic Riemain, General Secretary of the French League Against Alcoholism.

"M. Schmidt, President of Temperance Group of Chamber of Deputies.

"M. Jean Meteil, Assistant Secretary French League Against Alcoholism.

"Right Hon. Lief Jones, President United Kingdom Alliance, Castle Howard, England.

"Mr. A. E. Blackburn, Secretary Committee for Protection of

Native Races, England.

"Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Methodist Episcopal Church, South, U. S. A.

"Dr. Henry Beach Carre, Professor Vanderbilt University, Nashville, U. S. A.

"Mr. William E. Johnson, Organizing Secretary, Anti-Saloon League of America.

"Dr. R. Hercod, Director International Bureau Against Alcoholism, Switzerland.

"Dr. Matti Helenius-Seppala, M.P., Finland.

"Dr. Bretislav Foustka, Professor in University of Prague.

"Dr. Johan Castberg, President Temperance Group of Parliament, Norway.

"Dr. J. Bergman, Senator, Sweden.

"Dr. J. Bratt, Director Stockholm Monopoly Company, Sweden.

"Inasmuch as some members of the deputation are obliged to leave Paris shortly, we should be pleased if an hour could be fixed within the next few days when the deputation could meet the members of the Commission, or such representatives of the Commission as might be designated to receive them.

"Kindly address reply to the Secretary of the Conference, 147 boulevard Saint-Germain.

"With much respect, we are,

"Yours sincerely,

"(Signed) EMILE VANDERVELDE,
"President of the International Conference for the Study of Alcoholism.

"(Signed) HENRY BEACH CARRE,
Secretary.

"To the President of the Commission on the League of Nations, Hotel Crillon, Paris."

GENERAL WORLD-WIDE PROHIBITION CONFERENCE

By joint action of the Anti-Saloon League of America and the Dominion Temperance Alliance of Canada, arrangements have been made for a world-wide Prohibition conference to be held on the American continent during the latter part of May and the first week of June, 1919. Delegates are expected from more than fifty countries. Most of them will arrive in New York for a general reception which will take place on May 19, 1919. The general World-Wide Prohibition Conference will be opened at Toronto, Ontario, on May 22, 1919, and will be continued in the city of Washington, D. C., U. S. A., on June 4, 1919. In the meantime the delegates from foreign countries will visit the principal Prohibition cities of the United States as well as other sections of the country.

The call issued for this world Prohibition conference is as follows:

Call for World-Wide Prohibition Conference

"The Anti-Saloon League of America and the Council of the Dominion Alliance of Canada hereby unite in calling a World Prohibition Conference, to meet in Toronto, Canada, Wednesday and Thursday, May 21 and 22, and Washington, D. C., Thursday, June 4, and following days.

"The world is astir these days. Mighty reform impulses are moving humanity to higher moral ground. Constructive national reformers are seeking to make democracy safe in the world by casting out those debilitating and disintegrating forces that prevent communities from developing and putting forth their full strength.

"In the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada this great uplift movement has reached such proportions and achieved such success that incalculable benefits have come to many communities, and the ultimate extinction of the beverage drink traffic is in sight.

"The lessons from practical experience that have come through the operation of local and state prohibitory laws we desire to share with the nations of the world and with hearty hospitality invite representatives of all nations to 'come and see.'

"No great problem which has to do with human welfare can be solved fully and permanently by a single nation, regardless of others. Races and nations alike are subject to that high law of international ethics which insists that the solution by any people of a problem which concerns the world carries with it the duty and responsibility of passing on such solution to others.

"World conditions present an unparalleled opportunity for the prompt organization and speedy success of such a movement for moral betterment as that represented by the Anti-Liquor Crusade. Hearts have been softened and chastened by the cataclysm through which the nations of the world have passed. Humanity has a larger vision, men are thinking and talking in world terms and are prepared for a bigger program of reform. The time is opportune for a great, aggressive, world drive against the drink traffic.

"The last word as to methods in temperance work has not yet been spoken and no organization or nation holds all the truth or all of the elements of success, but one great objective unites

us—we seek a saloonless and drinkless world. We desire to aid the moral regeneration of humanity through the elimination of the curse of intemperance.

"Divesting ourselves of all pride of method, we only ask that representative workers and helpers come together in a spirit of cordial comradeship, see and tell what has and can be done and how; then plan for a finer and bigger program than ever yet attempted. America and Canada throw open their doors. Neither race, language, color or creed is a bar to our desire to serve. An earnest invitation is given. A cordial welcome will be extended to the Prohibition workers of the world.

"THE COUNCIL OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.
"Miles Vokes, President.
"William H. Orr, Treasurer.
"Ben H. Spence, Secretary.
"International Committee.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA.
"P. A. Baker, General Superintendent.
"H. H. Russell, Associate General Superintendent.
"Ernest H. Cherrington, Sec'y Executive Committee.
"Foreign Relations Committee."

United States Investigation of Brewers and German Agents in the United States

The following resolution presented by United States Senator Wesley L. Jones, was adopted by the United States Senate on September 19, 1918:

"SENATE RESOLUTION 307

"In the Senate of the United States, September 19, 1918, Mr. Jones Submitted the Following Resolution, Which Was Considered and Agreed To

"RESOLUTION

"Whereas, Honorable A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian of Alien Property, on or about September fourteenth made the following statement:

" 'The facts will soon appear which will conclusively show that twelve or fifteen German brewers of America, in association with the United States Brewers Association, furnished the money amounting to several hundred thousand dollars to buy a great newspaper in one of the chief cities of the nation; and its publisher, without disclosing whose money had bought that organ of public opinion, in the very capital of the nation, in the shadow of the capitol itself, has been fighting the battle of the liquor traffic.

" 'When the traffic, doomed though it is, undertakes and seeks by these secret methods to control party nominations, party machinery, whole political parties, and thereby control the government of state and nation, it is time the people know the truth.

" 'The organized liquor traffic of the country is a vicious interest because it has been unpatriotic, because it has been pro-German in its sympathies and its conduct. Around these great brewery organiatzions owned by rich men, almost all of them of German birth and sympathy, at least before we entered the war, has grown up the societies, all the organizations of this country intended to keep young German immigrants from becoming real American citizens.

" 'It is around the sangerfests and sangerbunds and organizations of that kind, generally financed by the rich brewers, that the young Germans who come to America are taught to remember, first, the fatherland, and second, America;' and

"Whereas, It has been publicly and repeatedly charged against the United States Brewers Association and allied brewing companies and interests that there is in the Department of Justice and in the office of a certain United States District Attorney evidence showing:

"That, the said United States Brewers' Association, brewing companies and allied interests have in recent years made contributions to political campaigns on a scale without precedent in the political history of the country and in violation of the laws of the land;

"That, in order to control legislation in state and nation they have exacted pledges from candidates to offices, including Congressmen and United States Senators, before election, such pledges being on file;

"That, in order to influence public opinion to their ends they have heavily subsidized the public press and stipulated when contracting for advertising space with newspapers that a certain amount be editorial space, the literary material for the space being provided from the brewers' central office in New York;

"That, in order to suppress expressions of opinion hostile to their trade and political interests, they have set in operation an extensive system of boycotting of American manufacturers, merchants, railroads and other interests;

"That, for the furthering of their political enterprises, they have erected a political organization to carry out their purposes;

"That they were allied to powerful suborganizations, among them the German-American Alliance, whose charter was revoked by the unanimous vote of Congress; the National Association of Commerce and Labor, and the Manufacturers and Dealers Associations, and that they have their ramifications in other organizations apparently neutral in character;

"That they have on file political surveys of states, counties and districts tabulating the men and forces for and against them, and that they have paid large sums of money to citizens of the United States to advocate their cause and interests, including some in the government employ;

"That they have defrauded the federal government by applying to their political corruption funds money which should have gone to the federal treasury in taxes;

"That they are attempting to build up in the country through the control of such organiaztions as the United States societies and by the manipulation of the foreign language press, a political influence which can be turned to one or the other party, thus controlling election results;

"That they, or some of their organiaztions, have pleaded nolo contendere to charges filed against them and have paid fines aggregating large sums of money: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, or any sub-committee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to call upon the Honorable A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, and the Department of Justice and its United States District Attorneys to produce the evidence and documents relating to the charges herein mentioned, and to subpoena any witness or documents relating thereto that it may find necessary, and to make a report of the result of such investigation and what is shown thereby to the Senate of the United States as promptly as possible."

Wayne B. Wheeler, Attorney and General Counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, in summing up the results of the investigation conducted by the United States Senate under the above resolution, says:

"If the brewers and their ally, the German-American Alliance, had been allowed to dominate state Legislatures, and Congress, and public officials as they did twenty years ago, there is only one conclusion that we can reach from the evidence presented in this investigation, and that is that the United States would have been kept out of the war. It is not difficult to estimate what would have happened if he United States had not put her army and navy into the fight when the battle lines were bending on the western front or if we had not loaned our billions to our allies and aided

them with food, fuel and supplies. In all probability the greatest war in the history of a righteous cause would have been lost. The whole trend of civilization might have been changed and the United States would have been responsible for it by her inaction. When the last analysis of this great war has been made and the proper estimate is given to the forces that saved democracy the movement that destroyed the liquor traffic will have an honorable place in the record. The liquor traffic has been sentenced to death by the overwhelming sentiment of this nation. Fifteen-sixteenths of the states and over 95 per cent of the population speaking through their legal representatives, have written Prohibition in the organic law of the nation. Every officer of the law by oath of office, every citizen by the terms of his citizenship is bound to support the constitution until it is changed in a legal and orderly manner. The challenge to Congress and to state Legislatures is to enact laws which will make effective the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The challenge to the people is to call upon public officials to enact and to enforce law, and to help bring to a consummation the ideal expressed by Abraham Lincoln:

"'Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges, let it be written in primers, spelling books and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpits, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice, and, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation.'"

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROHIBITION

Prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors became effective in the District of Columbia on November 1, 1917. The law which went into effect at that time was passed in the closing days of the Sixty-Fourth Congress and marked the successful culmination of a long, hard fight which the Prohibition forces of the nation had made for a dry national capital.

A strenuous but unsuccessful effort was made by the temperance forces of the United States Senate in the third session of the Sixty-Third Congress to secure the enactment of a prohibitory law for the District of Columbia by means of a "rider" on the District appropriation bill.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Sheppard on December 7, 1915, was referred to the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. That committee reported the measure back to the Senate on January 28, 1916, with certain amendments. On December 8, 1916, the bill was taken up, on motion, in the Senate, and read in full. On December 15, 1916, the bill was ordered printed with the amendments that had been made. A number of amendments were offered by Senator Sheppard and other friends of the measure to strengthen the bill, but owing to the announcement of the death of Representative Tribble, further consideration was postponed until the following week. The measure came up again on Monday, December 18, and debate was continued on the measure, the Senate sitting in Committee of the Whole Senate. On Tuesday afternoon, December 19, 1916, after several days of debate, the so-called Underwood amendment to the bill, which provided for a referendum on the question of Pro-

hibition for the District of Columbia, to the citizens of the District, came to a vote, which resulted in a tie, defeating the Underwood amendment, thus saving the bill in effective form. This vote was taken in the Committee of the Whole Senate. Senator Underwood gave notice that on account of the closeness of the vote, he would call the amendment up for a vote in the Senate when that body finally considered the measure. Debate continued throughout Wednesday, December 20, until late in the afternoon, when a unanimous consent agreement was reached between the friends of the measure and the opposition, which agreement provided that at 1 o'clock p. m. on January 9, 1917, the Senate should consider the District Prohibition bill and vote upon any amendments that might be pending, any amendment that might be offered, and on the bill, to its final disposition.

On January 9, 1917, the bill, which was known as Senate Bill No. 1082, was taken up under the agreement. The Underwood amendment proposing the referendum was presented and defeated by a tie vote, the vote being 43 to 43. After certain amendments were made to the bill by friends of the measure, it was passed by a vote of 55 to 32.

After the bill had passed the Senate it was messaged to the House and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia On February 8 the House Committee on the District of Columbia, to which the District of Columbia Prohibition bill had been referred, voted 13 to 5 to continue hearings on the measure until February 25, then to take up the bill section by section for consideration in the committee. On Wednesday, February 28, 1917, the matter came up for consideration in the House of Representatives on the question of a rule presented by the Rules Committee for the immediate consideration of the Senate District of Columbia Prohibition bill. The special rule was adopted, and the House proceeded at once to consider the Senate bill. The test vote on the question of the referendum came on motion of Mr Gallivan to recommit the bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia with instructions to report the bill forthwith with an amendment providing for a referendum. This motion was defeated by a vote of 174 to 232.

SUMMARY OF THE VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROHIBITION BILL

States which were solid for the bill: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming. Total, 21.

States three-fourths or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: Alabama, Iowa, Maine, Nebraska, North Carolina, and the above 21. Total, 26.

States two-thirds or more of whose representatives voted for the bill: Michigan, Missouri, Oregon, West Virginia, and the above 26. Total, 30.

States a majority or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: California, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Texas, and the above 30. Total, 37.

States whose representatives divided half and half: Florida, Louisiana, Vermont. Total, 3.

States 50 per cent or more of whose Representatives voted for the bill: Total number, 40.

States whose Representatives voted solid against the bill: Nevada, Rhode Island. Total, 2.

States three-fourths or more of whose Representatives voted against the bill: Connecticut, New Jersey, and above two. Total, 4

States two-thirds or more of whose Representatives voted against the bill: Maryland, Massachusetts, and above four. Total, 6.

States a majority of whose Representatives voted against the bill: New York, Pennsylvania, and above six. Total, 8.

BONE-DRY ENFORCEMENT LAW

While the Prohibition law for the District of Columbia has been effective since November 1, 1917, the personal use provision of the law was taken advantage of by bootleggers and clandestine liquor vendors, to the point where it became necessary for additional legislation to be enacted. Senator Morris Sheppard accordingly introduced a bone-dry measure for the District of Columbia which was passed in the form of an amendment to the revenue bill and became effective on February 25, 1919. Under the law thus strengthened the National Capital at Washington is under stringent Prohibition.

FEDERAL ANTI-LIQUOR ADVERTISING LAW

A bill providing for the exclusion from the United States mails of letters, postcards, circulars, newspapers, pamphlets, or publications of any kind containing advertisements of intoxicating liquors, or containing a solicitation of orders for intoxicating liquors, addressed to persons, firms, corporations or associations, in any state or territory, where the advertising or soliciting of orders for liquors has been prohibited was presented in the Senate, in the second session of the Sixty-fourth Congress by Senator Bankhead of Alabama, on February 12, 1916. The measure was referred to the Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads and reported to the Senate by that committee on December 21, 1916, by Mr. Bankhead as chairman of the committee. On January 11, 1917, the bill was passed by the Senate by an overwhelming majority, without roll call.

In the House of Representatives a more drastic bill was introduced by Representative Randall of California. This bill provided for the prohibition of all liquor advertisements from the United States mails. This bill was known as House Bill No. 280 and was referred to the House Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads.

When the postoffice appropriation bill was being considered in the Senate committee, the committee added to the appropriation bill as an amendment the anti-liquor advertising bill which had already passed the Senate and which was known as Senate 4429. When this was brought before the Senate, it went out of the bill on a point of order, but Senator Jones of Washington gave notice of a resolution to suspend the rules of the Senate and allow consideration. On February 15, 1917, the vote on the suspension of the rules was taken and carried,

Senator Reed of Missouri offered an amendment to the Jones amendment which was as follows:

Whoever shall order, purchase or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental or medicinal purposes into any state or territory the laws of which state or territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be subject to the punishment aforesaid.

Although Senator Reed had shown himself in almost every instance to be an enemy of advanced Prohibition legislation, a majority of the friends of Prohibition in the Senate accepted the challenge laid down by Senator Reed and adopted the amendment which he had offered. The amendment presented by Senator Jones, thus amended by motion of Senator Reed, passed the Senate and became a part of the postoffice appropriation bill, which had already passed the House, and which was accordingly messaged back to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendment. The Jones amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill applied the underlying principle of the so-called Webb-Kenyon Interstate Commerce law to the use of the United States mails for advertising in the various states. The amendment offered by Senator Reed went much further than the original amendment by practically making all states in which the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors had been prohibited, strictly "bone dry" irrespective of whether or not such states have enacted "bone-dry" laws.

This amendment, which had been adopted by the Senate, came up for passage in the House of Representatives on February 21, and was passed by a vote of 319 to 72. Under the provisions of this law, the United States mails are closed to all letters, advertisements and newspapers which are addressed to any person, firm, corporation or association in any state or territory where the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited. The fight for this measure in the House of Representatives was led by Representative Randall of California, who, while having a bill of his own on the same subject pending in the committee, devoted his efforts to securing the passage of this measure when the opportunity presented. It is proper, therefore, that the amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill should be known as the Jones-Randall Anti-Liquor Advertising and Bone-Dry bill.

APPROPRIATION FOR ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-LIQUOR LAWS AMONG THE INDIANS AND IN INDIAN COUNTRIES

The appropriation made by the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians and in Indian countries, amounted to $150,000. This is the same amount which has been appropriated for this purpose each year during the last five years and the appropriation has been held at this amount in spite of a strong effort on the part of the opposition to decrease this appropriation. The first appropriation made by Congress for this particular purpose was $25,000, which was appropriated in 1907. This amount was in-

creased from time to time until it reached $100,000 a year. Five years ago the appropriation was raised to $150,000, and this is the amount each Congress has granted each year since then.

In addition to the appropriation last year, an amendment to the existing laws touching the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians was passed by Congress, which amendment makes the restrictions against vehicles carrying liquors into Indian countries also applicable to automobiles. This amendment was made necessary by a decision of a Western Judge who held that the provisions of the federal law did not apply to automobiles

By reason of filibuster tactics employed in the closing days of the Sixty-Fifth Congress, the usual appropriation for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians and in Indian countries, along with much other important legislation, failed to come to a vote. The probabilities are that this matter will be cared for in the special session of Congress called to convene May 19, 1919.

THE HAWAIIAN PROHIBITION BILL

The bill providing for Prohibition in the Territory of Hawaii during the period of the war and thereafter unless the same shall clusion of peace, was passed by the United States Senate on May be repealed by vote of the people within two years after the con- 16, 1918, without roll call, and was passed by the House of Representatives on May 18, 1918, by a vote of 237 to 30. The bill was signed by the President and became a law on May 24, 1918.

PROHIBITION IN ALASKA

The Prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Territory of Alaska became effective on January 1, 1918, under the provisions of the law adopted by the Congress in February, 1917.

A bill providing for Prohibition in the territory of Alaska, in harmony with the expressed will of a large majority of the voters of Alaska, who recorded themselves in favor of Prohibition under a referendum from the territorial Legislature at the November election, was presented in the House and in the Senate early in January, 1917. The Senate committee reported this bill to the Senate on January 31, 1917. The bill which had been presented in the House was not acted upon, but the bill reported to the Senate was passed by a large majority, without roll call, on January 31, 1917. The Senate bill was promptly messaged to the House of Representatives and laid on the Speaker's table, whence it was called up by request of the House Committee on Territories, and promptly passed on February 2, 1917, without roll call.

The bill was signed by the President on February 14, 1917.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands have adopted Prohibition, through the action of the local legislative body in July, 1918, agreeing to the proposal of the United States government. The law goes into effect July 1, 1919.

PROHIBITION IN PORTO RICO

The Territory of Porto Rico is now under Prohibition.

A provision for a vote on the question of Prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the island of Porto Rico, presented by Senator Gronna of North Dakota, was attached as an amendment in the Senate, to the Porto Rican Citizenship and Civil Government bill, which originated in the House of Representatives. This House bill as amended was passed by the Senate on February 20, 1917, without roll call. The amendment was agreed to by the Conference Committee, the report of which committee was finally adopted by both Houses, signed by the President, and became a law. The measure provided for Prohibition in Porto Rico subject to a referendum to the voters of the island.

A special election was held in July, 1917, at which the people, under the referendum submitted by Congress, approved the Prohibition measure, the vote for approval being 99,775 and the vote against approval being 61,295, 51 municipalities voting in favor of the law as against 21 opposed to it. The vote of San Juan was 17,115 in favor of the law as against 2,155 against the law. The law became effective on March 2, 1918.

PRESENT STATUS OF PROHIBITION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

On April 1, 1919, 32 states with an aggregate population of 46,113,632 (including the District of Columbia), according to the 1910 census, had adopted Prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. These states were: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming; together with the District of Columbia.

Of these states, nine were under Prohibition prior to January 1, 1915. They were, Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee, and West Virginia. The aggregate population of these nine states, according to the 1910 census, was 14,685,961.

Of the sixteen states which had not adopted state-wide Prohibition prior to ratification of the National Prohibition amendment to the federal constitution, fifteen were under local option laws. The remaining state, Delaware, is under Prohibition with the single exception of the city of Wilmington.

RESUME OF THE SITUATION IN THE SEVERAL STATES

Alabama—Statutory Prohibition, effective since July 1, 1915. Local option, 1907; state-wide statutory Prohibition 1909-1911; local option 1911-1915.

Arizona—Constitutional Prohibition, effective since January 1, 1915. Local option 1909-1915.

Arkansas—Statutory Prohibition effective since January 1, 1916; prior to that, local option.

California—Local option since 1911; prior to that, license, with supervisors' option.

Colorado—Constitutional Prohibition, effective since January 1, 1916; local option 1907-1916.

Connecticut—Local option.

Delaware—Local option, special legislation, since 1907.

District of Columbia—Statutory Prohibition, effective since November 1, 1917; prior to that, license.

Florida—Constitutional Prohibition, effective since January 1, 1919; prior to that, county option.

Georgia — Statutory Prohibition, effective since January 1, 1908; prior to that, county local option.

Idaho—Constitutional Prohibition, effective since January 1, 1916; county option 1909-1916; prior to that, license.

Illinois—Local option, effective since 1907.

Indiana—Statutory Prohibition, effective since April 2, 1918; local option 1911-1918; county option 1908-1911; remonstrance law prior to 1908.

Iowa—Statutory Prohibition, effective since January 1, 1916; prior to that local option.

Kansas—Constitutional Prohibition, effective since 1881.

Kentucky—Local option, effective since 1906; amended in 1912 and 1914.

Louisiana—Local option, effective since January 1, 1909.

Maine—Constitutional Prohibition, effective since 1884; statutory Prohibition, 1846-1851; more stringent statutory Prohibition, 1851-1856; license, 1856-1858; statutory Prohibition 1858-1884.

Maryland—Local option, special legislation.

Massachusetts—Town and city option, effective since 1881.

Michigan—Constitutional Prohibition, effective since May 1, 1918; county option 1889-1918; license 1875-1889; statutory Prohibition, 1853-1875.

Minnesota—County municipal option, effective since 1915; municipal option, 1913-1915.

Mississippi—Statutory Prohibition, effective since January 1, 1909; local option 1886-1909.

Missouri—Local option, effective since 1887.

Montana—Constitutional Prohibition effective since December 31, 1918; prior to that, county option.

Nebraska—Constitutional Prohibition, effective since May 1, 1917; prior to that, local option.

Nevada—Statutory Prohibition, effective December 16, 1918; prior to that, license.

New Hampshire—Statutory Prohibition, effective May 1, 1918; local option 1903-1918; statutory Prohibition 1855-1903.

New Jersey—Municipal local option, effective since January 29, 1918; prior to that, license.

New Mexico—Constitutional Prohibition effective since October 1, 1918; local option 1913-1918.

New York—City, municipal and township local option, effective since 1917; municipal and township option 1896-1917.

North Carolina—Statutory Prohibition, effective since January 1, 1909.

North Dakota—Constitutional Prohibition, effective since November 2, 1889.

Ohio—Constitutional Prohibition, effective since May 27, 1919; municipal, township and residence district option, 1912-1919; county, municipal, township and residence district option, 1908-

1912; municipal, township and residence district option, 1906-1908; municipal and township option, 1902-1906; township option, 1888-1902.

Oklahoma—Constitutional Prohibition, effective since November 16, 1907.

Oregon—Constitutional Prohibition, effective since January 1, 1916; county option with city exemptions, 1910-1916; full county option prior to 1910.

Pennsylvania—High license law, with option in Court of Quarter Sessions, effective since 1887.

Rhode Island—Local option, effective since 1889.

South Carolina—Statutory Prohibition, effective since January 1, 1916; county option, dispensary system, 1892-1916.

South Dakota—Constitutional Prohibition, effective since July 1, 1917; local option, 1897-1917; constitutional Prohibition 1889-1897.

Tennessee—Statutory Prohibition, effective since July 1, 1909.

Texas—Statutory Prohibition, effective since June 26, 1918; local option 1875-1918.

Utah—Constitutional Prohibition adopted November 5, 1918; statutory Prohibition 1917-1918; local option 1911-1917.

Vermont—Town option, effective since May 1, 1903; Prohibition 1852-1903.

Virginia—Statutory Prohibition effective since November 1, 1916; local option 1886-1916.

Washington—Statutory Prohibition, effective since January 1, 1916; local option 1909-1916.

West Virginia—Constitutional Prohibition, effective since July 1, 1914; prior to that, local option.

Wisconsin—Local option.

Wyoming—Statutory Prohibition, effective June 30, 1919; constitutional Prohibition effective January 1, 1920; prior to that, municipal local option.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the

United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 19; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. [See Article XVII, Amendments.] 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

*See Article XIV, Amendments.

Sec. 6. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. 1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sec. 10. 1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. [The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Repressntatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

*This clause is superseded by Article XII, Amendments.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3. 1. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising

in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-

thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such state, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill

such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII.

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided by the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Chronology of the Anti-Liquor Movement in America

1642

The colony of Maryland passes a law punishing drunkenness by a fine of 100 pounds of tobacco.

1644

The colony of Pennsylvania passes a law making it lawful to sell liquors to Indians as well as to whites.

1645

Connecticut prohibits the selling of intoxicating liquors to Indians under penalty of 40 shillings 5 pence.

1647

Drunkenness is prohibited in Rhode Island under penalty of 5 shillings, and selling to Indians under penalty of 5 pounds.

1650

Connecticut passes a law forbidding tippling above the space of half an hour at one time, or at unreasonable times.

1651

Hampton, Long Island, passes an ordinance prohibiting any man from selling liquor except such as are deputed thereto by the town.

1654

The colony of Massachusetts prohibits licensed persons from allowing excessive drinking, under fine of 20 shillings.

1655

The colony of New Haven passes a liquor regulation law.

1657

Selling liquor to Indians in Massachusetts is prohibited under penalty of 40 shillings.

1658

Maryland punishes drunkenness by confinement in the stocks for six hours. A law passed in Virginia provides that one convicted of drunkenness three times, is accounted a common drunkard.

1659

Drunkenness at a private house in Connecticut is forbidden under a fine of 20 shillings.

1664

The Virginia Assembly passes a law prohibiting ministers from giving themselves to excess in drinking or riot or in playing at unlawful games.

1668

New Jersey passes a law prohibiting persons drinking after 9 o'clock.

1670

Massachusetts requires selectmen to post drunkards' names in public houses.

1676

The Virginia Assembly prohibits the sale of wines and ardent spirits outside of Jamestown.

1677

New Jersey forbids the sale of liquor to Indians.

1685

The Yearly Meeting of Friends in Pennsylvania and New Jersey declares against intemperance.

1700

Inn keepers in New Hampshire are prohibited from permitting townspeople to remain in their houses drinking on Saturday night or Sunday.

1701

New Hampshire imposes a fine of 5 shillings on drunkards.

1715

Maryland colony prohibits the selling of over one gallon of liquor a day to any Indian, under penalty of 3,000 pounds of tobacco.

1719

New Hampshire prohibits the sale of liquor to drunkards.

1733

Governor Oglethorpe of Georgia declares against the importation of ardent spirits.

1735

The English Parliament forbids the importation of liquors into Georgia.

1757

The Georgia Assembly forbids the granting of licenses to any tradesman who should be capable of getting a livelihood by honest labor.

1760

Virginia and Carolina pass laws compelling ministers to abstain from excess of drinking and riot.

The Friends of Pennsylvania make an effort to abolish the use of liquors at funerals.

1763

The whisky traffic among the Indians is introduced by the English into Ohio.

1779

Vermont passes a law against drunkenness.

1785

Doctor Benjamin Rush issues his celebrated essay dealing with the effects of ardent spirits on the human body and mind.

1789

The first temperance society in America is organized by 200 farmers in Litchfield county, Conn.

1790

Congress enacts a law giving every soldier a gill of rum, brandy or whisky daily.

A bill is introduced into Congress taxing distilled liquors.

1794

The whisky rebellion takes place in western Pennsylvania.

Congress orders that a half pint of spirits or a quart of beer shall constitute a part of the rations of the navy.

1801

Congress withdraws the option of a quart of beer in the navy ration instead of a half pint of spirits.

1802

Congress passes a law providing that the President shall take steps to prevent the traffic in liquor with the Indians.

1804

Congress provides that an equivalent of malt liquors or wine may be substituted for spirits in the army at certain seasons of the year, in order to promote the health of the soldiers.

1805

The Sober Society is founded at Allentown, N. J.

1808

The Union Temperance Society of Mareau and Northumberland is founded by Dr. B. J. Clark in Saratoga county, N. Y.

1812

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in New York City votes down a resolution that no stationed or local preacher shall retail spirituous or malt liquors without forfeiting his ministerial character.

1814

The following article was inserted in the Book of Discipline of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ: "Article II. Every member shall abstain from strong drink, and use it only on necessity as medicine."

1821

The following action was taken by the General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ: "Resolved, that neither preacher nor lay member shall be permitted to carry on a distillery; that distillers be requested to cease the business; that the members of the General Conference be requested to lay this resolution before the several annual conferences; that it shall then be the duty of the preachers to labor against the evils of intemperance during the intervals between this and the next General Conference, when the subject shall again be taken up for further consideration."

1826

Doctor Lyman Beecher preaches his six famous temperance sermons at Litchfield, Conn.

The American Society for the Promotion of Temperance is organized at Boston.

1828

The New York State Temperance Society is organized.

1831

Congress gives the soldiers the right to draw coffee and sugar instead of the spirit ration.

1833

The Congressional Temperance Society is organized at Washington, D. C.

The Georgia Legislature gives the right of local option on the liquor question to the inferior courts of Liberty and Camden counties.

The first national temperance convention meets at Philadelphia.

1834

Congress enacts a law prohibiting the selling of liquor to Indians in Indian countries, under penalty of $500.

The Presbyterian General Assembly meeting at Philadelphia declares against the traffic in ardent liquors.

1836

The second national temperance convention is held at Saratoga, N. Y.

1837

The Maine Temperance Union is organized under Neal Dow.

1839

The State of Connecticut leaves the licensing of saloon dealers optional with the towns.

1840

The Washingtonian Movement is inaugurated.

1841

The national temperance convention meets at Saratoga.

John Hawkins, of the Washingtonian Society, reports 100,000 signers of the pledge.

1842

Abraham Lincoln addresses the Washingtonian Society at Springfield, urging a temperance revolution.

The Independent Order of Rechabites is organized.

The Sons of Temperance organize in New York.

John B. Gough signs the pledge and reforms.

The Congressional Temperance Society is reorganized on the basis of abstinence.

1843

A prohibitory law is passed for Oregon.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance organizes.

John B. Gough begins to lecture in Massachusetts for 75 cents a night.

1845

John B. Gough is ensnared by a trick of his enemies and becomes intoxicated.

1846

The Democratic Legislature of Maine enacts a prohibitory law.

The order of Templars of Honor and Temperance is organized.

1847

The Independent Order of Good Samaritans is organized.

1848

The Methodist General Conference at Pittsburgh, Pa., forbids members buying, selling or drinking intoxicating beverages.

The prohibitory liquor law of Oregon is repealed.

1849

Father Mathew arrives from Ireland, and begins his pledge-signing crusade. President Tyler gives a banquet at the White House to Father Mathew and the Senate votes the extraordinary distinction of admitting him to the bar of the Senate.

1850

The people of Michigan adopt a constitutional amendment against license.

1851

The Dow bill introduced by Neal Dow in the Maine Legislature becomes a law. The law provides for confiscation of liquors stored for sale.

The Independent Order of Good Templars is organized in central New York.

The State of Ohio votes an additional section in the constitution forbidding the licensing of the liquor traffic.

Abraham Lincoln joins the Sons of Temperance at Springfield, Illinois.

A prohibitory law is passed in Rhode Island by a Democratic Legislature.

Horace Greeley declares for the destruction of the liquor traffic.

1852

The Massachusetts Legislature enacts the "Maine Law" in its most stringent form.

Vermont adopts Prohibition.

1853

The prohibitory law of Rhode Island is declared unconstitutional.

John B. Gough makes a temperance lecture tour of England.

1854

Connecticut passes a prohibitory law with the provision for town agents to sell liquors for sacramental, chemical and medicinal uses.

Myron H. Clark, a Whig, is elected Governor of New York on a Prohibition platform.

The New York Legislature charters the first company organized to establish an asylum for inebriates.

1855

The militia of Illinois is called out in the city of Chicago to suppress a riot occasioned by the agitation of the license question.

The militia is called out in Maine to prevent a crowd from taking possession of certain liquors held by the officials.

Pennsylvania prohibits the sale of liquors to be drunk on the premises.

The prohibitory law of Maine is re-enacted by the Legislature and its penalties increased.

Another prohibitory law is passed in Rhode Island.

1856

The prohibitory Maine law is repealed by the enactment of a license provision.

1857

The Sons of Temperance in New York endorse the scheme for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic.

1858

The Maine prohibitory law again becomes operative.

1860

President-elect Abraham Lincoln declines a request to furnish liquors to the national committee sent to inform him of his nomination to the presidency on June 19; he returns unopened the hampers of wines and liquors given to him.

1861

The New York Senate by a vote of 69 to 33 approves the joint resolution providing for a constitutional prohibitory amendment.

President Lincoln signs an act of Congress forbidding the selling or giving of intoxicating drinks to soldiers..

Generals Butler, McClellan and Banks issue orders expelling all liquors from their respective commands.

A gill of whisky is allowed by Congress to each man in the navy in case of excessive fatigue and exposure.

1862

Congress passes a law declaring that the spirit ration in the navy shall cease forever.

1863

The prohibitory law of Rhode Island is repealed by a Republican Legislature.

1865

The Presbyterian General Assembly declares that liquor makers and sellers shall be excluded from membership in the church

The fifth national temperance convention at Saratoga, N. Y resolves to form a national society and establish a publishing house.

The Order of Friends of Temperance is organized.

1866

The Legislature of Maryland passes a bill to enforce strict observance of Sunday.

Kansas passes a local option and prohibitory law.

1867

The state temperance convention in Pennsylvania declares for independent voting on the liquor question.

The Congressional Temperance Society is revived by Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts.

The National Grand Lodge of Good Templars in session at Richmond, Ind., recommends the organization of a national political party whose platform shall contain Prohibition.

The National Brewers' Congress at Chicago declares for personal liberty, and against all candidates, of whatever party, who are in any way disposed toward the total abstinence cause.

The Maine Legislature passes a law providing for the enforcement of Prohibition by the appointment of a state constable.

1869

Massachusetts enacts a state prohibitory law.

Vermont enacts a civil damage liquor act.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church recommends total abstinence.

The National Prohibition party is organized in Chicago.

1870

The Legislature of Maine passes a bill to increase the effectiveness of the prohibitory law.

Ohio passes the Adair law, making the liquor seller and owners of premises jointly responsible for injury caused by liquor.

The American Association for the Cure of Inebriates is organized.

The Royal Templars of Temperance is organized at Buffalo, New York.

1871

Francis Murphy delivers his first temperance sermon.

The United Friends of Temperance organize in Nashville, Tennessee.

1872

Temperance Republicans throughout the country resent the resolution passed in the National Republican platform declaring for personal liberty.

The prohibitory liquor law of Connecticut is repealed.

Pennsylvania passes a local option law.

The Legislature of Iowa restricts the sale of liquors and limits the number of licenses. The Legislature of Maine amends the prohibitory law so as to forbid the sale of liquor and wine made from home-grown fruits.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America is organized.

1873

The Woman's Temperance Crusade begins in Hillsboro, Ohio.

Francis Murphy inaugurates the Blue Ribbon temperance movement.

Indiana passes the Baxter license law.

The Maine law is strengthened.

The Legislature of Minnesota enacts a special tax on saloonkeepers.

The New York Legislature passes the landlord and tenant bill, and a civil damage bill for the regulation of the liquor trade.

1874

The Woman's Crusade against the saloons of southern Ohio continues with remarkable success.

The Georgia Legislature prohibits the sale of liquors except on petition of two-thirds of the property owners.

The Legislature of Rhode Island passes a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages and a constabulary act for its enforcement.

Christian women at Chautauqua, N. Y., decide to call a national convention of temperance women, which convention meets on November 17 in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Bangor Reform Club of Bangor, Maine, is organized.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is organized November 19.

A constitutional amendment in favor of license in the state of Ohio is voted down by 6,286 majority.

The North Carolina Legislature enacts a local option law.

A whisky ring composed of distillers and government officials assumes national proportions, robbing the government and disgracing the administration.

1875

The Massachusetts Legislature repeals the prohibitory liquor law.

The whisky frauds in western states are exposed, showing a loss to the government by corruption of $1,650,,000.

The second Woman's National Temperance Convention meets in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Pennsylvania local option law is repealed.

The Rhode Island Legislature repeals the constabulary prohibitory law and passes an act of regulation.

The constitution of the state of Texas is changed so as to guarantee local option.

1876

General O. E. Babcock, private secretary of President Grant, is tried and acquitted of complicity in the whisky frauds.

Senator Blair introduces a resolution in the United States Senate proposing federal Prohibition.

The Vermont Legislature enacts a law providing for the abatement of law violating saloons as nuisances.

The state constitution of Michigan is so amended as to prohibit any act of the Legislature that shall authorize the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union holds its annual convention at Newark, N. J.

1877

The Temperance Society of the Blue Cross is organized.

The Citizen's League of Chicago is organized for the purpose of saving young men from intemperance.

1879

The state inebriate asylum at Rochester, N. Y., is opened.

A constitutional prohibitory amendment bill passes the Kansas Legislature.

The Michigan Legislature votes down a prohibitory bill by a vote of 50 to 37.

1880

The Massachusetts anti-screen law for saloons becomes operative.

The demand of scientific temperance instruction in schools is created by the W. C. T. U.

The Iowa Legislature adopts a prohibitory amendment.

The people of Kansas adopt the prohibitory constitutional amendment by 8,000 votes.

1881

President Hayes issues an order prohibiting the sale of liquors at military posts and stations.

The first high license law in the country is enacted by the Nebraska Legislature.

Kansas passes a prohibitory law to enforce the Prohibition amendment.

The North Carolina Legislature passes a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, subject to the approval of the people; the people reject the proposition by a vote of 48,370 to 166,325.

The Brewers' Congress opposes woman suffrage.

The Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is organized.

1882

The prohibitory amendment is adopted by the people of Iowa by a majority of nearly 30,000 votes.

The Mississippi Legislature passes a law against the selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors within five miles of the University of Mississippi.

1883

The Missouri Legislature enacts the Downing high license law.

The Illinois Legislature passes the Harper high license law.

The people of Ohio fail to adopt the prohibitory amendment by 37,467 votes.

A petition containing the names of 50,000 voters in Massachusetts is presented to the Legislature of that state, asking for the submission of a prohibitory constitutional amendment.

The Brewers' and Malters' Association inaugurates a nonpartisan movement in defense of the liquor business.

The people of Ohio adopt a prohibitory constitutional amend-

ment by a majority of 82,000; the proposition is defeated by technicalities.

The Scott law taxing the liquor traffic is passed in Ohio.

1884

Congress prohibits the importation of intoxicating liquors into Alaska.

The stringent Iowa prohibitory liquor law becomes operative.

The National Democratic Convention adopts a liquor plank in its platform.

A petition containing 106,000 signers is presented to the Massachusetts Legislature asking for the submission of a prohibitory amendment.

The third plenary council of the Roman Catholic prelates at Baltimore, Md., declares against the liquor traffic.

The constitutional prohibitory amendment is approved by the people of Maine by a majority of 46,972 votes.

The Church Temperance Society of New York reports that 633 political conventions and primaries out of a total of 1,002 are held in saloons and that the boodle board of 22 aldermen contains 12 saloonkeepers and 4 saloon politicians.

1885

The proposed constitution for South Dakota is framed by a convention at Sioux Falls, with an article prohibiting the liquor traffic.

The Georgia Legislature passes a joint local option law. In the first local option election in Georgia, Fulton county votes dry.

A prohibitory liquor law is passed by the Democratic Legislature of Iowa.

A partisan anti-saloon movement is organized in Kansas for the purpose of inducing the Republican party to adopt a platform of hostility to the saloons.

The Knights of Temperance Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church is organized.

1886

The Rhode Island Legislature votes to submit the prohibitory amendment to a popular vote. The prohibitory amendment to the constitution is approved by the people of Rhode Island by the required three-fifths and becomes operative on July 1..

The Rev. George C. .Haddock of Sioux City., Iowa, is murdered by a prominent friend of the brewers.

The Unitarian Church Temperance Society is organized at Saratoga, N. Y. The American Convention of the Christian Church declares its hostility to the liquor traffic.

Congress enacts that instruction concerning the effects of alcoholic liquors shall be given in the schools of the District of Columbia, in the military and naval academies, and in all other schools under government control.

Congress passes a local option law for the District of Columbia.

The Missouri Legislature passes a local option law.

The Commercial Temperance League is organized.

The Dow tax law is passed by the Ohio Legislature.

1887

The triennial meeting of the eldership of the Church of God declares against the liquor traffic.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church resolves against the liquor traffic.

The Reformed Dutch Church in General Synod passes resolutions favoring temperance.

The General Conference of the Evangelical Church declares for Prohibition.

The constitutional prohibitory amendment in Tennessee is defeated by a majority of 27,639 votes.

Ten counties of Michigan vote dry under the local option law which was enacted early in the year.

The territorial Legislature of Dakota passes a local option law.

Montana passes a county local option law.

The Legislature of Kansas passes a law to suppress the sale of liquor as a beverage at drug stores.

The constitutional prohibitory amendment in Michigan is defeated by a majority of 5,645 votes.

The Citizens' Union of Michigan is organized for Prohibition.

The Minnesota Legislature provides for high license wherever Prohibition is not adopted.

Fifty of the seventy-eight counties of Missouri vote dry under the local option law.

The constitutional prohibitory amendment is defeated in Oregon by a majority of 7,985.

The Pennsylvania Legislature enacts the Brooks high license law.

The Texas Legislature votes to submit a constitutional prohibitory amendment to the people; the amendment is afterwards defeated by a majority of 91,357.

The West Virginia Democratic House of Representatives votes to present a prohibitory constitutional amendment to the people.

The General Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church resolves for Prohibition.

1888

The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church with 300,000 members declares in favor of temperance.

The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church with 400,000 members adopts resolutions favoring temperance.

The Bishop's address to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church declares against the licensing of the liquor traffic.

The Brooks high license law of Pennsylvania goes into effect.

The National Republican Convention resolves for temperance and morality.

The General Synod of the Moravian Church opposes all traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The General Conference of the Seventh Day Adventists in convention at Minneapolis, Minn., resolves for Prohibition.

The excise commissioner of New York makes rules and restrictions for the liquor traffic.

The law and order league of Sioux City, Iowa, begins proceedings against the transportation companies that have been nullifying the Prohibition laws.

The Legislature of Ohio passes a Sunday liquor law, and adopts township local option.

The Massachusetts Legislature enacts a high license law.

1889

Hunterdon county, N. J., votes against license by a majority of 500.

A joint resolution proposing a prohibitory amendment to the constitution passes the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature by a vote of 32 to 58.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives votes to submit the liquor question to the people.

The Boston Board of Police Commissioners increases the cost of liquor licenses.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives passes a bill to submit a prohibitory amendment to the people.

The prohibitory amendment to the constitution in New Hampshire is defeated by a vote of the people.

A reform ticket aiming at the closing of liquor shops on Sunday is put into the field at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The people of Rhode Island vote to rescind the prohibitory amendment.

The Supreme Court of Indiana decides that a license to sell liquor is a special tax, and that no limitations can be placed upon the police power to grant, withhold or annul licenses by any statutory provisions.

The Michigan Legislature fixes the retail tax at $500.

The Rhode Island Legislature enacts a high license law.

The prohibitory clause of the North Dakota constitution is ratified by a special vote of the people.

The people of South Dakota approve the prohibitory article of the constitution by a majority of over 5,000.

A Prohibition amendment for Pennsylvania is defeated by a vote of the people.

The prohibitory amendment to the Washington state constitution is repealed by the people.

The prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Connecticut is rejected by a majority of 27,000 votes.

The Wisconsin Legislature passes a local option law.

1890

The liquor dealers of South Dakota openly refuse to obey the Prohibition law.

Temperance women begin a crusade in Lathrop and other Missouri towns.

President Corbin of the Reading Railroad orders the discharge of all employees who frequent drinking places.

The Prohibition law of Iowa is sustained.

The Supreme Court holds that beer sent into the state of Iowa in sealed kegs from Illinois and sold in original packages cannot be seized without violating the constitution.

The Secretary of War declares that no ardent spirits or wine shall be sold in the canteens.

The Central Labor Union of New York denies admission to the delegates from saloonkeepers' associations.

The United States Brewers' Association, representing $195,000,000 of invested capital, holds its convention at Washington, D. C.

The American Brewing Company opens original package stores at Leachburg, Pa., and other dry towns.

The Presbyterian General Assembly in session at Saratoga, N. Y., recommends Prohibition.

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church declares against license..

A whisky war breaks out in Kansas on account of the original package decision by the courts.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias takes a firm stand on the exclusion of liquor dealers from the order.

Judge J. S. West of the United States District Court at Fort Scott, Kansas, declares for the enforcement of prohibitory law in an original package case.

Irish beer drinkers of Chicago boycott the breweries which have been sold to English syndicates.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad issues a circular stating that it will not employ men addicted to intemperance.

A state convention at Topeka, Kansas, composed of 3,000 delegates, resolves against the original package liquor shops.

The Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor in South Dakota unite to form an independent party favoring Prohibition.

The non-partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union is organized.

The Sons of Temperance call upon Congress to prohibit the exportation of intoxicating beverages from the United States to Africa and the Pacific Islands.

The citizens of Leland, Iowa, pass an ordinance providing that any person who sells intoxicating liquors shall be tarred and feathered and cow-hided out of the village.

The prohibitory law goes into effect in South Dakota.

The American Board of Missions petitions Congress to prohibit the exportation of intoxicating liquors to those countries where the missions of the board are located.

The Michigan Supreme Court upholds the local option law.

The Prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in Iowa in original packages becomes effective.

The people of Nebraska reject the Prohibition amendment to the constitution.

Cambridge, Mass., adopts no-license under the local option law by a majority of 564.

The Maryland Legislature enacts a high license law for Baltimore City.

1891

The South Dakota House of Representatives passes a resolution to re-submit the prohibitory amendment.

The New York Assembly defends the Stadler special license bill by a vote of 63 to 60.

Twenty-six illicit stills are destroyed in Florida.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad discharges employees who sign petitions of saloonkeepers for license.

Men and women together in a temperance crusade at Bloomville, Ohio, wreck a saloon and destroy the liquors, cigars and billiard tables.

The Maine Legislature passes some very rigid temperance legislation.

The Sunday law in New York is enforced.

The lower house of the Delaware Legislature passes a local option bill by a vote of 14 to 4.

The National Brewers' Association, in session at Cleveland, rejoices in the defeat of a bill to create a government commission of inquiry on the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Father McNulty, of Paterson, N. J., is beaten by a law-breaking saloonkeeper.

The United States Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the original package law.

The Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., vetoes all beer licenses.

The liquor forces hold an anti-Prohibition convention at Janesville, Wis.

The National Prohibition Park on Staten Island, near Port Richmond, is formally dedicated.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union meets in session at Washington, D. C., representing a membership of 53,000.

Georgia prohibits the sale of liquor within three miles of any church or school except in incorporated towns.

Anti-Prohibitionists of Kiowa, Kansas, petition the woman mayor to resign because she makes continual war on the dives.

The Sunday closing law is strictly enforced in Baltimore.

All liquor dealers at Bar Harbor, Maine, are indicted for violating the liquor law.

The first world's convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is held at Boston.

Congress passes a law prohibiting the sale of liquor within one mile of the soldiers' home in the city of Washington.

A high license law is enacted by the New Mexico Legislature.

1892

Temperance societies of New York hold mass meetings to protest against the passing of the liquor dealers' excise bill.

Investigations show that there is one saloon in New York for every sixty-two male adults.

The formation of an Anti-Saloon League composing clergymen of all denominations is announced in Massachusetts, but the movement does not materialize.

The police of New York City make a show of enforcing the excise law by making ninety-one arrests.

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church condemns the liquor traffic and the high license system.

Judge Lacombe, of New York,, renders an opinion favoring the legality of the whisky trust.

An excise enforcement league is organized in New York City.

Sioux Falls, S. D., decides to experiment with six saloons, one for every ward.

An illicit still in New York, with 6,000 gallons of wine and brandy, is seized by the government.

At a temperance meeting called by Edward Murphy at New Haven, Conn., 2,000 persons sign the total abstinence pledge.

The revenue authorities seize ten illicit stills in Wilkes county, N. C., and three in Catalba county, destroying the liquors.

1893

The Ohio Anti-Saloon League is founded by Howard H. Russell at Oberlin, Ohio.

The District of Columbia Anti-Saloon League is organized at Washington, D. C.

The biennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U. is held on the World's Fair grounds at Chicago.

The sale of beer at Ft. Dodge, Iowa, is stopped by removing screens on Sundays.

The Evans dispensary law becomes operative in the state of South Carolina.

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, meets with decided resistance in enforcing the dispensary law in the city of Charleston.

The State Liquor Dealers' Association of Ohio decides to enter politics more actively than before and demands the repeal of the law making it an offense to sell liquor to habitual drunkards, as well as a modification of the Sunday closing law and other restrictive measures.

Members of the W. C. T. U., making a circuit of the joints in Rola, N. D., are brutally beaten by liquor advocates.

One thousand women of Owensboro, Ky., band themselves together for a crusade against the liquor dealers of that city.

1894

Orders are issued by the St. Louis police department to arrest all saloonkeepers and others having slot machines.

Liquor stores in Charleston, S. C., are raided by the police.

Similar raids in three counties of South Carolina result in the killing of several citizens and detectives.

Governor Tillman represses opposition to the liquor dispensary law in South Carolina by assuming control of the police forces of the towns.

The lower house of the Iowa Legislature passes the tax bill which provides for restricted local option for the cities and towns.

A committee of fifty, with Seth Low as president, is organized in New York to study the liquor question with a view to public and private action.

The Haskell local option bill is defeated in the lower house of the Ohio Legislature, receiving only thirty-six votes.

Archbishop Ireland, of the Catholic church, and Dr. Kynett, of the Methodist church, on a railway train between Chicago and Philadelphia, discuss the temperance question and agree upon the advisability of a plan for the uniting of all the forces opposed to the saloon, similar to the plan later decided upon in the organization of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

1895

At the suggestion of Bishop Luther B. Wilson, the District of Columbia Anti-Saloon League issues a call to initiate a general Anti-Saloon League movement throughout the nation.

The American Anti-Saloon League is organized at Washington, D. C., December 18, by the coalition of the Anti-Saloon League of the District of Columbia, the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio and five other state, national and local temperance organizations.

Dr. Howard H. Russell is chosen the first national superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

The American Issue, the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League, makes its first appearance, taking the place of the Anti-Saloon, the paper started by Dr. Russell in 1893.

1896

State Anti-Saloon Leagues are organized in Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Michigan, West Virginia and Iowa.

The records in Ohio show a decrease of 1,442 in the number of saloons since the birth of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Harris local option bill is defeated in the lower house of the Ohio Legislature, receiving only fifty votes.

Massachusetts reports seven cities of over 30,000 population free from the saloon.

The number of liquor licenses in Washington, D. C., is decreased from 777 to 722.

The Ohio Anti-Saloon League holds at Columbus the largest and most influential temperance convention ever held in the state.

The Supreme Court of Indiana holds a saloon to be a nuisance under certain circumstances, and declares that the license fee is no defense.

South Dakota repeals the Prohibition law by a majority of 4,000 votes.

1897

The Anti-Saloon Leagues of Nebraska and Tennessee are inaugurated.

The records of the District of Columbia show a reduction in the number of licenses from 1,100 in 1892 to 689 in 1897.

Van Buren county, Mich., votes dry under the county option law.

Tennessee extends the Adams law excluding saloons from within four miles of schoolhouses outside of incorporated towns of 2,000 or more.

The number of saloons in New York City is reduced by 1,200 as a result of restrictive laws passed by the Legislature.

Local Anti-Saloon Leagues are organized in Colorado.

A large number of townships in Ohio vote dry under the township option law.

General Superintendent Russell, in his annual address to the Anti-Saloon League convention, reports active work along anti-saloon lines in eighteen different states.

1898

The local option law introduced in the Ohio Legislature is defeated in committee.

The Anti-Saloon League movement is started in Northern California, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Vermont, Wisconsin, Maryland and Oklahoma.

The first superintendents' conference of the Anti-Saloon League is held at Delaware, Ohio, and is attended by representatives from twenty states.

1899

Through action of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, a large number of pro-liquor candidates is defeated.

Anti-Saloon League state organizations are started in New Hampshire, New York, Colorado, Arkansas and Rhode Island.

Nine-tenths of the territory of Mississippi and five-sixths of the territory of Georgia are reported dry under local option laws.

As a result of the fight made by the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, Hon. John A. Caldwell, the pro-liquor candidate for lieutenant governor in Ohio, runs behind his ticket over 34,000 votes.

The Anti-Saloon League of America opens legislative offices in Washington, D. C.

1900

The Clark local option bill passes the lower house of the Ohio

Legislature, but is lost in the senate by a vote of fifteen to sixteen.

Minnesota passes a splendid search and seizure law.

The League's fight on the governor of Arkansas, who had favored the liquor interests, reduces his majority 20,000 votes. A similar fight on the governor of Nebraska reduces his majority to 800, while the rest of the ticket wins by 8,000.

Twelve Iowa counties abolish the saloons.

Seventy-five Nebraska towns vote dry.

Queen Anne county, Maryland, adopts no-license.

The Anti-Saloon League is organized in the state of Washington.

1901

Congress passes the anti-canteen law.

Iowa prohibits the soliciting of liquor orders in dry territory.

A strong temperance candidate is elected to the supreme bench of Nebraska by 12,000 majority, in spite of all the efforts of the liquor interests to defeat him.

The brewers and liquor dealers organize in every Prohibition state of the Union to break down the prohibitory laws.

Reports indicate that the League movement has been inaugurated in thirty-six different states and territories.

The Anti-Saloon Leagues of Oregon, Virginia and New Jersey are started.

The Hon. Hiram Price, first president of the Anti-Saloon League of America, dies, and Rev. Luther B. Wilson, later Bishop Wilson, is elected to suceed him.

The anti-canteen law, passed by Congress, becomes operative.

Colorado reports five counties dry by action of the county supervisor.

Private boxes are excluded from the saloons of Los Angeles, and the effort of the liquor forces to open the saloons on Sunday in that city is defeated by a petition containing the names of 13,000 citizens.

The Supreme Court of Indiana hands down three decisions favorable to the temperance forces.

Kansas enacts a search and seizure law.

Over 400 cases are started in the courts of Ohio, and convictions are secured in about 85 per cent of that number.

Tennessee reports that out of 500 cities, towns and postoffices, only sixty have saloons.

1902

The Ohio Legislature passes the Beal municipal local option law.

Kentucky adopts a stringent law enforcement measure.

Maryland passes twenty-eight different local temperance laws.

Congress appropriates $1,000,000 for canteen substitutes at army posts.

Ninety-three municipalities vote dry.

Forty-four Maryland saloons are outlawed.

Forty-four of the seventy-five counties in Arkansas abolish the saloons.

Two-thirds of Los Angeles county, one-half of San Diego county and one-half of San Bernardino county, Cal., adopt no-license.

Missouri closes forty-four dramshops.

Of forty-eight county option elections in Texas, forty-one go dry.

Twenty-eight liquor license remonstrances are successful in Indiana.

New York state outlaws sixty concert hall saloons in Buffalo, and adds one hundred dry townships to the no-license column.

1903

The Prohibition laws of Vermont and New Hampshire are practically repealed by the adoption of local option in these states.

Virginia passes the Mann law, practically banishing all saloons from rural districts.

North Carolina adopts the Watts law, limiting saloons to incorporated towns and giving the right of local option to all municipalities.

One-fourth of all Virginia saloons are put out of business.

Eighteen of the twenty-four towns and cities voting in Virginia go dry and twenty of the twenty-seven municipal elections in North Carolina result in dry victories.

Tennessee extends the four-mile law to include all cities of 5,000 or under.

Washington enacts a splendid search and seizure law.

Congress appropriates an additional $500,000 for army canteen substitutes.

Five no-license towns are added to the dry column in Connecticut.

One county in Montana votes dry.

Fifty-seven additional towns and cities in Ohio adopt no-license under the Beal law, and four hundred and fifty convictions of saloon violators are secured in the same state.

Cases against saloon and dive keepers in Maryland result in four hundred and thirty convictions..

The city of Omaha, Neb., debars women and music from saloons.

Dr. P. A. Baker is elected General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, at the annual convention held in Washington, D. C.

1904

Anti-Saloon Leagues are organized in Kentucky, Idaho, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Oregon adopts a local option law.

The Brannock residence district option law passes the Ohio Legislature, after being mutilated by the governor.

Virginia reduces the number of saloons in that state by two hundred and thirty.

California reports fifty cities and towns under no-license.

The number of licensed barrooms in the District of Columbia is reduced to six hundred and thirty-nine.

The anti-saloon forces secure the election of a Prohibitionist as a member of the Illinois Legislature from the city of Peoria, the world's whisky center.

The movement is inaugurated in Indian Territory for Prohibition statehood.

The Iowa Legislature enacts an anti-bootleggers' bill and inebriates' bill and passes a resolution urging Congress to amend the interstate shipment law in such a way as to prevent the shipment of liquors from one state to the dry territory of another.

The Legislature of Kentucky passes an act to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors by wholesale in any territory where the retail trade is prohibited.

Seven counties in Missouri vote dry and two hundred saloons are closed in the state.

1905

Six anti-liquor laws are passed by the Legislature of New York.

Forty-two cities and towns in Wisconsin begin the work of enforcing various laws against saloons and three temperance measures are passed by the Wisconsin Legislature.

The Moore amendment to the Nicholson law of Indiana is enacted, making remonstrances applicable to all requests for licenses in a township. Under this law seventy-four Indiana townships go dry.

North Carolina passes an amendment to the Watts law prohibiting saloons outside of towns of 500 or more.

Five Oregon counties abolish the saloons.

Virginia abolishes one hundred dramshops.

One hundred and fifty-three injunctions against liquor venders are secured in Iowa.

Ninety-one Iowa druggists are deprived of their permits because of law violations.

One hundred and sixty-three convictions against saloonkeepers are secured in Minnesota, and the saloons are closed on Sunday in Minneapolis.

Nebraska witnesses a decrease of one hundred and fourteen in the number of saloons.

Governor Herrick, of Ohio, is defeated for re-election by a majority of over 44,000 by the anti-saloon forces who thus resent his mutilation of the residence district option bill.

1906

Indiana increases the number of Moore law township remonstrances to one hundred and eighty-seven, and abolishes the liquor traffic in seventeen city wards.

Iowa places a time limit bill on Mulct law saloons.

Georgia extends the local option privilege to all counties where dispensaries have been installed, and five additional counties in that state go dry.

The number of no-license counties in Arkansas is increased by ten and the total majority recorded against license in the state of Arkansas is 15,618.

Kentucky passes the county unit local option law, which results immediately in fourteen new counties passing into the no-license column. The governor orders the closing of Sunday saloons in Louisville.

Two temperance laws are placed on the statute books of Louisiana.

Thirty-two local temperance measures are passed by the Maryland Legislature.

Six of the eleven New Hampshire cities vote dry.

Assistant Attorney General Trickett enforces the Prohibition law in Kansas City.

Governor Cobb is re-elected in Maine on a platform declaring for the continuance of Prohibition and law enforcement.

The Jones residence district law, and the search and seizure law are passed by the Legislature of Ohio.

Oklahoma shows a reduction of one hundred and twenty-eight in the number of saloons.

One thousand law enforcement cases are prosecuted against liquor law violators in Pennsylvania.

One county, three cities and several towns are won for no-license in California.

Six additional municipalities vote dry in Virginia.

The Sunday laws are enforced in Seattle, Tacoma and other cities in the state of Washington.

Congress appropriates an additional $350,000 for army canteen substitutes.

The Oklahoma statehood bill as passed by Congress, requires the Prohibition of the liquor traffic in Indian Territory, and on Indian reservations for twenty-one years, and thereafter until the people shall change the organic law.

Congress prohibits liquor selling in national soldiers' homes, and appropriates $25,000 for the better enforcement of the laws against selling liquor to Indians.

1907

Alabama passes a county option law, and later enacts state-wide Prohibition. Jefferson county, Ala., including the city of Birmingham, votes dry by a majority of 1,800.

Arkansas abolishes all saloons outside of incorporated towns.

Colorado enacts a good local option law.

Connecticut passes three new temperance laws.

The Legislature of Georgia passes a state-wide Prohibition measure.

A Sunday closing law is enacted by the Legislature of Idaho.

Local option for townships, cities and villages is adopted by the Legislature of Illinois. One hundred and forty-one precincts voting in Illinois vote dry.

The Delaware Legislature submits the liquor question to the vote of the people, with the result that every place outside of Newcastle county and the city of Wilmington abolishes the saloons.

Of the thirty-seven county option elections held in Kentucky, thirty-five go dry.

The Massachusetts Legislature enacts the "pony express law," aimed at the illicit selling of liquor in dry territory.

An anti-wine room law is passed by the Legislature of Montana.

Eight additional dry counties are secured in North Carolina.

Ohio destroys three hundred and fifty speakeasies and fifty additional towns and cities go dry.

Several provisions are added to the anti-liquor laws of Nebraska.

A bill calling for a resubmission of the Prohibition question is defeated in the lower house of the Legislature of Maine.

Splendid temperance victories are recorded in Missouri, Minnesota and Vermont.

Oklahoma adopts Prohibition by 18,000 majority.

South Dakota passes a search and seizure law.

An amendment to the Adams law of Tennessee results in the exclusion of the saloons from all but four counties in the state.

Eleven of the thirteen municipalities voting in Virginia go dry.

A residence district local option law is passed in Wisconsin.

Sixty-three additional townships and four counties are added to the no-license column of Indiana.

1908

The Georgia Prohibition law goes into effect January 1.

Illinois in a single day votes 1,053 townships dry, abolishing thereby over 1,500 saloons.

Wisconsin adds one hundred new communities to the no-license column, and abolishes four hundred saloons.

Thirty-two additional towns in Minnesota are gained by the anti-saloon forces.

Thirty additional municipalities in Nebraska vote dry.

Ten additional counties in Michigan abolish the saloons.

Eight additional South Carolina counties are made dry. Governor Ansell is re-elected on an anti-saloon platform.

Mississippi passes a state-wide Prohibition law.

North Carolina adopts state-wide Prohibition by a majority of 44,000.

Twenty-one of the thirty-three counties of Oregon vote to abolish the saloons under the county option law.

Forty-two municipalities in Colorado adopt no-license.

Arkansas registers a total majority against licenses in the county option elections of 22,934, and elects an anti-saloon governor by 80,000 majority.

Leavenworth, Kansas, the last liquor stronghold of the state, falls into line by abolishing the "joints."

Governor Stubbs is elected in Kansas on a Prohibition and law enforcement issue.

South Dakota drives the saloons from Mitchell, and several other important towns, and elects an anti-saloon governor to fill the place of the former temperance chief executive who is sent to the United States Senate.

Texas adds twelve dry counties to the no-license list, and re-elects Governor Campbell on a straight anti-saloon issue.

Four hundred drinking places in Virginia are closed.

Rhode Island abolishes four hundred and twenty-nine saloons, and passes a law limiting the number of licenses to one to every five hundred of the population, and prohibiting the saloon within two hundred feet of a public or parochial school.

Tennessee elects a Legislature pledged to enact state Prohibition.

United States Senator Carmack is shot down in the streets of Nashville, and dies a martyr to the Prohibition cause.

Maine and North Dakota both elect governors pledged to the strict enforcement of Prohibition.

Two additional counties in California vote dry.

The state of Washington elects a governor, lieutenant governor and the majority of the members of the Legislature favorable to local option.

Baltimore, Md., closes three hundred and ninety-three saloons.

One more county in Maryland is made dry.

Worcester, Mass., with a population of 150,000, goes dry a second time.

Two hundred and fifteen saloons are outlawed in the state of Massachusetts by local option votes.

Four hundred and sixty-one saloons are abolished in Iowa.

Seven hundred and twenty saloons go out of business in Indiana by the remonstrance route.

The Indiana Legislature called in special session by Governor Hanly, passes a county local option law.

The Ohio Legislature enacts a county local option law.

In four months fifty-seven counties in Ohio vote dry, abolishing thereby 1,910 saloons.

More than 11,000 saloons are abolished in the United States by Prohibition and local option laws during the year.

1909

The effort of the liquor forces to repeal anti-saloon legislation in Indiana and Ohio signally fails.

On the first day of January Prohibition laws go into effect in Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Tennessee extends the four-mile law to all towns and cities of the state, which means practically state-wide Prohibition, and adopts another measure prohibiting the manufacture of liquor in the state.

South Carolina adopts Prohibition with a referendum by counties, and as a result of the referendum vote, thirty-six of the forty-two counties prohibit the sale, while the other six retain the county dispensaries.

The lower house of the Missouri Legislature passes a resolution calling for a vote on the Prohibition amendment.

Iowa passes five anti-liquor laws limiting the liquor traffic in various ways.

Maine and New Hampshire both write new restrictive law enforcement measures in the statute books.

Washington state passes a municipal and rural county unit option law, and more than forty places in the state promptly vote dry.

Idaho enacts a straight county option measure, and in the first round of elections fourteen of the twenty-three counties abolish saloons.

Arizona enacts a county option law.

Wyoming abolishes all saloons outside of incorporated towns.

Kansas passes a stringent measure prohibiting the sale of liquors for all purposes except for sacramental use.

Nebraska limits the open saloon to the hours between 7 a. m. and 8 p. m. Lincoln, Neb., and two counties in the same state go dry.

Utah passes a county option law which is vetoed by the governor after the Legislature adjourns, but more than half of the counties of the state are so incensed at the governor's action that they abolish the saloons by local decree.

Congress passes a C. O. D. liquor shipment measure for the protection of dry territory.

Colorado adds a number of towns to the no-license column, thereby making eleven counties dry.

Four additional counties are carried for no-license in Illinois.

In the fall election, twenty-eight of the thirty-six places voting in Illinois, vote dry.

Nineteen additional counties in Michigan abolish the saloons.

Twelve counties in Texas adopt no-license.

Three new counties are added to the no-license list in Kentucky.

Two counties in Pennsylvania are made dry.

The lower house of the West Virginia Legislature passes a Prohibition bill. Eight additional counties in West Virginia vote dry.

The elections in New York result in a net gain for the anti-saloon forces of eighty-eight towns.

Sixty counties in Indiana vote dry.

A number of anti-liquor measures are passed by the Legislature of Connecticut.

Six additional counties in California adopt no-license.

Six temperance measures are passed by the Legislature of South Dakota.

The local option bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature is brought to a vote in the house, but is defeated.

The Florida Legislature passes a bill submitting a Prohibition amendment to the vote of the people.

The Alabama Legislature submits a prohibitory amendment to the vote of the people, but the amendment is rejected.

Strong law enforcement measures are passed by the Legislatures in Georgia and Alabama.

1910

The Legislature of Texas passes a bill making the sale of liquors in no-license territory a felony punishable by from three to five years in the penitentiary.

Jasper county, Missouri, including three cities each having a population of 10,000 or more, votes dry.

The campaign for state-wide Prohibition in Idaho is launched.

The governor of Nebraska summons the mayor, fire and police board, and the chief of police, to show cause why they should not be ousted from office, for failure to enforce anti-liquor laws; and upon agreement of said officers to enforce the laws in the future, they are given opportunity to make good.

As a result of decision of the United States Supreme Court, saloons are prohibited on the Milwaukee Railroad in South Dakota, and other roads in the confines of reservations.

Los Tanos, New Mexico, goes dry.

Wells county, Indiana, votes dry under the county option law.

Six saloons in Phoenix, Arizona, are closed for violation of the law prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors.

By decision of the Supreme Court of the state of Arkansas, Texarkana is made dry under the provisions of the three-mile law.

A monster petition for a local option election in the city of Chicago is turned down by the city board of election commmissioners.

The counties of Wood, Hazel, Howard, Callahan, Grayson, Trinity and Marion, in Texas, all vote dry.

Nez Perce, Idaho, including the city of Lewiston, with a population of 8,000, votes dry.

The no-license elections in Vermont result in a net loss of two towns for the temperance forces, thereby increasing the number of wet towns and cities in the state to twenty-nine, and decreasing the number of dry towns and cities to 217.

By a majority of 889 votes, Steuben county, Indiana, goes dry.

As a result of local option elections in Minnesota, the temperance forces make a net gain of twenty-nine villages, and for the first time in the history of the state, more than half the towns voting go dry.

The local option bill in the Legislature of Maryland is defeated by a majority of two votes.

Of thirty-six counties voting on the local option question in

Michigan, twenty go dry, making a net increase of ten counties for the temperance forces, and voting out of business 319 saloons.

The liquor forces win in several city local option elections in Illinois, including those held in Rockford, Decatur, De Kalb, Dixon and Belvidere, while the city of Monmouth changes from wet to dry, the city of Galesburg remains dry, and the smaller towns and villages for the most part record temperance victories.

A large number of towns and cities in California vote dry, including Coalton, Lompree, San Jose, Dinuba, Turlock, Bishop, Hanford, Fowler, Porterville and Corning, while several other cities in California under Prohibition, resubmit the question, but remain in the dry column.

The largest number of no-license elections ever held in the state take place in Wisconsin, resulting in a net gain of about twenty-five counties for the dry forces.

Fifty-four saloons are voted out of twenty-one towns and cities in South Dakota.

Saloons are closed in the New Mexico cities of Roswell, Endee, Tres Piedras and Shoemaker.

Johnson county, Indiana, votes dry by a majority of 2,133.

The Minnesota cities of Fergus Falls, Wasseka, Blue Earth and Kasson, vote dry.

Waitsburg, Washington, votes dry.

Bonner county, Idaho, votes dry.

Lansing, the state capital of Michigan, together with many other cities and towns in that state, closes saloons as a result of the county option elections.

United States Senator Crawford, of South Dakota, introduces a bill in the Senate to prohibit the sale of federal revenue stamps to persons in dry territory.

The Supreme Court of Washington upholds the local option law in that state.

Lincoln, Nebraska, votes to remain dry.

Reports from Idaho show that forty saloons were abolished in that state between January 1 and June 15, 1910.

Hancock county, Kentucky, votes to remain dry, while Warren county changes from wet to dry, and Bowling Green goes wet by a small majority.

Seventeen precincts in Mendocino county, California, are made dry by a local option ordinance.

The Supreme Court of Kansas decides that a club cannot maintain lockers in which its members keep liquors for private use.

Three Wisconsin towns are made permanently dry by the use of the remonstrance law.

Territory in Arizona, containing 320 square miles, votes dry under the precinct provision of the local option law.

Carl Etherington, a special officer, who is compelled, in self-defense, to shoot a speakeasy keeper as a result of a raid in Newark, Ohio, is lynched by a drunken mob on the public square of Newark.

The number of saloons in Baltimore, Maryland, is reduced from 1,600 to 1,406 in one year.

Carroll and Crofton counties, Kentucky, vote dry.

Inyo county, California, votes dry.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan makes a fight in the Democratic convention for a county option plank.

Elections held in the counties of Arkansas show a majority against license in the state of 23,102.

Hamilton county, Texas, votes dry.

Winchester and Fredericksburg, Virginia, vote to remain dry.

Potter county, Texas, goes wet, being the first of 166 dry counties to reject Prohibition in three years time.

Harrison county, Texas, goes dry.

Plumas county, California, votes dry.

Western Branch, Virginia, votes dry.

All the saloons in six counties of Minnesota are closed, and large sections of two other counties are made dry by order of the Interior Department.

Graham county, Arizona, votes dry.

Of the forty-nine cities and towns voting under the local option law of Washington, twenty-eight go dry, including the two seaport cities of Bellingham and Everett.

Governor R. S. Vassey, of South Dakota, is re-elected in spite of liquor opposition.

Eight cities and twenty-three towns in New Hampshire vote for license, while three cities and 201 towns vote against license.

The anti-liquor forces of Tennessee score a great victory in the election of Governor Hooper and a majority of the Legislature favorable to the prohibitory law.

A constitutional amendment to repeal Prohibition in Oklahoma is defeated by more than 22,000 majority.

A prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Florida is defeated by a majority of about 4,600.

California elects a governor and a majority of the Legislature favorable to local option.

The Prohibition amendment to the constitution of Oregon is defeated by 20,000 majority, and the liquor amendment giving home rule on the liquor question to cities is carried by 3,000 majority.

1911

The state-wide Prohibition law of Alabama is repealed by the liquor forces, who succeed in forcing through the Legislature a county local option law.

Of the thirteen counties in Alabama holding elections under the new local option law, six vote wet (one voting for dispensary and five for saloons), while seven vote dry.

The Eighteenth General Assembly of Colorado refuses to pass two measures introduced by the liquor advocates to mutilate temperance laws already on the statute books.

Contests of elections brought by the temperance forces in Colorado result favorably for anti-saloon advocates in Las Animas and Colorado City.

The result of the local option elections in Connecticut shows ninety-five towns voting for no-license and seventy-three towns voting for license.

The Legislature of California enacts a local option measure which provides for a vote on the liquor question in each incorporated city and town, making supervisorial districts outside of municipalities voting units for the purposes of the act.

As a result of the operation of the new local option law in California, many victories are won by the temperance forces, bringing the amount of dry territory up to 42 per cent of the

state's area and closing the saloons in thirty towns and in ten supervisorial districts.

Laws are passed in California prohibiting saloons within one and one-half miles of Stanford University or within three miles of the State Agricultural College.

The General Assembly of Delaware passes a druggists' prescription bill which proves to be a splendid temperance measure.

Florida adds one more county to the dry list, thereby bringing the number of no-license counties in that state up to thirty-six out of a total of forty-eight and leaving only sixteen license towns and cities in the entire state.

The Tippins near-beer bill develops a strength of three to one in the Georgia House of Delegates on roll call, but is defeated by a filibuster.

The Georgia Legislature passes a law making the possession of a United States tax receipt prima facie evidence of the violation of the state liquor laws.

Reports from Idaho show that the temperance forces have carried seventeen out of twenty-two county option elections and that only 165 saloons are left in the state.

The General Assembly of Illinois enacts three new temperance laws, thereby prohibiting drinking and drunkenness on railroad trains and interurban cars, establishing a dry zone within a radius of two-thirds of a mile around the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, and prohibiting the sale, gift or use of liquor in any state park.

The Illinois liquor interests are overwhelmingly defeated in their attempt to repeal the township local option law of that state.

The liquor interests of Indiana, led by a brewer senator, succeed in having the Legislature repeal the county option law and having a law providing for city and township units substituted therefor, while still another measure protecting more than ever the liquor interests of the state, is passed by the Legislature.

Forty-six dry counties in Indiana go wet on account of the repeal of the county option law, leaving only twenty-four dry counties out of ninety-two in the state and reducing the number of dry townships to 825 out of a total of 1,015.

A stringent law is passed by the Legislature of Kansas prohibiting the sale of any liquid containing a trace of alcohol to any person in Kansas for any purpose whatsoever. One result of the passage of this new law in Kansas is the best year of law enforcement in the history of the state.

Every candidate on the state ticket in Kentucky who is supported by the liquor interests where the temperance question is involved, is defeated for nomination, indicating that the liquor interests in the Blue Grass State are not longer able to control either of the political parties in Kentucky.

After a vigorous campaign in the state of Maine, a vote was taken on September 11 on the question of the repeal of the Prohibition law of that state, with the result that Prohibition is again successful by a majority of approximately 750 votes.

Out of twelve candidates for the House of Delegates in the Second and Third legislative districts of Maryland, five declare for local option and four of the five are elected, while not one of the seven who kept quiet on the local option question is elected.

Reports from Massachusetts show that there have been steady

gains in no-license campaigns and that there are four more dry cities and six more dry towns in that state than in 1906.

As a result of the county option elections in Michigan, there are thirty-nine wholly dry counties in the state, which shows a gain of thirty-eight dry counties in four years, during which time 1,200 saloons and eighteen breweries have been closed.

Efforts of the liquor forces in the Michigan Legislature to defeat county option and to permit the operation of breweries in dry counties, as well as the operation of saloons on most holidays, are defeated; while on the other hand, several helpful temperance laws are passed, among which are laws governing the writing of prescriptions for liquor.

The state fair of Michigan is dry for the first time in its history.

Great gains are made in the popular vote for a county option Legislature in Minnesota.

The local option bill in the Minnesota Legislature is voted on for the first time in both houses of the Legislature, but meets defeat.

A county option bill passes the Missouri House of Delegates by a large majority, but is defeated by being sent to an unfriendly committee in the senate.

Every local option election in the state of Missouri during the year is won by the temperance forces, the majorities in all cases being larger than ever before.

County option is defeated in the Nebraska Legislature by one vote in each house, but a helpful law is enacted providing for an election on the saloon question upon the petition of thirty freeholders or a majority if there are less than sixty in the corporation, the vote to be mandatory on the license authorities, which law applies to all towns having a population under 10,000.

An amendment submitted by Congress to make the constitution of New Mexico more easily amended, is voted upon and carried by 10,000 majority in the new state, thus making easier the way to constitutional Prohibition.

Five out of sixty-eight legislative bills favorable to the liquor traffic are passed by the General Assembly of New York state.

New York reports a large gain in the number of dry townships.

An effective near-beer law passed by the North Carolina Legislature in March, becomes operative in July and proves very helpful to the enforcement of Prohibition in that state.

Several dry counties in Ohio vote for the return of saloons, after having been under no-license for three years.

Ninety bootleggers are convicted in Oklahoma City during the year, and, in the aggregate, are fined $31,000 and given 9,000 days in jail. Thirty-seven Oklahoma counties report fines that aggregate $78,000 and jail sentences aggregating 27,154 days.

Lawrence county, Pa., is made dry by remonstrance, including the city of Newcastle, with a population of 30,000, the largest dry municipality in the state.

In Rhode Island eight towns, with a population of 15,906, vote dry, while thirty towns and cities with a population of 526,704 vote wet.

The Legislature of South Dakota passes a law requiring saloons to close each night at 9 o'clock, which affects 500 saloons operating in the state.

A vote on a Prohibition amendment to the constitution of the

state of Texas is taken on July 22, with the result that out of a total of nearly 500,000 votes, the wet majority is less than 7,000.

Reports from the counties of Texas show that 168 counties of that state are entirely dry.

At the elections held on March 7, only twenty-eight of the 246 towns and cities of Vermont vote for license, and in twelve of those which vote for license the majorities are so small that a change of forty votes, approximately distributed, would have put them in the no-license column.

The amendment to the charter of Point Pleasant, West Virginia, making that city dry territory, is sustained by the state Supreme Court.

The Legislature of Wisconsin enacts laws regarding the sale of liquors at public auctions, the appearance of intoxicated persons in public places or on railroad trains.

Reports from Wisconsin show that the number of dry communities in that state has grown from 300 in 1904 to more than 800 in 1911, which 800 communities cover 55 per cent of the state's area.

1912

A vote taken in Arkansas on September 9 on the question of state-wide Prohibition results in a wet majority of 15,968, there being 69,390 votes for Prohibition and 85,358 votes against Prohibition.

Reports from Arkansas show that there are about 279 saloons in the state, and that these are confined to twenty-eight towns and cities in twelve counties.

Sixty-seven towns in California vote dry.

Several dry victories are recorded in local option contests in Colorado.

In the Connecticut local option elections ninety-four towns vote for no-license and seventy-three towns vote for license.

The largest towns in Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware, prohibit the sale of any kind of alcoholic beverages.

LaFayette county, Florida, votes dry.

The Prohibition forces of Georgia elect a Legislature favorable to Prohibition.

Latah county, Idaho, is put under Prohibition by order of the county commissioners.

Rockford, Illinois, with a population of 50,000, votes dry.

Reports from Indiana indicate that twenty-seven out of the ninety-four cities of the state are dry, and that about 300 of the 360 incorporated towns are without saloons.

Reports from Idaho indicate that out of 830 incorporated cities and towns, 703 are dry and that there are seventeen wet counties in the state, nine of which have only one wet city each.

The Kentucky Legislature removes the exemption clause from the county unit law, making it apply to all counties alike. The same Legislature also enacts several wholesome law enforcement measures.

Muhlenburg, Montgomery and Pulaski counties, Kentucky, vote dry by more than two to one majority.

The Louisiana Legislature divides the dry parish of Calcasieu into four parishes, thus increasing the number of dry parishes in Louisiana by three.

A special session of the Maine Legislature rejects a proposed

resolution adopted by the lower house to resubmit Prohibition to a vote of the people.

The Maryland House of Delegates passes a local option law, but the measure is defeated by one vote in the senate.

Of the 320 towns voting in Massachusetts, seventy-three vote wet, and 247 vote dry.

As a result of the spring elections in Michigan, thirty-five counties in that state are dry.

Under a special law enacted by the Michigan Legislature, providing that there shall not be more than one saloon to every 500 of the population, about 200 upper peninsula saloons are closed on May 1.

The Legislature of Mississippi enacts three new anti-liquor laws, increasing the penalty for the violation of the state Prohibition law.

Of twenty-four local option elections in Mississippi, twenty-two result in dry victories.

In the local option elections in New Hampshire, held on November 5, ninety-one towns vote for license and 203 towns vote against license, the total no-license votes being 27,875, while the total license votes are 14,518.

The illegal sale of liquor on railroads in the state of New Jersey is stopped.

The House of Representatives in New Mexico votes to submit a constitutional Prohibition amendment to the people by a majority of twenty-seven to fifteen, but the measure fails to pass the senate.

By a vote of the people in Ohio, an amendment to the constitution is adopted, licensing the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Out of a total of 1,250,000 electors, only 462,000 vote on this question. Eighteen counties in Ohio vote wet and twelve counties vote dry.

The Supreme Court of the United States hands down a decision upholding federal Prohibition in Indian Territory and certain portions of Indian countries in Oklahoma.

The United States Supreme Court hands down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the twenty-one year Prohibition clause for that portion of the new state of Oklahoma which was originally Indian Territory.

The local option elections in Oregon show in the aggregate a majority of approximately three to one favorable to the drys.

Decided gains are shown for the temperance forces in the election of members of the Pennsylvania General Assembly.

The Rhode Island local option elections result in seven towns with a population of 16,850 voting dry, and seventy-one towns with a population of 525,760 voting wet.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee upholds the law of that state prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

In the annual elections in Vermont, 225 towns vote dry, and twenty-one towns vote wet, showing a gain of 35 per cent in favor of the no-license forces over the preceding year.

A resolution permitting the people to vote on state-wide Prohibition is passed by the lower house of the Virginia Legislature, but is defeated in the senate by a vote of twenty-four to sixteen.

The people of West Virginia on November 5 adopt a constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic by a majority of 92,342 out of a total vote of 235,843, the law to become effective July 1, 1914.

1913

The United States Congress passes the Webb-Kenyon law over the veto of President William H. Taft, thus prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of intoxicating liquors when such liquors are to be used in violation of law.

As a result of the elections in Arizona, Maricopa county is made dry in all portions outside of the city of Phoenix. All of Graham county and parts of Yuma and Apache counties go dry.

The Going law is adopted in Arkansas February 17, 1913. This measure made it unlawful for any court, town or city council to issue a license to sell intoxicating liquors except in case where such a license was asked for by a petition signed by the majority of the white adult population within the incorporated town or city where the license was to be issued. Before one could secure such a license the county must have voted for license at the last general election in which the liquor question was an issue.

One hundred and seventeen roadhouses in Sonoma county, California, are closed on January 1, as a result of the preceding November elections.

The California Legislature passes a law compelling saloons to close from 2 to 6 o'clock a. m., thus putting an end to the all-night saloons in San Francisco.

Grand Junction, Colorado, remains dry by a majority of almost 500.

The Hazel anti-shipping law, passed by the Legislature of Delaware, is sustained by the courts.

The Jones-Works bill restricting the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia is passed by Congress in the face of terrific opposition, thus providing for the reduction of the number of saloons to not more than 300 by November 1, 1914.

The Florida Legislature passes an anti-shipping bill.

Under decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia a campaign against near-beer saloons and locker clubs results in the closing of forty-three near-beer saloons and a number of clubs and hotel cafes in large towns and cities of the state.

The Idaho Legislature passes strong law enforcement measures.

The Illinois Legislature passes a four-mile dry zone measure, protecting the university at Champaign and Urbana.

A residence district local option bill is passed by the house and senate of the Illinois Legislature, but is killed by the perfidy of the speaker.

Of the twenty-eight local option elections held in Illinois on November 4, twenty-two result in dry victories, the women's vote strongly aiding the victors.

Reports from Indiana show that, within fifteen years, the number of dry towns has been increased from ninety-five to 274, the number of dry cities from none to thirty-two, the number of dry townships from 350 to 825, the number of dry counties from two to thirty-two, and the population in dry territory from 500,000 to 1,600,000.

An important decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa on the Mulct law affects many large cities of the state, and makes it more difficult for saloons to secure licenses.

The Kansas Legislature passes an anti-shipping law to coordinate with the federal anti-shipping law.

The enfranchisement of women in Kansas is estimated to have added 300,000 voters to the temperance army.

In six local option elections in Kentucky, each involving a wet county seat, the Prohibition forces win by good majorities, thus making a total of ninety-nine dry counties in the state as against twenty-one wet counties.

Twelve counties out of sixteen in Maine elect officials pledged to the strict enforcement of the Prohibition law.

By raising the license in the city of Baltimore from $250 to $1,000 the number of saloons in that city is decreased from 2,400 in 1907 to less than 1,500 in 1913.

The records show that as a result of the activities of the Mississippi Anti-Saloon League, almost 1,200 convictions for the violation of the Prohibition law have been secured in two years.

In sixteen local option elections in Missouri, between January and October, the population in dry territory is increased by 143,282, and the number of dry counties is increased to seventy-four.

The elections in New Hampshire result in seven license cities and seventeen license towns, as against four no-license cities and 203 no-license towns.

The New Mexico Legislature enacts two local option laws, one permitting municipalities to vote on the liquor question, and the other permitting the territory in any county outside of municipalities to vote on the question.

The Legislature of North Carolina passes an effective search and seizure law.

Over 5,000 gambling devices are seized and many pool halls closed in North Dakota.

The Ohio Legislature enacts several law enforcement measures and passes a law providing for the removal of officials who do not enforce law.

Twelve municipalities in Oregon vote dry on November 4 including Salem, the state capital, thus adding 35,000 to the population of dry territory.

The Oregon Legislature enacts a number of measures governing the sale of intoxicating liquors outside of municipalities.

A local option bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature receives eighty-three votes in the house as against seventy-four in 1911, and sixty-six in 1909.

The number of retail licenses in the state of Rhode Island is decreased by about 300 during the year.

Five excellent temperance laws are enacted by the Legislature of South Dakota. By the operation of one of these laws, all saloons except 375 in the state are closed.

An extra session of the Tennessee Legislature is called by Governor Hooper to pass the nuisance bill and the anti-shipping bill.

As a result of elections in Vermont, only eighteen towns and cities in the state license the liquor traffic.

The West Virginia Legislature passes the Yost law, which is conceded to be the most stringent Prohibition enforcement statute in the United States.

The state Supreme Court of Wyoming upholds the constitutionality of the Sunday closing law.

The Oklahoma Legislature amends the Prohibition law, making it a felony to keep a place for the purpose of violating that law anywhere in the state.

The Legislature of Michigan enacts the Lee law prohibiting drinking other than on dining cars, and prohibiting drunken men from riding on trains.

The Missouri Legislature enacts a county unit law which is to be operative throughout the state without exempting cities. The liquor interests, however, secure a referendum on the measure, requiring it to be voted upon by the people at the general election in 1914.

Although Nebraska had voted under the initiative by a majority of 15,000 in favor of county option, the Legislature fails to pass the law.

1914

The people of Arizona, by a majority of 3,144 out of a total vote of less than 50,000, adopt a prohibitory constitutional amendment which goes into effect January 1, 1915.

At the November election in Colorado the Prohibition amendment to the state constitution submitted to a vote of the people was adopted by a majority of 11,752. The amendment goes into effect January 1, 1916.

Oregon adopts state-wide Prohibition by a majority of 36,000, the Prohibition vote being 136,842 and the license vote being 100,362. As a result of this law, which went into effect January 1, 1916, 900 saloons and eighteen breweries in ninety-eight towns were closed. Thirty-two of the 34 counties in the state record Prohibition majorities.

The bill for an election on state-wide Prohibition which had failed in several previous Legislatures in Virginia is adopted by the Virginia House of Delegates by an overwhelming vote in the 1914 session and in the senate by the casting of the deciding vote on a tie by the president of that body. The election under this enabling act is held September 22, with the result that Prohibition is adopted by a majority of 30,365 out of a total of 150,000 votes. The law becomes effective November 1, 1916.

A Prohibition amendment to the constitution of the state of Washington which is voted upon in the November elections, is adopted by a majority of 18,632 out of a total of 361,048 votes, which number is larger by 42,000 than the vote cast at any other election ever held in the state.

The vote on the Prohibition amendment in California in November, 1914, results in a wet victory by a large majority.

The local option elections in Connecticut result in eighty-seven towns voting for no-license and sixty-three voting for license.

Beginning with November 1, 1914, the license fee in the District of Columbia is increased in the case of barrooms to $500 and in the case of wholesale places to $800.

A dry Democratic Legislature is nominated in Florida and is elected in November, which indicates the probability of advance temperance legislation in 1915.

The Legislature elected in Georgia in the fall elections is favorable to the retention and enforcement of the prohibitory law.

The three political parties in Idaho pledge themselves in their platforms to the submission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic.

As result of the spring elections in Illinois twenty-three counties are added to the dry column, making a total of fifty-one counties in the state where the liquor traffic has been outlawed. As

result of these elections, 1,150 saloons are closed in Illinois, 900 of which are shown to be closed solely as the result of the women's vote.

The election of Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman to the United States Senate from Illinois, in face of the terrific opposition of the liquor forces, records another significant dry victory.

Two of the leading candidates for United States Senate in Pennsylvania advocate county local option.

In the Vermont local option elections twenty towns vote for license, which is the smallest number voting for license in any year since 1903. The total majority throughout the state against license is 10,195, which is the largest majority yet recorded.

The Prohibition law of West Virginia goes into effect July 1, 1914, and is rigidly enforced, the entire state administration backing up the law.

In the spring elections in Wisconsin, 33 incorporated cities and villages previously wet vote dry, and only one village previously dry votes wet, thus making a net gain for the dry forces of thirty-one villages and cities.

A decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa practically places Des Moines in the dry column.

In the fall election, a candidate running for governor of Kansas on a resubmission platform receives only about one vote in every ten, indicating that approxiately 90 per cent of the people of Kansas, regardless of party affiliations, are favorable to Prohibition.

Up to November 5, there are issued for the state of Kansas, 263 liquor revenue receipts, 136 of which are for three counties. In seventy-three of the 105 counties of the state, not a single federal liquor tax receipt is issued.

The Kentucky Legislature amends the local option petition law so that 25 per cent of the voters in any county is sufficient to call an election.

A strong anti-shipping law and a search and seizure law are enacted by the Kentucky Legislature.

In the election of former Governor J. C. W. Beckham to the United States Senate, the temperance forces of Kentucky score a decided victory.

During the year, the population living in no-license territory in Maryland is increased by 60,435, while the no-license area is increased by 1,548 square miles, closing thereby 105 saloons in the state.

The Massachusetts No-License League and the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League are merged into one body under the name of the Anti-Saloon League.

Reports from Michigan show that there are now thirty-four dry counties in that state, more than 1,200 saloons and twelve breweries having been closed under the provisions of the local option law within four years.

As result of the November election in Minnesota, a majority of the members-elect of both houses of the Legislature are favorable to county option.

A strong anti-shipping law is passed by the Legislature of Mississippi.

A majority of the members of the Missouri Legislature elected in November are favorable to advance temperance legislation.

Every city and town in New Hampshire votes on the liquor

question, with the result that the total license vote is 32,707 as against a total no-license vote of 40,439, showing a majority of 7,663 for no-license, which is the largest no-license majority ever given in the state.

Two constitutional amendments affecting the liquor traffic are submitted to a vote of the people in Ohio; one of these amendments presented by the temperance forces providing for state-wide Prohibition is defeated by a majority of 83,000, although the Prohibition forces muster more than 504,000 votes. The other amendment presented by the liquor interests repealing the county option law is adopted by a majority of 12,000 on the face of the returns.

On December 22 the Hobson resolution providing for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution is voted upon in Congress, 193 votes being recorded in favor of the measure and 189 votes against it.

1915

The Legislature of Alabama by an overwhelming majority passes a state-wide prohibitory law which is vetoed by the governor and then passed by the Legislature over the governor's veto. The law goes into effect January 1, 1916.

By a majority of seventy-five to twenty-four in the house and thirty-three to two in the senate, the Arkansas Legislature adopts a state-wide Prohibition law which goes into effect January 1, 1916.

The Legislature of Idaho by a large majority votes to submit to the people of the state a constitutional prohibitory amendment, following this by the adoption of a state-wide prohibitory law which goes into effect January 1, 1916.

The Legislature of Iowa repeals the Mulct law, thereby returning the state to state-wide Prohibition January 1, 1916. The Iowa Legislature also submits the question of a prohibitory constitutional amendment to a vote of the people. Des Moines, Iowa, goes dry on Feb. 15, 1915, through a decision of the Supreme Court.

The South Carolina Legislature submits the question of state-wide Prohibition to a vote of the people, which vote is taken on Sept. 14, and results in the adoption of Prohibition by a majority of 24,926.

The state-wide prohibitory law goes into effect in Arizona January 1, thus making ten states where state-wide Prohibition is in force.

The United States Senate votes on the question of taking up for consideration a rider on the District of Columbia appropriation bill providing for absolute Prohibition in the District, the resolution being defeated by a narrow margin.

The Legislature of Utah adopts a resolution submitting the question of state-wide Prohibition to the voters of the state.

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania in his inaugural address declares for county option and calls upon the Legislature to enact a county local option law.

The Texas Anti-Saloon League is re-organized and begins an aggressive fight for a state-wide prohibitory law.

The fight for a state-wide prohibitory law is started by the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Indiana.

The temperance forces in Ohio organize early in the year for the resubmission of the question of state-wide Prohibition.

By an overwhelming vote in both houses, South Carolina adopts an anti-shipping law.

The Legislature of North Carolina passes an anti-jug bill.

The Alabama Legislature passes a measure over the governor's veto to prohibit newspapers published in the state from printing liquor advertisements, and preventing the circulation in the state of newspapers published outside of Alabama which carry liquor advertising.

The Wyoming Legislature votes down the bill providing for submission of state-wide Prohibition by a vote of twelve to fourteen, two-thirds majority being necessary.

Bowling Green and Van Wert, Ohio, both vote to remain in the dry column.

The Supreme Court of Arizona upholds the Prohibition law.

As a result of the local option elections in Massachusetts, there is a net gain of seven dry towns and cities.

The Oklahoma Legislature passes a resolution memorializing Congress to adopt the Sheppard-Hobson resolution for national Prohibition.

The Legislature of South Dakota passes a bill submitting the question of state-wide Prohibition to a vote of the people of the state, the vote to be taken in November, 1916.

Statutory Prohibition goes into effect in Alabama July 1, 1915. Liquor advertisements in newspapers, on billboards, or in any other form, are prohibited within the state. The shipping of intoxicating liquors for any purpose except for personal use is also prohibited.

The California Legislature passes a law which makes all places where liquor is sold illegally, public nuisances, and authorizes any citizen to bring action for the abatement of such nuisances, also a law forbidding the sale of liquor to people of Indian blood, or to people of part Indian blood, or to white people who live with or habitually associate with Indians.

The Colorado Legislature passes a stringent law providing for the enforcement of the state Prohibition amendment, which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1916. This measure prohibits the advertising of liquors, makes it unlawful to solicit orders within the state, provides for search and seizure, and gives the governor special power to enforce the law. An ouster provision is also included. The liquor interests of the city of Denver submit a charter amendment providing for "home rule" for the city, which is adopted by a majority of 2,600 but is overruled by the State Supreme Court.

The General Assembly of Connecticut enacts a law governing the sale of liquor in clubs and also passes several other minor amendments to the anti-liquor laws.

The Hazel Anti-Shipping Law is repealed by the state Legislature of Delaware.

The Florida Legislature enacts a law which prohibits treating, drinking in saloons, free lunches, screens, blinds, tables and chairs, and also compels the closing of saloons from 6 o'clock p. m. to 7 o'clock a. m. During the year 1915 two new counties are formed, namely, Broward and Okaloosa. Both counties are under Prohibition. Two other counties, Marion and Franklin, change from license to no-license during 1915.

A special session of the Georgia Legislature is called and en-

acts a law to secure effective enforcement of Prohibition. This law prohibits the sale of all liquors containing any portion whatsoever of alcohol, prohibits liquor advertising, and makes it unlawful to import liquors except for personal use. The law goes into effect May 1, 1916.

St. Mary's county, Maryland, votes dry.

A great mass convention of temperance workers is held in Lansing, Michigan, in November, and petitions are circulated calling for a vote on a constitutional Prohibition amendment, which vote is to be taken on Nov. 2, 1916. During the year 1915, 342 saloons are closed in the state, through county option elections. The Legislature passes a bill providing that before the consignee of liquor shipments can receive same he must make affidavit that he is of full legal age and not disqualified under the law of Michigan to receive same. An anti-liquor advertisement law is also passed, also a measure giving township boards the right to reject all applications for liquor licenses and a law prohibiting the selling or furnishing of intoxicating liquors at lumber camps or along the right of way of logging railroads to any employee thereof. A statutory Prohibition bill containing a referendum clause is presented to the state Legislature but fails of passage.

The Minnesota Legislature enacts a county option bill which becomes law on March 1. Within seven months thereafter, 57 counties in the state hold county elections, with the result that 45 counties vote dry and 12 counties wet. About 500 saloons are closed in the state during 1915, together with 12 wholesale houses and the same number of small breweries. The United States Indian Bureau takes aggressive action to enforce Prohibition in the territory covered by old Indian treaties.

Elections are held in Missouri in a number of important wet centers, and 11 of these local option elections, out of a total of 17, are won by the drys.

Richland county, Montana, votes dry on Oct. 13, 1915. The General Assembly of Montana submits a Prohibition statute referendum bill, to be voted on in 1916. It also enacts an anti-race track gambling law, which makes it unlawful to bet on a contest of speed, skill or endurance of animal or beast; closing of saloons within one mile of cities of first class from 12 o'clock midnight to 8 a. m. Closing of saloons from 10 p. m. Saturday until 1 p. m. Sunday; law prohibiting sale of liquor within five miles of railroad grade, public works, etc., under construction, except where sold in a town of 50 or more persons, or by dealer in business two years before the beginning of such works; the issuance of new licenses on a basis of one to every 500 persons; after December 31 all saloons are to be closed in places having less than 50 persons within one-fourth mile of the place where the liquors are to be sold; a law providing for the filing of protests against the reissuance of saloon licenses and the commissioners are given discretionary power in the issuance thereof. The petitioners for, or the remonstrance against, the issuance of a license are given the power of appeal to the District Court. A law prohibiting sale of intoxicating liquors to drunkards, minors or Indians, and holding the person breaking this law liable for damages to any person injured thereby in property, money or means of support. Under this law a married woman may sue in her own name and a minor by guardian.

In Ohio, a state-wide Prohibition amendment is voted on at the general election in November, and defeated by a majority of 55,408 votes. A so-called Stability League amendment, introduced by the brewers, which was intended to prevent another vote on the liquor question for a period of six years, is defeated by a majority of 64,891.

The Tennessee Legislature passes laws known as the Soft-Drink Stand law, and the Ouster law, both of which materially strengthen the anti-liquor laws of the state.

The 1915 session of the Utah Legislature enacts a strong Prohibition bill, with only five votes against the measure in the House of Representatives and two in the Senate. Governor Spry however, holds the bill until after the Legislature has adjourned, and then attaches his veto to the measure.

The Vermont Legislature passes a state-wide prohibitory law, referring the same to a vote of the people, to be taken March 7, 1916.

The West Virginia Legislature passes a number of additional law enforcement measures, strengthening the Prohibition laws of the state.

The Wisconsin Legislature changes the limit on the number of saloons, making the ratio one saloon for every 500 people.

A joint resolution calling for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution was introduced in both houses of the Sixty-Fourth Congress, which convened in December. The resolutions were presented in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas and by Senator J. H. Gallinger of New Hampshire; in the House by Edwin Y. Webb of North Carolina and A. T. Smith of Idaho.

A bill providing for the absolute Prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia was introduced early in the first session of the Sixty-Fourth Congress by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas. The bill was submitted to the District of Columbia committee, reported back to the Senate and placed on the calendar.

1916

The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, by a vote of 13 to 3, on December 21 favorably reports to the United States Senate the National Prohibition Resolution known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 55.

A referendum vote on Prohibition is taken by the voters of Alaska, which results in a large majority in favor of Prohibition.

In Arizona, an amendment to the state Prohibition law, intended to weaken it, is defeated by a majority of over 12,000.

Prohibition goes into effect in Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa and Washington, on January 1, 1916.

In Arkansas a bill is submitted to repeal the Going law and allow saloons to return, but is defeated by 50,000 majority.

Two Prohibition amendments to the constitution of California are voted on at the general election, and both are defeated. One would prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors in places of public resort, after January 1, 1918, while the other would prohibit the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation within the state of all alcoholic liquors after January 1, 1920.

In Colorado an amendment to exempt beer from the operations of the state-wide Prohibition law is defeated by a majority of 85,792.

A law prohibiting the sale of all liquors containing alcohol, and also prohibiting liquor advertising, goes into effect in Georgia May 1.

Idaho adopts a constitutional amendment for state-wide Prohibition, by a vote of about three to one, at the November election.

The Louisiana Legislature passes the Johnson near-beer bill, prohibiting the sale of all malt liquor in dry territory.

Prohibition goes into effect in St. Mary's county, Maryland, May 1, 1916. The question of state-wide Prohibition for Maryland is presented to the Legislature in the form of a statute with a referendum attached. The bill is changed so that the measure which is finally passed provides for the submission of the question to the city of Baltimore and to the other wet sections of the state as separate units. At the November election, Havre de Grace and the counties of Frederick and Washington vote dry.

The Massachusetts Legislature passes a bill prohibiting the peddling of liquor in no-license towns.

Michigan adopts a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution by a vote of 353,378 to 284,754, on November 7.

A state-wide Prohibition measure is defeated in Missouri, at the November election, by a majority of 122,538.

The city of Duluth, Minnesota, votes dry at a local option election, by a majority of 364.

Montana adopts state-wide Prohibition by a vote of 102,776 to 73,890, at the general election in November.

Constitutional Prohibition is adopted in Nebraska by a vote of 146,574 to 117,132, at the November election. A prohibitory statute is also passed by the Legislature.

A petition for a state-wide prohibitory statute is filed in Nevada, under the initiative and referendum, but is rejected by the Legislature.

In Orego an amendment to permit the manufacture and sale of beer is defeated by a majority of 54,626, at the November election. At the same election an amendment forbidding the importation of intoxicating liquors is adopted, thus strengthening the anti-liquor laws of the state.

South Dakota adopts constitutional Prohibition by a majority of 11,505 votes, on November 7.

At an election held on July 28, the voters of Texas give a majority in favor of submitting a constitutional Prohibition amendment to the electorate, but this amendment is defeated in the Legislature.

An election on the question of state-wide Prohibition in Vermont, held in March, results in the defeat of the Prohibition measure.

State-wide Prohibition goes into effect in Virginia on November 1. A stringent law enforcement measure is passed by the state Legislature.

State-wide Prohibition goes into effect in Washington on January 1. The liquor forces of the state initiate two measures to weaken the state-wide Prohibition law, which are defeated by majorities of 146,556 and 215,036 respectively.

1917

The resolution submitting to the states the National Prohibition Amendment to the constitution of the United States, is adopted by the United States Senate on August 1, and by the House of Representatives on December 18.

The federal Anti-Liquor Advertising bill, carrying with it the Reed Bone-Dry Amendment, is adopted by the United States Senate on Feb. 15 and by the House of Representatives on February 21.

The Supreme Court of the United States, on January 8, 1917, hands down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon Interstate Liquor Shipment law.

A bill providing for Prohibition in the territory of Hawaii is presented in both houses of the Sixty-Fourth Congress, and is reported out by the House committee on January 27, 1917. The measure fails to come to a vote, however, in either house.

The District of Columbia is made Prohibition territory by a bill passed by the United States Senate on January 9, and by the House of Representatives on February 28.

A bill providing for Prohibition in the territory of Alaska is presented in both houses of the United States Congress early in January, 1917, and is adopted by the Senate on January 31, and by the House of Representatives on February 2. The Prohibition measure goes into effect January 1, 1918.

A provision for a vote on the question of Prohibition in the island of Porto Rico is passed by the United States Congress, as an amendment to the Porto Rican Citizenship and Civil Government bill. At a special election held in July, 1917, the voters of Porto Rico approve the Prohibition measure by a vote of 99,775 to 61,295.

A Food Control bill is passed by the House of Representatives, containing a provision forbidding the use of any foods, food materials, or feeds for the production of alcoholic beverages, except for governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal, or sacramental purposes, and also authorizing the President of the United States to commandeer alcohol and distilled spirits for government requirements. As a result of a threatened filibuster against this food control bill by the friends of the liquor interests in the United States Senate, a request is made by the President of the United States to the anti-liquor forces, in accordance with which the bill is finally changed so as to make the prohibition of the use of food materials in the manufacture of beer and wine, optional with the President of the United States. The bill as finally passed by the Senate on August 8 and signed by the President on August 10, provided for the Prohibition of the manufacture of distilled spirits for beverage purposes, Prohibition of the importation of distilled spirits, and authorized the President to commandeer whisky in stock as well as in bond, at his discretion, to reduce the alcoholic content of beer and wine, and to limit, regulate or prohibit the use of food materials in the manufacture of beer and wine. According to the terms of this measure, the manufacture of distilled spirits in the United States ceased on September 8, 1917.

On January 22 both houses of the Arkansas Legislature pass a bone-dry law by a large majority, which makes it practically impossible for any person in Arkansas to secure liquor.

The Connecticut Legislature passes a bill calling for the submission of a state Prohibition amendment.

The Loose Anti-Liquor Shipment bill is passed by the Delaware General Assembly. Newcastle county votes dry at a special election, while the city of Wilmington, as a separate unit, votes for license.

Georgia passes a bone-dry prohibitory law, barring even the

possession of liquor for personal use, effective immediately upon its passage.

The Idaho Legislature passes a stringent search and seizure law, also a measure prohibiting the advertising of intoxicating liquors. Constitutional Prohibition becomes effective in Idaho, on January 1st, statutory Prohibition having already gone into effect.

A bill providing for a Prohibition referendum in Illinois was passed in the Senate, but defeated in the House. A bill providing for a dry zone of five miles' radius around the U. S. Naval Training Station at Waukegon also passed the Senate but failed of passage in the House.

The General Assembly of Indiana passes a state-wide prohibitory statute, to go into effect April 2, 1918.

In Iowa, a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution is defeated at a special election by less than 1,000 votes. A bone-dry law is enacted by the state Legislature, which strengthens the prohibitory statute and prohibits liquor advertising.

A constitutional amendment is adopted in Maine, giving the governor power to remove delinqent county sheriffs and to appoint others in their places.

The Massachusetts Legislature passes the Express Permit bill, strengthening the anti-liquor legislation of the state.

The Minnesota Legislature submits the question of constitutional Prohibition to a vote of the people, which vote is to be taken in November, 1918.

The Missouri Legislature passes two laws providing for clean elections, and also refers a constitutional state-wide Prohibition amendment to a vote of the people, to be taken at the general election in November, 1918.

Constitutional Prohibition goes into effect in Nebraska May 1.

New Hampshire adopts state-wide Prohibition, by act of the state Legislature, in April, 1917.

New Mexico adopts constitutional state-wide Prohibition by vote of the people on November 6.

The New York Legislature passes a city local option bill, which enfranchises more than 8,000,000 people living in the cities of the state.

The North Dakota Legislature passes a bone-dry law which is signed by the governor on March 9th.

At the third general election held on state-wide Prohibition in Ohio, Prohibition is defeated by a majority of 1,137 votes out of a total of more than 1,000,000 votes.

Oklahoma adopts a bone-dry law at the 1917 session of the Legislature.

The South Carolina Legislature adopts an anti-liquor advertising law.

State-wide Prohibition goes into effect in South Dakota on July 1.

The 1917 session of the Tennessee Legislature enacts the following laws: The storage bill, which abolishes the mail order houses July 1, 1917; the bone-dry anti-shipping law which went into effect March 1, 1917; an anti-club law which took effect immediately after its passage; a bill making bootlegging a felony, which took effect immediately after its passage. The Legislature of 1917 also passed a stringent drug store bill. An anti-advertising measure and a bill to make the manufacture of intoxicating

liquors a felony were crowded off the calendar on the last day of legislation.

Statutory Prohibition was adopted by the Utah Legislature, th bill being signed by the governor on February 8, and becoming effective August 1. A prohibitory amendment to the state constitution is also submitted by the same Legislature, the vote on which is to be taken in November, 1918.

The Washington Legislature passes a state bone-dry law.

The West Virginia Legislature passes a law prohibiting the carrying of liquor into the state by common carriers. Liquor carried into the state, or from one point to another within the state, is limited to one quart within 30 consecutive days.

The Wyoming Legislature adopts a resolution submitting state-wide constitutional Prohibition to a vote of the people.

1918

The National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is ratified by the Legislatures of the following states:—Mississippi, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Delaware, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida.

Prohibition goes into effect in Alaska on January 1, 1918.

A bill for War-Time Prohibition of the manufacture, sale, importation, and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes during the period of the war and the period of demobilization, is introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, by Representative Barkley of Kentucky, on April 26.

An amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill is offered in the United States House of Representatives, by Congressman Randall, providing that no part of this appropriation shall be available unless the use of grains in the manufacture of beer be prohibited. An amendment to this bill is offered in the Senate by Senator Jones, to prohibit the use of cereals and fruit in the manufacture of intoxicants. The Agricultural Appropriation bill is passed by the Senate on September 6th, with a Prohibition amendment, and approved by the President on November 21. The law as finally approved prohibits the manufacture of beer and wine, after May 1, 1919, and forbids the sale of distilled, malt and vinous intoxicants after June 30, 1919.

On December 1, 1918, the use of foods and food materials in the manufacture of beer was ordered stopped by the food administration of the federal government.

A state-wide Prohibition amendment is defeated by the voters of California.

The bone-dry law goes into effect in Colorado on December 16.

Florida adopts state-wide Prohibition by a majority of 8,242 at the November election.

A bill providing for Prohibition in the territory of Hawaii during the period of the war and thereafter unless the same shall be repealed by vote of the people within two years after the conclusion of peace, is passed by the United States Congress, and becomes a law May 24.

The dry forces of Chicago, Illinois, circulate a petition for a vote on the wet and dry issue in that city. The petition is filed

with 150,000 names attached but the election commissioners throw it out, declaring over 40,000 names fraudulent or illegal.

Prohibition goes into effect in Indiana on April 2.

The Kentucky Legislature submits a state-wide Prohibition amendment to the constitution, to a vote of the people at the November election in 1919. An anti-liquor shipping law and a strong law prohibiting the owning or operating of moonshine stills are also passed by this Legislature.

The Louisiana Legislature meets in regular session in May, and fails to ratify the National Prohibition amendment, by a tie vote in the Senate. At a special session called in August, however, the National Prohibition Amendment is ratified by a vote of 69 to 41 in the House, and 21 to 20 in the Senate.

State-wide Prohibition goes into effect in Michigan on May 1.

A prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Minnesota is voted on at the November election. The amendment receives a majority of 15,932 votes, but fails to pass, by 756 votes, according to the provisions of the state election law.

The Mississippi Legislature passes a bone-dry law prohibiting the possession of whisky and also prohibiting liquor advertising.

A constitutional amendment for state-wide Prohibition is defeature at the general election in Missouri, by a vote of 300,354 to 227,501.

State-wide Prohibition goes into effect in Montana on December 31, in New Hampshire May 1, and in New Mexico October 1.

State-wide Prohibition is adopted in Nevada at the November election, and goes into effect on December 16.

The New Jersey Legislature passes a municipal local option bill.

Under the city local option law of New York, 39 of the 59 cities of the state vote on the license question on April 16, 20 out of this number voting dry.

Ohio adopts state-wide Prohibition by a majority of 25,759.

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma decides that the state prohibitory law does not forbid the importation of wine for sacramental purposes, even though no specific exemption of wine for this purpose is made in the state law.

Prohibition goes into effect in Porto Rico on March 2.

The Senate of Rhode Island, by a vote of 20 to 18, indefinitely postpones consideration of the resolution for ratification of National Prohibition.

South Carolina enacts a law allowing the possession of one quart of whisky for medicine.

The Texas Legislature adopts a ten-mile zone law, and a statutory Prohibition measure. The Prohibition statute is declared unconstitutional by the Court of Criminal Appeals, in October, 1918, but the Attorney-General's department has closed every saloon that has attempted to open since the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeals. The Court of Civil Appeals holds that the law is constitutional.

Utah adopts a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution at the November election.

A bone-dry amendment to the constitution of Washington is adopted by a majority of 41,778 votes, at the November election.

The Wisconsin Legislature passes a state-wide Prohibition

referendum bill by a vote of 21 to 11 in the Senate and 55 to 38 in the House, but the bill is vetoed by the governor.

State-wide Prohibition is adopted at the general election in Wyoming, by 15,000 majority.

1919

The amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for National Prohibition, is ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states, on January 16, 1919, and becomes the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Acting Secretary of State issues a proclamation on January 29, declaring this amendment a valid part of the constitution of the United States. During the early part of the year 1919 the amendment is ratified by the following state Legislatures: Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Maine, Idaho, West Virginia, Washington, Tennessee, California, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, North Carolina, Alabama, Kansas, Oregon, Iowa, Utah, Colorado, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Missouri, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New Mexico, Nevada, Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania.

The Delaware Legislature passes a Prohibition enforcement measure, to go into effect January 16, 1920.

A bone-dry law for the District of Columbia is passed by the United States Congress and goes into effect on February 25.

State-wide Prohibition goes into effect in Florida on January 1.

The Supreme Court of Illinois decides that the election commissioners of Chicago had acted illegally in throwing out the petition for a vote on license in 1918, and directs that a vote be taken on the question.

An amendment providing for the manufacture and sale of beer and wines in Michigan, is initiated by the wet forces, and defeated by a large majority on April 7.

A bill to legalize the sale of beer and light wines is defeated by the Legislature of New Hampshire.

A resolution providing for ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment is defeated in the New Jersey Senate by a vote of 10 to 8, on March 10.

The Senate of Rhode Island votes to indefinitely postpone consideration of the National Prohibition Amendment to the United States constitution, by a vote of 25 to 12, on February 6.

The Tennessee Legislature passes a law requiring the destruction of all seized contraband liquors under the direction of the judge of the circuit and criminal courts.

The Texas Legislature submits to a vote of the people a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution, the vote to be taken May 24, and effective, if adopted, within forty days after the election.

The Legislature of West Virginia passes a bone-dry law, as well as a number of amendments strengthening the Prohibition laws of the state. These include a law making moonshining a felony.

The Supreme Court of West Virginia decides that the "one-quart" law of that state is nullified by the so-called Reed bone-dry amendment enacted by Congress.

The Legislature of Wyoming unanimously adopts a bone-dry law to go into effect June 30, 1919.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Directory of Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives

The Sixty-Sixth Congress begins March 4, 1919, and ends March 4, 1921.
President of Senate .....Thomas R. Marshall, D., of Indiana
Speaker of House.....Frederick H. Gillett, R., of Massachusetts

D, Democrat; R, Republican; Soc., Socialist; Proh., Prohibitionist; Prog., Progressive; Ind., Independent.

The addresses given below are the home addresses of Congressmen. When Congress is in session, these members should be addressed at Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Oscar W. Underwood..... D	Birmingham
John H. Bankhead..... D	Jasper

Dist. Representatives	*P. O. Address*
1 John McDuffie..... D	Monroeville
2 S. Hubert Dent, Jr..... D	Montgomery
3 Henry B. Steagall..... D	Ozark
4 Fred L. Blackmon..... D	Anniston
5 J. Thomas Heflin..... D	Lafayette
6 William B. Oliver..... D	Tuscaloosa
7 John L. Burnett..... D	Gadsden
8 Edward B. Almon..... D	Tuscumbia
9 George Huddleston..... D	Birmingham
10 W. B. Bankhead..... D	Jasper

ARIZONA

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Henry F. Ashurst..... D	Prescott
Marcus A. Smith..... D	Tucson

Dist. Representatives	*P. O. Address*
At Large Carl Hayden..... D	Phoenix

ARKANSAS

Senators	*P. O. Address*
William F. Kirby..... D	Little Rock
Joe T. Robinson..... D	Lonoke

Dist. Representatives	*P. O. Address*
1 Thaddeus H. Caraway.... D	Jonesboro
2 William A. Oldfield..... D	Batesville
3 John N. Tillman..... D	Fayetteville
4 Otis Wingo..... D	DeQueen
5 Henderson M. Jacoway... D	Dardanelle
6 Sam M. Taylor..... D	Pine Bluff
7 William S. Goodwin..... D	Warren

CALIFORNIA

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Hiram W. Johnson..... R	San Francisco
James D. Phelan..... D	San Francisco

Dist. Representatives	*P. O. Address*
1 Clarence F. Lea..... D	Santa Rosa
2 John E. Raker..... D	Alturas
3 Charles F. Curry..... R	Sacramento
4 Julius Kahn..... R	San Francisco
5 John I. Nolan..... R	San Francisco
6 John A. Elston..... R	Berkeley
7 H. E. Barbour..... R	Fresno
8 Hugh S. Hersman..... D	Gilroy
9 Charles H. Randall..... Proh.	Los Angeles
10 Henry Z. Osborne..... R	Los Angeles
11 William Kettner..... D	San Diego

COLORADO

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Charles S. Thomas..... D	Denver
L. C. Phipps..... R	Denver

Dist. Representatives	*P. O. Address*
1 William N. Vaile..... R	Denver
2 Charles B Timberlake.... R	Sterling
3 Guy W. Hardy..... R	Canyon City
4 Edward T. Taylor..... D	Glenwood Spgs.

CONNECTICUT

Senators	*P. O. Address*
George P. Maclean..... R	Simsbury
Frank B Brandegee..... R	New London

Dist. Representatives	*P. O. Address*
1 Augustine Lonergan..... D	Hartford
2 Richard P. Freeman..... R	New London
3 John Q. Tilson..... R	New Haven
4 Schuyler Merritt..... R	Stamford
5 James P. Glynn..... R	Winsted

DELAWARE

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Josiah O. Wolcott..... D	Wilmington
L. H. Ball..... R	Marshalton

Dist. Representatives	*P. O. Address*
At Large Caleb R. Layton.. R	Georgetown

FLORIDA

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Park Trammell..... D	Tallahassee
Duncan U. Fletcher..... D	Jacksonville

Dist. Representatives	*P. O. Address*
1 H. J. Drane..... D	Lakeland
2 Frank Clark..... D	Gainesville
3 J. H. Smithwick..... D	Pensacola
4 William J. Sears..... D	Kissimmee

GEORGIA

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Hoke Smith..... D	Atlanta
W. J. Harris..... D	Sandersville

Dist. Representatives	*P. O. Address*
1 J. W. Overstreet..... D	Sylvania
2 Frank Park..... D	Sylvester
3 Charles R. Crisp..... D	Americus
4 W. C. Wright..... D	Newman
5 Wm. D. Upshaw..... D	Atlanta
6 James W. Wise..... D	Fayetteville
7 Gordon Lee..... D	Chickamauga
8 Charles Hillyer Brand.... D	Athens
9 Thomas M. Bell..... D	Gainesville
10 Carl Vinson..... D	Milledgeville
11 W. C. Lankford..... D	Valdosta
12 W. W. Larson..... D	Dublin

IDAHO

Senators	*P. O. Address*
John F. Nugent..... D	Boise
William E. Borah..... R	Boise

Dist. Representatives	*P. O. Address*
At Large Addison T. Smith. R	Twin Falls
At Large Burton L. French. R	Moscow

ILLINOIS

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Lawrence Y. Sherman..... R	Springfield
Medill McCormick..... R	Chicago

The whole number of Senators is 96—Democrats, 47; Republicans, 49.
Membership of the House of Representatives — Democrats, 193; Republicans, 238; Independents, 2; Prohibition, 1; Socialist, 1; whole number, 435.

Dist.	Representatives	P. O. Address
1	Martin B. Madden....R	Chicago
2	James R. Mann....R	Chicago
3	William W. Wilson....R	Chicago
4	John W. Rainey....D	Chicago
5	Adolph J. Sabath....D	Chicago
6	James McAndrews....D	Chicago
7	Niels Juul....R	Chicago
8	Thomas Gallagher....D	Chicago
9	Fred A. Britten....R	Chicago
10	C. R. Chindbloom....R	Chicago
11	Ira C. Copley....R	Aurora
12	Charles E. Fuller....R	Belvidere
13	John C. McKenzie....R	Elizabeth
14	William J. Graham....R	Aledo
15	Edward J. King....R	Galesburg
16	Clifford Ireland....R	Peoria
17	Frank L. Smith....R	Bloomington
18	Joseph G. Cannon....R	Danville
19	William B. McKinley....R	Champaign
20	Henry T. Rainey....D	Carrollton
21	Loren E. Wheeler....R	Springfield
22	William A. Rodenberg...R	East St. Louis
23	E. B. Brooks....R	Newton
24	Thomas S. Williams....R	Louisville
25	Edward E. Dennison....R	Marion
At Large	Richard Yates....R	Chicago
At Large	William E. Mason.R	Chicago

INDIANA

Senators	P. O. Address
Harry S. New....R	Indianapolis
James E. Watson....R	Rushville

Dist.	Representatives	P. O. Address
1	O. R. Luhring....R	Evansville
2	Oscar E. Bland....R	Linton
3	J. W. Dunbar....R	New Albany
4	J. S. Benham....R	Benham
5	Everett Sanders....R	Terre Haute
6	Richard N. Elliott....R	Connersville
7	Merrill Moores....R	Indianapolis
8	A. H. Vestal....R	Anderson
9	Fred S. Purnell....R	Attica
10	William R. Wood....R	Lafayette
11	Milton Kraus....R	Peru
12	L. W. Fairfield....R	Angola
13	A. J. Hickey....R	Laporte

IOWA

Senators	P. O. Address
Albert B. Cummins....R	Des Moines
William S. Kenyon....R	Fort Dodge

Dist.	Representatives	P. O. Address
1	Charles A. Kennedy....R	Montrose
2	Harry E. Hull....R	Williamsburg
3	Burton E. Sweet....R	Waverly
4	Gilbert N. Haugen....R	Northwood
5	James W. Good....R	Cedar Rapids
6	C. William Ramseyer....R	Bloomfield
7	Cassius C. Dowell....R	Des Moines
8	Horace M. Towner....R	Corning
9	William R. Green....R	Audubon
10	J. L. Dickinson....R	Algona
11	W. D. Boies....R	Sioux City

KANSAS

Senators	P. O. Address
Charles Curtis....R	Topeka
Arthur Capper....R	Topeka

Dist.	Representatives	P. O. Address
1	Daniel R. Anthony, Jr...R	Leavenworth
2	E. C. Little....R	Kansas City
3	Philip P. Campbell....R	Pittsburg
4	Homer Hoch....R	Marion
5	J. C. Strong....R	Blue Rapids
6	Hayes B. White....R	Mankato
7	J. N. Tincher....R	Medicine Lodge
8	William A. Ayres....D	Wichita

KENTUCKY

Senators	P. O. Address
J. C. W. Beckham....D	Frankfort
A. O. Stanley....D	Henderson

Dist.	Representatives	P. O. Address
1	Alben W. Barkley....D	Paducah
2	David H. Kincheloe....D	Madisonville
3	R. Y. Thomas, Jr....D	Central City
4	Ben Johnson....D	Bardstown
5	Charles F. Ogden....R	Louisville
6	Arthur B. Rouse....D	Burlington
7	James C. Cantril....D	Georgetown
8	Harvey Helm....D	Stanford
9	William J. Fields....D	Olive Hill
10	John W. Langley....R	Pikeville
11	J. M. Robison....R	Barbourville

LOUISIANA

Senators	P. O. Address
E. J. Gay....D	Plaquemine
Joseph E. Ransdell....D	L. Providence

Dist.	Representatives	P. O. Address
1	Albert Estopinal....D	St. Bernard
2	H. Garland Dupre....D	New Orleans
3	Whitmell P. Martin....Prog.	Thibodaux
4	John T. Watkins....D	Minden
5	Riley J. Wilson....D	Harrisonburg
6	J. Y. Sanders....D	Bogalusa
7	Ladislas Lazaro....D	Washington
8	James B. Aswell....D	Natchitoches

MAINE

Senators	P. O. Address
Frederick Hale....R	Portland
Bert M. Fernald....R	West Poland

Dist.	Representatives	P. O. Address
1	Louis B. Goodall....R	Sanford
2	Wallace H. White, Jr....R	Lewiston
3	John A. Peters....R	Ellsworth
4	Ira G. Hersey....R	Houlton

MARYLAND

Senators	P. O. Address
Joseph I. France....R	Port Deposit
John W. Smith....D	Snow Hill

Dist.	Representatives	P. O. Address
1	Wm. N. Andrews....R	Cambridge
2	Carville D. Benson....D	Hillthorpe
3	Charles P. Coady....D	Baltimore
4	J. Charles Linthicum....D	Baltimore
5	Sydney E. Mudd....R	LaPlata
6	Frederick N. Zihlman....R	Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS

Senators	P. O. Address
Henry C. Lodge....R	Nahant
D. I. Walsh....D	Fitchburg

Dist.	Representatives	P. O. Address
1	Allen T. Treadway....R	Stockbridge
2	Frederick H. Gillett....R	Springfield
3	Calvin D. Paige....R	Southbridge
4	Samuel E. Winslow....R	Worcester
6	John Jacob Rogers....R	Lowell
6	Wilfred W. Lufkin....R	Essex
7	Michael F. Phelan....D	Lynn
8	Frederick W. Dallinger..R	Cambridge
9	A. T. Fuller....Ind.	Malden
10	John F. Fitzgerald....D	Boston
11	Geo. Holden Tinkham....R	Boston
12	James A. Gallivan....D	Boston
13	Robert Luce....R	Waltham
14	Richard Olney 2nd....D	Dedham
15	William S. Greene....R	Fall River
16	Joseph Walsh....R	New Bedford

MICHIGAN

Senators		*P. O. Address*
Charles E. Townsend	R	Jackson
T. H. Newberry	R	Grosse Point

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	Frank E. Doremus	D Detroit
2	Earl C. Michener	D Adrian
3	John M. C. Smith	R Charlotte
4	Edward L. Hamilton	R Niles
5	Carl E. Mapes	R Grand Rapids
6	Patrick H. Kelley	R Lansing
7	Louis C. Cramton	R Lapeer
8	Joseph W. Fordney	R Saginaw
9	James C. McLaughlin	R Muskegon
10	Gilbert R. Currie	R Midland
11	Frank D. Scott	R Alpena
12	W. Frank James	R Hancock
13	Charles A. Nichols	R Detroit

MINNESOTA

Senators		*P. O. Address*
Frank B. Kellogg	R	St. Paul
Knute Nelson	R	Alexandria

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	Sydney Anderson	R Lanesboro
2	Franklin F. Ellsworth	R Mankato
3	Charles R. Davis	R St. Peter
4	Carl C. VanDyke	D St. Paul
5	W. H. Newton	R Minneapolis
6	Harold Knutson	R St. Cloud
7	Andrew J. Volstead	R Granite Falls
8	W. L. Carss	Ind. Proctor
9	Halvor Steenerson	R Crookston
10	Thomas D. Schall	Prog. Excelsior

MISSISSIPPI

Senators		*P. O. Address*
John S. Williams	D	Benton
B. P. Harrison	D	Gulfport

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	Ezekiel S. Candler	D Corinth
2	Hubert D. Stephens	D New Albany
3	Ben G. Humphreys	D Greenville
4	Thomas U. Sisson	D Winona
5	William W. Venable	D Meridian
6	P. B. Johnson	D Hattiesburg
7	Percy E. Quin	D McComb City
8	James W. Collier	D Vicksburg

MISSOURI

Senators		*P. O. Address*
James A. Reed	D	Kansas City
S. P. Spencer	R	St. Louis

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	Milton A. Romjue	D Macon
2	William W. Rucker	D Keytesville
3	Joshua W. Alexander	D Gallatin
4	Charles F. Booher	D Savannah
5	W. T. Bland	D Kansas City
6	Clement C. Dickinson	D Clinton
7	Samuel C. Major	D Fayette
8	William L. Nelson	D Columbia
9	Champ Clark	D Bowling Green
10	Cleveland Newton	R St. Louis
11	William L. Igoe	D St. Louis
12	L. C. Dyer	R St. Louis
13	Marion E. Rhodes	R Potosi
14	Ed. D. Hays	R Cape Girardeau
15	J. V. McPherson	R Aurora
16	Thomas L. Rubey	D Lebanon

MONTANA

Senators		*P. O. Address*
Henry L. Myers	D	Hamilton
Thomas J. Walsh	D	Helena

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
At Large	John M. Evans	D Missoula
At Large	Carl W. Riddick	R Lewiston

NEBRASKA

Senators		*P. O. Address*
Gilbert M. Hitchcock	D	Omaha
George W. Norris	R	McCook

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	Charles F. Reavis	R Falls City
2	Albert W. Jefferies	R Omaha
3	Robert E. Evans	R Dakota City
4	M. O. McLaughlin	R York
5	Wm. E. Andrews	R Hastings
6	Moses P. Kinkaid	R O'Neill

NEVADA

Senators		*P. O. Address*
Key Pittman	D	Tonopah
Charles B. Henderson	D	Elko

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
At Large	Chas. R. Evans	D Goldfield

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Senators		*P. O. Address*
Henry W. Keyes	R	Haverhill
George H. Moses	R	Concord

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	Sherman E. Burroughs	R Manchester
2	Edward H. Wason	R Nashua

NEW JERSEY

Senators		*P. O. Address*
Joseph S. Freylinghuysen	R	Raritan
Walter E. Edge	R	Atlantic City

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	William J. Browning	R Camden
2	Isaac Bacharach	R Atlantic City
3	Thomas J. Scully	D South Amberg
4	Elijah C. Huchinson	R Trenton
5	Ernest R. Ackerman	R Plainfield
6	John R. Ramsey	R Hackensack
7	Amos H. Radcliffe	R Paterson
8	Corn. J. McGlennon	D E. Newark
9	Daniel F. Minahan	D Orange
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach	R Newark
11	John J. Eagan	D Weehawken
12	James A. Hamill	D Jersey City

NEW MEXICO

Senators		*P. O. Address*
Andrieus A. Jones	D	E. Las Vegas
Albert B. Fall	R	Three Rivers

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
At Large	B. C. Hernandez	R Tierra Amarilla

NEW YORK

Senators		*P. O. Address*
Wm. M. Calder	R	Brooklyn
Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr.	R	Mt. Morris

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	Frederick C. Hicks	R Port Washing
2	Chas. Pope Caldwell	D Forest Hills
3	John McCrate	R Brooklyn
4	Thos. H. Cullen	D Brooklyn
5	John B. Johnston	D Brooklyn
6	Frederick W. Rowe	R Brooklyn
7	J. P. Maher	D Brooklyn
8	William E. Cleary	D Brooklyn
9	D. J. O'Connell	D Brooklyn
10	Reuben L. Haskell	R Brooklyn
11	Daniel J. Riordan	D New York City
12	Henry M. Goldfogle	D New York City
13	Chris. D. Sullivan	D New York City
14	F. H. LaGuardia	R New York City
15	Peter J. Dooling	D New York City
16	Thos. F. Smith	D New York City
17	Herbert C. Pell	D New York City
18	John F. Carew	R New York City
19	Joseph Rowen	R New York City
20	Isaac Siegel	R New York City

21 Jerome F. Donovan.....D New York City
22 Anthony J. F. Griffin....D New York City
23 R. F. McKiniry.....D New York City
24 J. V. Ganley.....D Pelham
25 James W. Husted.....R Peekskill
26 Edmund Platt.....R Poughkeepsie
27 Charles B. Ward.....R DeBruce
28 Rollin B. Sanford.....R Slingerlands
29 James S. Parker.....R Salem
30 Frank Crowther.....R Schenectady
31 Bertrand H. Snell.....R Potsdam
32 Luther W. Mott.....R Oswego
33 Homer P. Snyder.....R Little Falls
34 Wm. H. Hill.....R Johnson City
35 Walter W. Magee.....R Syracuse
36 Norman J. Gould.....R Seneca Falls
37 A. B. Houghton.....R Corning
38 Thomas B. Dunn.....R Rochester
39 Archie D. Sanders.....R Stafford
40 S. Wallace Dempsey....R Lockport
41 Clarence McGregor.....R Buffalo
42 Jas. M. Mead.....D Buffalo
43 Daniel Reed.....R Dunkirk

NORTH CAROLINA

Senators — *P. O. Address*

Lee S. Overman.....D Salisbury
Furnifold McL. Simmons....D Newbern

Dist. *Representatives* — *P. O. Address*

1 John H. Small.....D Washington
2 Claude Kitchin.....D Scotland Neck
3 S. M. Brinson.....D Goldsboro
4 Edward W. Pou.....D Smithfield
5 Charles M. Stedman.....D Greensboro
6 Hannibal L. Godwin.....D Dunn
7 L. D. Robinson.....D Wadesboro
8 Robert L. Doughton.....D Laurel Springs
9 Edwin Y. Webb.....D Shelby
10 Zeb Weaver.....D Hendersonville

NORTH DAKOTA

Senators — *P. O. Address*

Porter J. McCumber.....R Wahpeton
Asle J. Gronna.....R Lakota

Dist. *Representatives* — *P. O. Address*

1 John M. Baer.....Ind. Fargo
2 George M. Young.....R Valley City
3 J. H. Sinclair.....R Kenmare

OHIO

Senators — *P. O. Address*

Atlee Pomerene .....D Canton
Warren G. Harding.....R Marion

Dist. *Representatives* — *P. O. Address*

1 Nicholas Longworth .....R Cincinnati
2 A. E. B. Stephens.....R North Bend
3 Warren Gard .....D Hamilton
4 Benjamin F. Welty.....D Lima
5 C. J. Thompson.....R Defiance
6 Charles C. Kearns.....R Batavia
7 Simeon D. Fess.....R Yellow Springs
8 R. C. Cole.....R Findlay
9 Isaac R. Sherwood.....D Toledo
10 I. M. Foster.....R Athens
11 Edward D. Ricketts.....R Logan
12 Clement Brumbaugh .....D Columbus
13 J. T. Begg.....R Sandusky
14 M. L. Davey.....D Kent
15 C. E. Moore.....R Cambridge
16 Roscoe C. McCulloch.....R Canton
17 William A. Ashbrook....D Johnstown
18 B. F. Murphy.....R Steubenville
19 John G. Cooper.....R Youngstown
20 C. A. Mooney.....D Cleveland
21 John J. Babka.....D Cleveland
22 Henry I. Emerson.....R Cleveland

OKLAHOMA

Senators — *P. O. Address*

Thomas P. Gore.....D Lawton
Robert L. Owen.....D Muskogee

Dist. *Representatives* — *P. O. Address*

1 E. B. Howard.....D Tulsa
2 William W. Hastings....D Tahlequah
3 Charles D. Carter.....D Ardmore
4 T. D. McKeown.....D Ada
5 Joseph B. Thompson.....D Pauls Valley
6 Scott Ferris .....D Lawton
7 James V. McClintic.....D Snyder
8 Dick T. Morgan.....R Woodward

OREGON

Senators — *P. O. Address*

George E. Chamberlain.....D Portland
Charles L. McNary.....R Salem

Dist. *Representatives* — *P. O. Address*

1 Willis C. Hawley.....R Salem
2 Nicholas J. Sinnott.....R The Dalles
3 C. N. McArthur.....R Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

Senators — *P. O. Address*

Boies Penrose.....R Philadelphia
Philander C. Knox.....R Pittsburgh

Dist. *Representatives* — *P. O. Address*

1 William S. Vare.....R Philadelphia
2 George S. Graham.....R Philadelphia
3 J. Hampton Moore.....R Philadelphia
4 George W. Edmonds.....R Philadelphia
5 Peter E. Costello.....R Philadelphia
6 George P. Darrow.....R Philadelphia
7 Thomas S. Butler.....R West Chester
8 Harry W. Watson.....R Langhorne
9 William W. Griest.....R Lancaster
10 Patrick McLane.....D Scranton
11 John J. Casey.....D Wilkes-Barre
12 John Reber.....R Pottsville
13 Arthur G. Dewalt.....D Allentown
14 Louis T. McFadden.....R Canton
15 Edgar R. Kiess.....R Williamsport
16 John V. Lesher.....D Sunbury
17 Benjamin K. Focht.....R Lewisburg
18 Aaron S. Kreider.....R Annville
19 John M. Rose.....R Johnstown
20 Edward S. Brooks.....R York
21 Even J. Jones.....R Bradford
22 Edwin E. Robbins.....R Greensburg
23 S. A. Kendall.....R Myersdale
24 Henry W. Temple.....R Washington
25 M. M. Shreve.....R Erie
26 Henry J. Steele.....D Easton
27 Nathan L. Strong.....R Brookville
28 W. J. Hulings.....R Oil City
29 Stephen G. Porter.....R Pittsburg
30 M. Clyde Kelley.....Ind. Braddock
31 John M. Morin.....R Pittsburgh
32 Guy E. Campbell.....D Crafton
At Large Thomas S. Crago..R Waynesburg
At Large Mahlon M. Garland.R Pittsburgh
At Large Wm. J. Burke.....R Pittsburgh
At Large A. H. Walters.....R Johnstown

RHODE ISLAND

Senators — *P. O. Address*

Peter G. Gerry.....D Warwick
Le Baron B. Colt.....R Bristol

Dist. *Representatives* — *P. O. Address*

1 Clark Burdick.....R Newport
2 Walter R. Stiness.....R Cowesett
3 Ambrose Kennedy.....R Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA

Senators — *P. O. Address*

Ellison D. Smith.....D Florence
Nath. B. Dial.....D Laurens

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	Richard S. Whaley.....D	Charleston
2	James F. Byrnes.....D	Aiken
3	Fred H. Dominick.....D	Newberry
4	Sam J. Nicholls.....D	Spartanburg
5	William F. Stevenson....D	Cheraw
6	J. Willard Ragsdale.....D	Florence
7	Asbury F. Lever.....D	Lexington

SOUTH DAKOTA

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Edwin S. Johnson.....D	Yankton
Thomas Sterling.....R	Vermilion

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	C. Christopherson.....R	Sioux Falls
2	Royal C. Johnson.....R	Aberdeen
3	Harry L. Gandy.....D	Rapid City

TENNESSEE

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Kenneth D. McKellar.....D	Memphis
John K. Shields.....D	Knoxville

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	Sam R. Sells.....R	Johnson City
2	J. W. Taylor.....R	LaFollette
3	John A. Moon.....D	Chattanooga
4	Cordell Hull.....D	Carthage
5	E. L. Davis.....D	Tullahoma
6	Joseph W. Byrns.....D	Nashville
7	Lemuel P. Padgett.....D	Columbia
8	Thetus W. Sims.....D	Linden
9	Finis J. Garrett.....D	Dresden
10	Hubert Fisher.....D	Memphis

TEXAS

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Charles A. Culberson.....D	Dallas
Morris Sheppard.....D	Texarkana

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	Eugene Black.....D	Clarksville
2	John C. Box.....D	Jacksonville
3	James Young.....D	Kaufman
4	Sam Rayburn.....D	Bonham
5	Hatton W. Summers.....D	Dallas
6	Rufus Hardy.....D	Corsicana
7	Clay S. Briggs.....D	Galveston
8	Joe H. Eagle.....D	Houston
9	J. J. Mansfield.....D	Columbus
10	James P. Buchanan.....D	Brenham
11	Tom Conally .....D	Marlin
12	James C. Wilson.....D	Fort Worth
13	L. W. Parish.....D	Henrietta
14	Carlos Bee.....D	San Antonio
15	John N. Garner.....D	Uvalde
16	Claude Hudspeth.....D	El Paso
17	Thos. L. Blanton.....D	Abilene
18	Marvin Jones.....D	Amarilla

UTAH

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Wm. H. King.....D	Salt Lake City
Reed Smoot .....R	Provo

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	M. H. Welling.....D	Fielding
2	James H. Mays.....D	Salt Lake City

VERMONT

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Carroll S. Page.....R	Hyde Park
William P. Dillingham.....R	Montpelier

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	Frank L. Greene.....R	St. Albans
2	Porter H. Dale.....R	Island Pond

VIRGINIA

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Claude A. Swanson.....D	Chatham
Thomas S. Martin.....D	Charlottesville

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	Schuyler E. Bland.....D	Newport News
2	Edward E. Holland.....D	Suffolk
3	Andrew J. Montague.....D	Richmond
4	Walter A. Watson.....D	Jennings Ord'y.
5	Edward W. Saunders.....D	Rocky Mount
6	Carter Glass.....D	Lynchburg
7	T. W. Harrison.....D	Winchester
8	Charles C. Carlin.....D	Alexandria
9	C. Bascom Slemp.....R	Big Stone Gap
10	Henry D. Flood.....D	Appomattox

WASHINGTON

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Miles Poindexter.....R	Spokane
Wesley L. Jones.....R	N. Yakima

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	John F. Miller.....R	Seattle
2	Lindley H. Hadley.....R	Bellingham
3	Albert Johnson.....R	Hoquiam
4	J. W. Summers.....R	Walla Walla
5	J. S. Webster.....R	Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Howard Sutherland.....R	Elkins
Davis Elkins.....R	Morgantown

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	M. M. Neely.....D	Fairmont
2	George M. Bowers.....R	Martinsburg
3	Stuart F. Reed.....R	Clarksburg
4	Harry C. Woodyard.....R	Spencer
5	W. Goody Kountz.....R	Williamson
6	L. B. Echols.....R	Charleston

WISCONSIN

Senators	*P. O. Address*
Robert M. LaFollette.....R	Madison
Irvine L. Lenroot.....R	Superior

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
1	C. E. Randall.....R	Kenosha
2	Edward Voight.....R	Sheboygan
3	J. G. Monahan.....R	Darlington
4	John C. Kloetska.....R	Milwaukee
5	Victor Berger.....Soc.	Milwaukee
6	Florin Lampert .....R	Oshkosh
7	John J. Esch.....R	LaCrosse
8	Edward E. Browne.....R	Waupaca
9	David G. Classon.....R	Oconto
10	James A. Frear.....R	Hudson
11	A. P. Nelson.....	

WYOMING

Senators	*P. O. Address*
John B. Kendrick.....D	Sheridan
Francis E. Warren.....R	Cheyenne

Dist.	*Representatives*	*P. O. Address*
At Large	Frank W. Mondell..R	Newcastle

ALASKA

Delegate

Charles A. Sulzer.....D Sulzer

HAWAII

Delegate

J. Kuhio Kalanianaole.....R Waikiki

PHILIPPINES

Resident Commissioners

Jaime C. De Veyra.....Nat. Leyte, P. I.
Tedoro R. Yangko.....Ind. Zambales, P.I.

PORTO RICO

Resident Commissioner

Felix Cordova Devila.....D San Juan

ALABAMA

Alabama was the twenty-ninth state to ratify the Prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. The resolution passed both houses of the Legislature on January 14, 1919, the vote being 64 to 34 in the House and 23 to 11 in the Senate.

A drastic bone-dry enforcement bill was passed by the Legislature of 1919. This law prohibits the manufacture, sale, transportation, or storage of distilled, malt or vinous liquors in Alabama. It further provides that a judge who suspends a Prohibition violation sentence shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Alabama is under statutory Prohibition, the law having been enacted by the Legislature in 1915, and having gone into effect July 1, 1915. Liquor advertisements in newspapers, magazines, on billboards, or in any other form, are prohibited within the state. The shipping of intoxicating liquors for any purpose except for personal use is also prohibited.

Previous to the enactment of the Prohibition statute in 1915 the state had shifted back and forth between county local option and state-wide Prohibition. The county local option law was enacted by the Legislature in 1907. As a result of the operation of this law, county after county was voted into the dry column, until, on October 28, 1907, Jefferson county including the great manufacturing city of Birmingham voted dry by almost 1,800 majority. This great victory so encouraged the temperance forces of the state that sentiment was rapidly crystallized in favor of state-wide Prohibition. Accordingly, after the vote in Jefferson county, Governor Comer called a special session of the Legislature, which met early in November, 1907, and by an overwhelming vote in both houses passed a state-wide prohibitory law. This law went into effect January 1, 1909, but before that date the county local option law had worked so effectively that there were but four counties in the state where open saloons existed, while 13 other counties had dispensary saloons.

The Legislature of 1909 enacted special law enforcement measures making statutory Prohibition in Alabama as nearly ironclad as it was possible to make it. This same Legislature also passed a bill submitting the question of constitutional Prohibition to a vote of the people, which vote was taken on November 29, 1909. The amendment was rejected, but the Prohibition statute remained in force until 1911, when the Legislature practically repealed this law by the enactment of a "whisky" local option provision permitting a vote on the question by

ARIZONA

Arizona was the twelfth state to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment, at a special session, on May 24, 1918. The vote in the House was 29 to 3, while the vote in the Senate, which had been taken the day before, was 17 to 0.

The 1919 session of the state Legislature added a further law enforcement measure providing for search and seizure, and confiscation of vehicles transporting intoxicating liquors. The provisions of this law are as follows:

"Section 1. That all wagons, buggies, automobiles, or other vehicles of any kind, and all boats and aircrafts, and all animals used in knowingly hauling or transporting any liquor the transportation of which is prohibited by the laws of this state, from one place to another in this state in violation of the laws thereof, shall be forfeited to the state by order of the court issuing the process by virtue of which such vehicles and animals are held, or before which the persons violating the law, or the vehicles or animals are taken by the officer or officers making the seizure.

"Section 2. The court having jurisdiction of the property so seized shall order an early hearing as to whether the property so seized was being used for unlawful purposes, and make such legal evidences as are offered on each behalf and determine the same as in civil cases. Should the court find from a preponderance of the testimony that the property so seized was being used knowingly, by the custodian thereof, for the unlawful transportation of liquor under the laws of this state, it shall render judgemnt accordingly and declare said property forfeited to the state of Arizona. . . ."

Arizona is under state constitutional Prohibition, the amendment having been adopted by the vote of the people on November 3, 1914, and having gone into effect January 1, 1915. The vote on the amendment was 25,887 for and 22,743 against. The shipment of intoxicating liquors for any purpose is prohibited. Under a test case decided by the Supreme Court of the state early in 1915 the law was upheld.

In the election of 1916, when an amendment to the prohibitory law was presented to the people for decision, cutting out "personal use," the Prohibition forces won by a majority of over 12,000.

Prior to the adoption of Prohibition in Arizona the state was under local option, the law having been enacted by the territorial Legislature of 1909. Through the operation of this local option law, two entire counties had voted out the saloon, and three municipalities, ranging in population from 1,000 to 5,000, together with several smaller places, were under no-license. All the Indian reservations in the state were dry under federal law.

Before the adoption of the local option law of 1909 which law segregated all municipalities for the purpose of voting on the liquor question, there was practically one saloon in the state to every 175 of the population. Prior to this time there had been a local option law on the statute books for many years, but it was a weak law, and on account of requiring a two-thirds majority vote to abolish saloons not much progress had been made in the matter of adding to the dry territory in the state.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas was the twenty-seventh state to ratify the federal Prohibition amendment. The vote in the House, which was taken January 13, 1919, was 93 to 2, while the vote in the Senate, taken January 14, was 34 to 0.

Arkansas is under statutory Prohibition. The law was enacted by the Legislature on February 6, 1915, and became effective January 1, 1916. That the sentiment of the state of Arkansas was overwhelmingly in favor of state-wide Prohibition is clearly evidenced by the majority in favor of the measure registered in both houses. The vote in the House of Representatives was 75 to 24. The measure was slightly amended by the Senate and finally adopted by a vote of 33 to 2. When the

amended bill was taken back to the House it was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Under the provisions of this law a violation constitutes a felony which is punishable with a penalty of one year in the penitentiary, the courts being prohibited by another provision of the law from suspending the sentence.

On January 22, 1917, by a large majority, both houses of the Arkansas Legislature passed a "bone-dry" law which was signed by the Governor on January 24. This new law makes it practically impossible for any person in Arkansas to secure liquor. The exceptions for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes are very closely guarded.

Arkansas has an anti-liquor advertising law in harmony with the federal anti-liquor advertising law passed by Congress.

Prior to the adoption of Prohibition the liquor question in the state of Arkansas was dealt with under a provision that was known as the Going law, adopted February 17, 1913. This measure made it unlawful for any court, town or city council, to issue a license to sell intoxicating liquors except in case where such a license was asked for by a petition signed by the majority of the white adult population within the incorporated town or city where the license was to be issued. This law also provided that before one could secure such a license, the county must have voted for license at the last general election in which the liquor question was an issue. This law further provided that a petition calling for the issuing of a license, signed by a majority of the white adult population, must be published in at least two issues of some newspaper published in the village or city where the petition was circulated, at least ten days before the petition could be acted upon. The liquor interests made a desperate fight against the enactment of the Going law. They invoked the referendum, and secured 12,155 names, which was 4,000 in excess of the legal requirements, to have the law referred to a vote of the people. The Legislature, however, anticipating such a move, attached to the act an emergency clause, which, under the Arkansas constitution, precluded the option of the referendum. The matter was finally fought out in the courts, and the law, as well as the emergency clause, was fully sustained by the Supreme Court.

Under the provisions of the Going law, just five places in the state of Arkansas permitted saloons.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Arkansas, after the passage of the Going law, adopted a resolution making it a Masonic offense for any Mason in the state to sign a petition for the granting of a saloon license or to circulate such a petition.

When the Going law was passed by the Legislature there were only 279 saloons left in the entire state and 216 of these were in the five most important towns and cities. Sixty-three of the 75 counties were wholly dry, and practically 98 per cent of the population was living in dry territory.

In 1916 a bill was initiated to repeal the Going law, so as to allow saloons to return. The question was submitted to the people on November 7, 1916, and the proposed amendment was defeated by 50,000 majority.

For many years before the adoption of the Going law, the vote by counties under the local option provision showed great progress in the development of temperance sentiment. The aggregate license majority in all the counties of the state in 1894 was 52,358. In 1906 the aggregate county vote showed a no-license majority of 16,618. In 1908 the no-license majority was 22,934. In 1910 the no-license majority in the counties was 23,262. In this election, seven counties in the state changed from license to no-license, thus leaving only 12 counties where saloons were permitted.

In 1912 the question of state-wide Prohibition was submitted to a vote of the people. The election took place September 9, 1912. The result was a complete surprise in view of previous records, there being registered 69,390 votes for Prohibition and 85,358 votes against Prohibition, thus giving a wet majority of 15,968. The result of this election was largely due to what appeared to be a trade between the liquor forces and the negro voters. The liquor interests had indirectly secured the submission of an amendment to disfranchise the colored voters. The negroes of Arkansas had not been in the habit of voting. The Prohibition amendment and the disfranchisement amendment were voted upon at the same time. As a result, the negroes swarmed to the ballot boxes in large numbers and were influenced to vote against Prohibition by the liquor forces in return for liquor votes against disfranchisement.

CALIFORNIA

The California state Senate by a vote of 24 to 15 passed the resolution ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment to the constitution, on January 10, 1919. Three days later, the House by a vote of 48 to 28 adopted the resolution, thus making California the twenty-fourth state to ratify.

On March 29, the California Assembly passed a Prohibition enforcement measure designed to use the agencies of the state for the enforcement of the National Prohibition Amendment. This measure defines intoxicating liquors as those containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. The manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicants, are prohibited under the provisions of this law, but persons are permitted to store intoxicants in their homes to be served to their families or guests.

The cities of Los Angeles, San Jose, Santa Clara and Stockton, have passed ordinances prohibiting the sale of distilled liquors but permitting the sale of vinous and malt liquors with meals from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m., and putting out all saloons.

California is under local option, the law providing for a vote on the license question in incorporated cities and in that part of each supervisorial district which lies outside of incorporated cities. There are five supervisorial districts in each county and as a rule some part of each lies outside of cities.

There are 58 counties in the state. Five of these are wholly dry. In 20 all the territory outside of incorporated cities is dry. In many other counties one or more of the districts are dry. Altogether more than half of the supervisorial districts in the state, outside of cities, are under no-license; about 120 incorporated cities are under no-license.

During the year 1917, 11 cities were added to the dry list. Eight of these went completely dry; three, Los Angeles, San Jose and Santa Clara, banished their saloons, prohibited sale of any distilled liquor and left only service of wines and beers not containing more than 14 per cent of alcohol. These can be sold during limited hours in sealed packages not to be consumed on the premises and may be served in the public dining room of hotels and restaurants with bona fide meals between the hours of 11 a. m. and 9 p. m. Los Angeles is the largest city in the United States which has banished saloons by vote of its own people. This election was won by a majority of 20,170.

On November 7, 1916, the people of California voted on two constitutional amendments. One provided for absolute Prohibition of the manufacture and importation of alcoholic liquor for drinking purposes; the other closed the public drinking place and the retail liquor shop. While neither of these amendments was carried, the results of the election when compared with the results of a similar election in November, 1914, show great progress. In 1914 the wet majority was 169,245. In 1916 this was cut down to 101,561 on the complete Prohibition amendment. The other amendment came within 44,744 of carrying. The 11 counties in the Southern California division in 1914 gave a wet majority of 3,970. In 1916 these counties gave a dry majority on number one of 35,896, and on number two of more than 50,000. There was a marked reduction in the wet majority both North and South. San Francisco gave such an overwhelmingly wet majority that this offset the rest of the state. Outside of San Francisco the state went dry by 32,222 on the second amendment.

On November 5, 1918, the voters of California passed upon two amendments, one providing for complete Prohibition, the other prohibiting all intoxicants except beer and light wines. Both amendments were defeated, largely by the overwhelming wet vote of San Francisco.

The local option law under which the temperance forces of California have been operating was enacted by the Legislature of 1911.

Prior to the adoption of the state-wide local option law in 1911 all votes on the liquor question were handled under the supervision of the County Board of Supervisors. The constitution of the state, and the statutes as well, permitted each County Board of Supervisors to grant to the people the right of a local veto on the liquor question. In a large number of counties the people enjoyed the benefits of this local option provision, but in other counties the Supervisors refused to grant such privilege. However, even when local option elections were held under the privilege granted by the County Supervisors, these Supervisors were not compelled to stand by the verdict, although the vote against saloons at such elections usually had the moral effect of restraining the County Supervisors from granting licenses in the territory where the people had declared against the saloons.

In the year 1909, a total of 439 saloons were abolished in California by the vote of the people under the supervisorial local option provision. Five hundred more saloons were closed in the city of San Francisco by various methods, thus making a total of

939 saloons abolished during that year. The progress thus shown so encouraged the temperance forces that a fight for a uniform local option law was made before the Legislature of 1909. The bill was smothered in committee in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate, where it was finally considered, it received but 12 votes. Two years later, however (in 1911), the measure passed the Legislature by a substantial majority in both Houses.

The Legislature of 1913 passed a law requiring saloons to close from 2 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock a. m., thus putting an end to the all-night saloons in San Francisco and other cities.

The Legislature of 1915 passed a law which makes all places where liquor is sold illegally, public nuisances, and authorizes any citizen to bring action for abatement of such nuisances. This same Legislature also enacted a law forbidding the sale of liquor to people of Indian blood, or to people of part Indian blood, or to white people who live with or habitually associate with Indians.

COLORADO

Colorado ratified the federal Prohibition amendment to the constitution on January 15, 1919, the vote in the House being 63 to 2 and in the Senate 34 to 1. Colorado was the thirty-fourth state to take favorable action on ratification.

A bone-dry measure designed to repeal the so-called "Permit Law" which had been standing in the way of Prohibition was submitted to the vote of the people at the November election and was adopted by a majority of about 40,000, while Leslie E. Hubbard, the Attorney General, who championed the 'Permit" provision and led the fight against the bone-dry measure, was defeated for re-election. The bone-dry measure, which became effective December 16, 1918, prohibits the delivery, receipt and possession of liquors for personal use or otherwise.

Colorado is under constitutional Prohibition. The prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted by vote of the people November 3, 1914, and became effective January 1, 1916. The vote at the election which decided the question was 129,589 for the amendment, and 118,017 against the amendment, making the dry majority 11,572. The Legislature of 1915 enacted a stringent law providing for the enforcement of the amendment. This law prohibits the advertising of liquors, makes it unlawful to solicit orders within the state, provides for search and seizure and gives the Governor special power to enforce the law throughout the state. The ouster provision is also included in the law.

When Prohibition went into operation in Colorado on January 1, 1916, 1,800 saloons and 17 breweries were closed.

Under the initiative, in May, 1915, the liquor interests of Denver submitted a charter amendment providing for home rule for the city of Denver. This was done for the purpose of exempting the city of Denver from the operation of the state Prohibition law. The charter amendment carried by a majority of 2,600, but was overruled by the State Supreme Court.

In 1916 the liquor interests initiated another amendment to the constitution declaring that "beer is not an intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the prohibitory clause of the constitution"

and also providing for the manufacture and sale of beer strictly for home consumption. When the people got a chance at this amendment at the polls the amendment was defeated by a majority of 85,792.

Prior to the adoption of the prohibitory amendment, Colorado was under local option, the law having been enacted in 1907. This law provided for a vote in municipalities, wards or voting precincts. Under this law, 90 per cent of the agricultural districts of the state were dry, and a large percentage of the population of the cities of Denver and Pueblo were living in dry districts under the ward provision of the law before Prohibition became operative.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut is under local option. The law provides for a vote on the liquor question as often as once each year, by towns, upon petition of 10 per cent of the voters. Licenses are granted by the County Commissioners, who are themselves elected by the Legislature. There are 168 towns in the state, 101 of which are at the present time under no license, and 67 are under license.

The General Assembly has added a number of wholesome anti-liquor provisions to the law in recent years. Among these provisions is one prohibiting the sale of liquor by druggists, except on prescription, during the hours or days when saloons are closed, while another prohibits the employment of women in places where liquors are sold. Strong safeguards have also been put around the sale to minors, drunkards and those who are under the care of probation officers.

The state police, especially charged with the enforcement of the liquor laws, are a great help to better conditions. Approximately 2,200 saloons are now in operation in Connecticut.

The General Assembly of 1915 enacted a law governing the sale of liquor in clubs and several other minor amendments to the anti-liquor laws were enacted. A state farm for drunkards was established, and a law was enacted raising the liquor license fees. A bill calling for the submission of a state Prohibition amendment was passed in 1917 and goes over to the session of 1919.

A Prohibition law was passed in Connecticut in 1854, but it was repealed in 1872.

In 1892 the number of no-license towns in Connecticut was 88. The number of license towns was 80. In 1902 the number of no-license towns was 93 and the number of license towns 75. In 1909 there were 97 no-license towns and 71 license towns. During that year the Legislature enacted a law limiting the number of licenses to one for 500 of the population and forbidding any retail saloonkeeper from selling or delivering liquors in any town except where his license is held. This law also fixed the hour of closing the saloons at 10 p. m. with certain privileges of extension by local authorities.

In 1911, 95 towns were under no-license and 73 granted licenses. In 1912, the number of saloons had increased to approximately 2,120. In 1914, 87 towns were under no-license while 81

granted licenses, and in the fall election of 1914 the population living in no-license was increased by about 13,000. In 1915, there were 79 towns under license and 88 towns under no-license.

DELAWARE

Delaware is the ninth state to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment. On March 11, 1918, Governor John G. Townsend, Jr., called a special session of the Legislature, and on Wednesday, March 13, the House passed the amendment by a vote of 27 to 6; the Senate concurred in the same by a vote of 13 to 3 on Monday, March 18.

The Legislature of 1919 enacted a Prohibition enforcement law in order to make the National Prohibition Amendment effective. This law declares the possession of liquor illegal. The words "liquor" and "intoxicating liquor" are defined to include all beverages containing as much as one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.

The state of Delaware is divided by its constitution into four local option units, namely, the city of Wilmington, New Castle, Kent and Sussex counties. Kent and Sussex counties have been under no-license by virtue of a vote of the people in each of those counties, since 1907, under the provisions of a special local option law enacted by the Legislature, which law provided for a vote on the liquor question in all four local option units. At this same election New Castle county and the city of Wilmington, which is surrounded by New Castle county but which is reckoned as a separate unit, voted to retain the saloons.

In 1909 the Legislature passed a law providing for resubmission of the license question to a vote of the people of New Castle county. This vote was taken on November 8, 1910, with the result that the county remained wet by a majority of 748.

In 1911, the Legislature passed a law known as the Druggists' Prescription law, having for its purpose the regulation of liquor selling in drug stores. The effect of this measure has been to largely decrease the sale of liquor by druggists, as it requires a prescription from a reputable physician before any druggist can dispense liquor, and the physician is required to keep a duplicate of all prescriptions for liquor, said prescription to become a public document after being filled by the druggist.

On February 13, 1917, the House of Representatives passed the Loose Anti-Liquor Shipment bill, and on February 21 the same measure was passed by the Senate. The Governor signed the measure on February 27, thus puttingthe law into immediate effect.

Under this new law, carriers are not permitted to ship intoxicating liquors into the dry counties of Delaware. An exception is made, however, in the case of passengers on common carriers whose personal baggage or parcels for private use must not include more than one quart of spirituous or more than one dozen bottles of malt liquors. Additional exceptions are made in the case of sacramental or medicinal liquors and also in the case of shipments of liquors in continuous transit where its sale is not prohibited by law.

The vote in the House of Representatives on this bill was 27 to 5, while the vote in the Senate was 13 to 3.

This law provides that anyone using an automobile or other

conveyance for the unlawful transporting of intoxicating liquors into dry territory shall be punished by confiscation of the automobile or other conveyance and the sale of the same for the county road fund; it also contains an anti-advertising clause which brings Kent and Sussex counties under the "bone-dry" amendment of the postal laws.

In 1917 the Legislature passed a law providing for a special election on the license question in New Castle county and the city of Wilmington, which resulted in the county voting dry by a majority of 1,270 and the city voting for license by a majority of 2,000, which is about half that of the 1907 election.

The closing of the 26 saloons in New Castle county makes all the state, with the exception of the city of Wilmington, no-license territory. There remain in Wilmington 161 saloons, five wholesale houses and 13 merchant licenses. Saloons are not allowed to sell any liquor to be drunk off the premises, as this privilege was denied them by the 1917 Legislature when the "Bottle Law" was repealed by that body.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District of Columbia is under Prohibition, the law passed by Congress having gone into effect on November 1, 1917. On December 7, 1915, Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas introduced the District of Columbia Prohibition Bill in the United States Senate. It passed the Senate January 9, 1917, by a vote of 55 to 32, and the House February 28, 1917, by a vote of 273 to 137. It was signed by the President March 3, 1917, and went into effect November 1, 1917. The law closed 267 barrooms, including 22 in hotels and nine in clubs, and 89 wholesale places including four breweries, a total of 356 licensed liquor establishments.

When the revenue bill was under consideration in the Senate, in 1919, Senator Morris Sheppard succeeded in adding an amendment making the Reed bone dry law applicable to the District of Columbia. The provision was retained by the conferees of the Senate and House and became a law on February 25, 1919, the day after the President signed this bill. Thus it is expected the authorities will be greatly aided in their efforts to enforce the Prohibition law of the District.

FLORIDA

Florida was the fifteenth state to ratify the federal Prohibition amendment. The vote in both houses of the state Legislature was taken on November 27, 1918. The resolution passed the House by a vote of 61 to 3 and the Senate by a vote of 25 to 2.

Florida is under state-wide Prohibition, the question having been submitted to a vote of the people on November 5, 1918, at which time Prohibition was adopted by a majority of 8,242. It is a significant fact that in the election at which the Prohibition amendment to the state constitution was submitted, every county in the state gave a majority in favor of the amendment. The city of Jacksonville, moreover, the largest city in the state, gave a majority vote in favor of Prohibition.

The Prohibition amendment became effective January 1, 1919. A similar law submitted to a vote of the people in 1910 was defeated by a majority of 4,372.

Prior to the adoption of state-wide Prohibition Florida was under local option, which was incorporated in the state constitution in 1887. Up until 1913, the liquor forces succeeded in defeating almost every effective temperance measure proposed to the Legislature, or succeeded in adding provisions to measures that were adopted, that tended to make the laws ineffective. The Legislature of 1913, however, enacted an anti-shipping and blind tiger search and seizure law, which was strengthened by the Legislature of 1917. The operation of this law has greatly decreased the illicit shipment of liquor within the dry territory of the state.

The Legislature of 1915 enacted the Davis law which prohibits treating, drinking in saloons, free lunches, screens, blinds, tables and chairs. This law also compels the closing of saloons from 6 o'clock p. m. to 7 o'clock a. m.

During 1915 two new counties were formed, namely Broward and Okaloosa. Both counties are under Prohibition. Two other counties, Marion and Franklin, changed from license to no-license during 1915.

By the voting dry of Marion county the entire central part of the state was made Prohibition territory.

The local option law has operated well, under vigorous and continuous enforcement conditions. No-license has been adopted, county by county, until there were only two counties in which liquor houses were in operation when state-wide Prohibition went into effect.

The federal government closed the saloons in Key West and Pensacola as a war measure.

The Prohibition enforcement law passed by the Legislature at a special session, called by the governor, provides for a fine of $500 or six months' imprisonment, or both, as a minimum penalty for the first offense, and a fine of $3,000 or three years in jail or both, as the minimum for the second offense.

GEORGIA

Georgia ratified the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution on June 26, 1918. The vote in the House was 129 to 24 and in the Senate 34 to 2. Georgia was the thirteenth state to ratify.

The history of Prohibition in Georgia is interesting and instructive. In 1733, when Georgia was founded by General Oglethorpe, the trustees ordered that no rum should be sold in the Colony, and that if any one brought in fiery spirits, the kegs should be staved and the contents poured out. The record shows that the sale of alcoholic beverages was prohibited as long as Oglethorpe was in control.

In 1837 the charter of Mercer University prohibited liquor houses and gambling on the lands of the institution, and similar restrictions were in the charters on Emory and Oglethorpe colleges. In Union county, Joshua Anderson, ordinary or county clerk, refused to issue licenses, and this county has never had licensed liquor-selling. A mandamus was sought to compel the ordinaries to issue licenses, but the courts refused.

In 1879 there were 30 dry counties and 100 wet. The proportion of dry counties increased constantly. Local option was passed in 1884, the bill having been drawn by the Hon. Walter B. Hill,

afterward Chancellor of the University of Georgia, and passed under the skilful management of Hon. W. J. Northern, afterward Governor of the state. Under local option in 1887 there were 75 dry and 62 wet counties. For a few years dispensaries were tried in the large cities. Another law enabled a majority of adult citizens to forbid saloons within a three-mile limit of churches and schoolhouses.

Statutory Prohibition was passed by the Legislature in 1907, becoming effective January, 1908. The law was so defective, however, that violations were easy. The Legislature of 1908 enacted a measure to license near beer and locker clubs. This gave opportunity for the wholesale and retail sale of whisky, and the prohibitory law was almost a dead letter. The sale of near beer was a pretext; real beer was sold, and the beer joints smuggled whisky to any purchasers. The liquor interests urged the repeal of the statute on Prohibition, alleging as an argument that it could not be enforced, pointing to their own violation of it.

Public indignation grew, and the Legislature of 1913 undertook to pass a law in harmony with the federal anti-liquor shipment law, prohibiting intra-state shipment of liquor for illegal purposes. This measure passed the Senate five to one, but was killed in the House.

A special session of the Legislature was called for the fall of 1915, and enacted a drastic Prohibition law. This repealed the near beer law, and prohibited the sale of liquors containing any alcohol, prohibited liquor advertising, and made it unlawful to import liquors except for personal use. This law became effective May 1, 1916.

The whisky interests tried in every way to evade the law. On March 20, 1917, Governor N. E. Harris called a special session of the Legislature to consider a bone-dry bill for the state. On March 28 such a law was passed by both houses of the Legislature, barring liquor from the state except for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes. The law prohibited the possession of liquor even for personal use, and became effective at once.

IDAHO

Idaho was the twentieth state to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution, and also has the distinction of being the second state to ratify the resolution unanimously. The vote was 38 to 0 in the Senate, on January 8, 1919; and 62 to 0 in the House on the preceding day.

Idaho is now under constitutional Prohibition. The Legislature of 1915 passed a state-wide Prohibition law which went into effect January 1, 1916, and also submitted to the voters of the state a constitutional amendment which was voted upon in November, 1916. The result of the vote on this amendment was 90,576 for the measure, to 35,456 against, making a dry majority of 55,120, or about three to one.

Something of the rapid progress in the development of Prohibition sentiment in Idaho is evidenced, in view of the present Prohibition regime, by the fact that until 1907 there was not even a Sunday closing law on the statute books of the state and the liquor traffic seemed to hold full sway. In 1907 a Sunday closing law was enacted. The Legislature of 1909 enacted a

county option law and the first vote under this law was taken in August, 1909. Prior to that date the only dry territory in the state of Idaho consisted of the Indian reservations, all of which were dry under Federal law.

Between 1909 and 1915, 21 counties of the state voted dry under the provisions of the county local option law, and only nine voted to retain the saloons. When Prohibition became effective in the state on January 1, 1916, less than 200 saloons remained to be closed; all others having been abolished under the provisions of the local option law.

In 1911 the Legislature passed a strong search and seizure law and made officers criminally liable for failing to do their duty in enforcing the laws, and made the finding of liquor prima facie evidence of guilt. In 1913 further restrictions were placed upon the sale of liquor in drug stores and in 1915 the sale of all intoxicating liquors, except pure alcohol for scientific and mechanical purposes, was made unlawful and the mere possession of any other intoxicating liquor was made a crime.

The constitutionality of the illegal possession feature of the law was tested in the Supreme Court of the state and the law was upheld in the case of Ex parte Crane, 27 Idaho 671, 151 Pac. 1006. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the opinion of the state court was affirmed in Crane v. Campbell, 245 U. S. 304, 62 L. ed..... (No. 3 Advance Sheets, Page 95.)

The 1917 Legislature passed a law empowering the Sheriff or peace officers to search and seize without warrant and to confiscate "Any satchel, grip, handbag, suitcase, trunk or other receptacle used within the state of Idaho with the knowledge of the owner thereof for the purpose of transporting or concealing intoxicating liquors" and also to confiscate upon conviction of the owner "Any horse or horses or animals of any kind, wagon, truck, automobile, car, boat or vehicle of any kind, excepting property of common carriers, used within the State of Idaho with the knowledge of the owner or owners thereof for the purpose of transporting intoxicating liquors in violation of any of the provisions of the laws of Idaho relative to intoxicating liquors."

A law was also enacted prohibiting the advertisement of intoxicating liquors for sale and the circulation or distribution of any circulars or price lists for the same.

ILLINOIS

Illinois was the twenty-sixth state to ratify the Prohibition amendment to the constitution of the United States. The resolution passed the Senate on January 8, 1919, by a vote of 30 to 15, and the House on January 14, by a vote of 84 to 66.

On February 20, 1919, the Illinois Supreme Court handed down a decision directing that a vote be taken in Chicago on the license question, on April 1, thus overruling the action of the Chicago election commissioners in refusing to place the question on the ballot in 1918. The Prohibition forces, however, decided not to make an aggressive fight on the question submitted, in view of the fact that the prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution had already been adopted and war-time Prohibition for the entire United States would become effective on July 1, 1919.

Illinois is under local option. The law, which was enacted in 1907, provides for a vote on the liquor question in townships, villages and cities.

As a result of the operations of the local option law, 55 entire counties are wholly dry, 46 counties are partly wet, and only one county in the state is all wet. Of the townships, 1,425 are dry (including 170 precincts in counties not under township organization) as against 190 wet townships (including 24 precincts). Seventy-seven per cent of the population of the state, omitting the city of Chicago, resides in dry territory. Counting the city of Chicago as entirely wet, 47 per cent of the population of the state is dry, and 88 per cent of the area of the state is no-license territory.

Eighty-two of the 102 county seats are dry, and nine Senatorial districts are entirely dry. The 24th Congressional district is entirely under Prohibition, while the 15th and 19th Congressional districts have but one wet town each.

The number of wet and dry municipalities in the state is as follows:

Number dry cities.....	188	Number wet cities.....	65
Number dry villages.....	729	Number wet villages.....	178
Total dry cities and villages.	917	Total wet cities and villages.	243

In the Legislature of 1917, a bill providing for a Prohibition referendum was presented, which was favorably reported by the Senate temperance committee, and on February 20, 1917, was passed in the Senate by 32 to 18. The measure, however, failed of passage in the House.

The Illinois Senate, moreover, on February 8, 1917, passed the Swift bill establishing a dry zone covering a radius of five miles around the United States Naval Training Station at Waukegan. This bill received 34 votes in the Senate, but the measure did not pass the House.

In the Legislature of 1911 three new laws against the liquor traffic were passed. The most important of these was the one prohibiting drinking and drunkenness on railroad trains and interurban cars. Another established a dry zone around the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy. The third prohibits intoxicating liquor in any form or quantity to be sold, used or given away in any state park in the state of Illinois.

In the Legislature of 1913 the liquor people tried for more vicious legislation than ever before. Every liquor measure was defeated. A most vicious undertaking was the effort to pass Senate Bill No. 501, which would have given a monopoly to the owners of licenses, most of whom are brewers and distillers, as well as the right to transfer, creating a perpetual license. This bill was presented in another form in the Legislature of 1915. It is estimated that it would have been worth more than $50,000,000 to the liquor interests of the state.

A four-mile dry zone law was passed in 1913, making it impossible for saloons to be located within four miles of the State University at Champaign and Urbana where 5,000 students attend school.

The woman suffrage law, the enactment of which was made possible by the almost unanimous support of the members of the Assembly who were supported by the Anti-Saloon League,

has proved to be a real temperance measure. Under this law, women can vote only for those offices not mentioned in the constitution, and on questions of public policy. They can vote in local option elections, but may not vote to retain the statutory provision that gives them this right to vote. They are prevented from voting for members of the Legislature, in whose hands is entrusted advance temperance legislation. The law provides for separate ballot boxes for the women, and this makes it possible to know just how the women vote on the wet and dry question. In the elections held since the passage of the woman suffrage law, more than 1,000 saloons have been closed because of the majorities in the women's ballot boxes. With the assistance of their votes, 25 counties have abolished the saloon, in addition to the 28 counties which were dry when the suffrage law was passed. Fifty-five of the 102 counties of the state are now without saloons; 82 county seats are dry; 92 counties have less than four places still retaining the saloon, and of the 1,421 townships in the state, 1,255 are dry.

The suffrage law has contributed to law enforcement more than any other one factor. Since women have enjoyed the right to vote for local officials there has been a remarkable improvement in the character of officials elected to administer the government of the cities

The Forty-Ninth General Assembly, which convened in 1915, defeated the efforts of the wet interests of the state to repeal the suffrage law, together with an attempt to secure a law giving to city and village councils of the state the right of home rule, so-called, on the liquor question and other moral issues. The lawless element has naturally drifted from the dry sections of the state to the cities Such a measure, so far as practical purposes are concerned, would repeal every state law governing the activities of cities and villages, and this would be done under the deceptive name of "home rule."

A campaign for the closing of the saloons on Sundays, throughout the state, resulted in Sunday closing in all but three or four of the large cities. Even the great city of Chicago felt the influence of this campaign. On October 4, 1915, the mayor of Chicago issued an order directing that the state law relative to Sunday closing of saloons be thereafter strictly enforced. On the following Sunday the saloons were closed and the regulation has been in effect ever since.

A petition for a vote on the wet and dry issue in the city of Chicago was circulated by the dry forces in March, 1918. The petition was filed with 150,000 names attached to it, but the election commissioners threw it out, having declared over 40,000 names fraudulent or illegal, and stating that the petition lacked 7,515 names of the required number of 106,427 necessary to bring the issue before the voters at the election on April 2, 1918.

INDIANA

Indiana was the twenty-fifth state to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution. The vote was taken in the Senate on January 13, 1919, and stood 41 to 6 in favor of ratification, while the vote in the House on January 14 was 87 to 11.

Prohibition became effective in the state of Indiana on April 2, 1918. The state-wide Prohibition law was passed by the General Assembly in February, 1917. In the House of Representatives the vote in favor of this measure was 70 to 28, and in the Senate the vote stood 38 to 11 for its passage.

When this law went into effect on April 2, 1918, approximately 3,500 saloons in the state of Indiana were closed.

The validity of the state prohibitory law was attacked in a suit brought by the F. W. Cook Brewing Company against the Evansville Chief of Police, but the Supreme Court of Indiana, by four to one, upheld the validity of the law and declared "The act is valid as to all its provisions brought in question."

Prior to the enactment of the state-wide Prohibition law, the state of Indiana was under local option, the local option law providing for a vote on the liquor question in cities and townships. Prior to 1908 the state was under the remonstrance law, which provided for the abolishing of saloons in townships and city wards by the remonstrance method.

In 1908 a special session of the Legislature enacted a county local option law. This law was repealed in 1911 by the law which provided for voting in cities and townships.

In 1903 there were only two dry counties in the state. These were Hendricks and Brown. At that time, morover, every city in the state was wet, and fewer than 500,000 people lived in dry territory.

IOWA

Iowa ratified the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution on January 15, 1919, thus being the thirty-second state to ratify. The vote stood 42 to 7 in the Senate and 86 to 13 in the House, action being taken in both houses of the Legislature on the same day.

Iowa is under statutory Prohibition by virtue of an act of the Legislature of 1915 which repealed the Mulct law, thus leaving in full force the old prohibitory statute enacted in 1884. This act became operative January 1, 1916. The Legislature of 1915, however, submitted the question of constitutional Prohibition to a vote of the people to be taken at the November election in 1917. Under the Iowa constitution it was necessary that the Legislature of 1917 ratify this submission before the amendment election could be held. The ratification measure came up in both houses of the Legislature in January, 1917. It was passed by the Senate by a vote of 45 to 3, and was passed by the House by a vote of 100 to 5. At the special election, which was held October 15, 1917, the prohibitory amendment was defeated by less than 1,000 votes.

The first temperance society in Iowa was formed in 1838, ten years before statehood, at Ft. Madison.

Governor Lucas, the first territorial governor, repeatedly urged the abolition of liquor in his messages to the Legislatures and in 1839 advocated the first local option law for Iowa.

In 1841, the first suggestion was made of prohibiting the sale of liquor by statutory law. This was frowned upon by many friends of temperance as going too far and injecting a moral question into politics, and as subversive of individual liberty. Moral suasion was urged as the proper method of accomplishing moral reforms.

The first Legislature after the state was admitted to the Union passed a local option law and at the election April 5, 1847, every county in the state but one voted out liquor. But by 1849 the Legislature took up the question again and passed a law leaving liquor licenses to the Boards of Supervisors of each county, and saloons again flourished.

In January, 1855, the Legislature again passed a Prohibition law and submitted it to the voters for approval. On April 2, 1855, the voters approved the law by a vote of 25,555 for, to 22,645 against, 2,910 majority. But it only remained until 1857 when it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In 1858 the so-called "Wine & Beer Clause" was added permitting the sale of beer, cider and wine made from Iowa products. In 1870 a mongrel local option law was passed, but was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

In 1857 the state adopted a new constitution which provides that amendments must be passed by two successive Legislatures and ratified by a majority of the voters. In 1880, and again in 1882 a proposed Prohibition amendment passed both houses in the Legislatures, and on June 27, 1882, the people voted on it, the vote standing 155,436 for, to 125,677 against the amendment, a majority of 29,759. The amendment was contested in the courts and it was found that four words, "or to be used," were omitted from the amendment which passed the second Legislature and was voted on by the people. The first Legislature submitted this amendment:

"No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale, as a beverage, or to be used, any intoxicating liquor whatever, including ale, wine and beer."

The second Legislature submitted this amendment, which was adopted by popular vote of the people:

"No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquor whatever, includinng ale, wine and beer."

On this technicality the Supreme Court held that it was not the same amendment which passed both houses and the amendment was void. The Legislature was in session when this opinion was handed down and with the urgent recommendation of Governor Sherman a strong statutory Prohibition law was passed (1884), which has remained upon the statute books to this day.

This law was so openly and flagrantly violated in many parts of the state that it became proverbial that they had "The State of Dubuque," "The State of Davenport," etc., within their borders, not subject to the laws of Iowa. So much so that in 1894 the Legislature yielded to the booze politicians and enacted the infamous Mulct law or Martin law. The theory of this law was a form of local option. The prohibitory law was left in full effect, but the Mulct law provided that if liquor dealers complied with certain requirements and regulations prescribed in the law and paid a certain "tax" they could operate saloons. This law remained in force until January 1, 1916, when it was repealed and the state automatically went dry by virtue of the prohibitory law of 1884.

The Legislatures of 1915 and 1917 resubmitted the Prohibition amendment of 1884; this was voted on at a special election October 15, 1917. The vote was 214,963 for, and 215,625 against the amendment, a majority against it of 932. This was the fourth time Iowa had voted on Prohibition, and the three other elections each going strong for Prohibition. At the general election of 1916 there

were cast 513,848 votes. There were enough stay-at-home votes in every dry county to have changed the result.

During the regime of the Mulct law and especially during the past ten years many laws amending either the prohibition law of 1884 or the Mulct law of 1894 have been obtained and decisions handed down from the Supreme Court, strengthening and defining the Prohibition position, some of which are:

1. "Five year limit law," making all counties and cities obtain written consent from a majority of the voters every five years, to operate saloons.
2. A law permitting only one saloon for each 1,000 population of city or town.
3. Reduced the number of saloons in the state at the time Prohibition went into effect to 127.
4. Prohibiting manufacturers or wholesale liquor dealers from owning retail places or furnishing bonds, etc.
5. Only "qualified electors" might engage in sale of liquors.
6. Forbidding drinking or carrying liquor on trains.
7. Forbidding transportation of liquors to any one not having a right to sell or use the same, and then only to those who have a certificate from the county clerk.
8. A pharmacists law, permitting sales by druggists who have a permit to sell, only for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes, and then only by signing in ink a consecutively numbered request furnished by the county auditor and returned to him, request to show purpose, for whom, quantity and kind and that neither purchaser nor the one for whom purchased uses liquor as a beverage. The Supreme Court has held that druggist sells thus only at his own peril, he must know all these statements are true or refuse to sell.
9. "Removal laws" providing for removal from office of sheriffs, county attorneys, mayors, boards of supervisors, etc., who neglect or fail to do their duty. Several have been removed and a healthy respect for law has been created.
10. A law providing that the county attorneys shall procure from the internal revenue officer a list of all persons having paid the special tax for the sale of intoxicating liquors and file same with the county auditor, such evidence is made prima facie evidence of keeping liquor for sale.
11. Statutory Prohibition by repeal of the Mulct law.
12. Ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment, by a vote of 42 to 7 in the Senate and 86 to 13 in the House.
13. A civil injunction law, providing for the abatement of liquor nuisances and closing the buildings by any citizen and taxing costs including attorney fee for plaintiff's attorney to defendant.
14. Since the re-establishment of the Prohibition law the inebriate asylum at Knoxville has been closed for the want of patients; it formerly had several hundred. The Legislature now (February, 1919) in session will probably make a state normal of it.

With the exception of a few border counties (near saloons in other states) the Prohibition law has worked well and has been well enforced. The results were so marked in Des Moines, the capital city and metropolis, fifteen months after Prohibition be-

came a law that it was endorsed unanimously by the Chamber of Commerce, many of whom had previously favored license system. The state would no more think of going back to saloons now than to return to duelling and the tomahawk.

KANSAS

Kansas was the thirtieth state to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution. Two hours after the Legislature had been called to order on January 14, 1919, the ratification resolution had been passed unanimously in both houses, the vote being 39 to 0 in the Senate and 121 to 0 in the House. This was Kansas' emphatic endorsement of the Prohibition policy which she adopted thirty-seven years ago.

Kansas is under constitutional Prohibition which was adopted in 1881 by a vote of 92,302 for and 84,304 against. This constitutional provision, and the enforcement measures which have since been adopted by the Legislature are thoroughly enforced.

The last year of license regime left the state with a bonded debt of more than a million dollars, which debt was paid off as the bonds matured under Prohibition. On January 1, 1916, the last bonds were paid off and the bonds burned in a ceremonial gathering in the state capitol. On May 21, 1918, the inhabitants of Kansas owned 181,524 automobiles.

There is not an important daily or weekly newspaper in the state that has not been an outspoken supporter of the state's dry laws.

Pro-liquor advocates have charged that Kansas has a larger number of state prisoners in proportion to the population than certain license states. The statistics used by these advocates are taken from the Federal reports, which include with the state prisoners of Kansas all the federal prisoners which are in the great Federal prison at Leavenworth, to which Federal prisoners from numerous states throughout the West are sent by the Federal courts. There are more state prisoners in the penitentiary in Kansas than there are in some other states for the reason that there is no capital punishment for any crime in Kansas; therefore, the number of life prisoners is naturally larger than in states having capital punishment. Moreover, there are several laws of Kansas which are more strict than those of many other states, the violation of which is punished by confinement in the penitentiary. The wife and family desertion law provides for a term in the penitentiary not exceeding two years (sections 3410-3416, General Statutes of 1915). Stealing domestic fowls in the night time is a felony (section 3448). The second conviction of any offense against the intoxicating liquor laws is a felony (section 5541). Many offenses under the law relating to gambling are punished by confinement in the penitentiary (sections 3622-3624, 3631, 3638, 3717, 3718). The crime of rape in Kansas is different from that which is defined as rape in many other states, the age limit being 18 years. The white slave law, sections 3646 et seq., makes many acts under this subject felonies, which are not felonies in many other states.

As a result of these and other provisions of Kansas laws, many persons are sent to the penitentiary who would not be sentenced to the penitentiary in other states.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky was the third state to ratify the prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution. It was the first wet state to ratify this amendment. The amendment was ratified in the House of Representatives, on January 14, 1918, by a vote of 67 to 11, and in the Senate, on the same day, by a vote of 28 to 6.

An amendment to the state Constitution, providing for statewide Prohibition, was also submitted by the 1918 Legislature, by a vote of 28 to 5 in the Senate and 80 to 11 in the House. This amendment will be submitted to a vote of the people at the November election, 1919, and if adopted will become effective June 30, 1920.

The Legislature of 1918, moreover, enacted a strong law prohibiting the owning or operating of moonshine stills, and passed an anti-shipping liquor law which prohibits the carrying or shipping of liquors for beverage purposes into dry territory. This same Legislature also adopted a measure setting apart one day each year, the fourth Friday of October, as Temperance Day, to be observed in every public school and high school in the state.

At this same session of the Legislature a heavy penalty was placed on drinking on trains and train men were empowered to arrest those who violate the law.

Kentucky is now under county local option. The original law was enacted in 1906, remodeled in 1912, and finally perfected in 1914.

Notwithstanding the very large investment her people had made in the manufacture of liquors, Kentucky began early to restrict and outlaw the licensed saloon. Between 1871 and 1891 25 counties were given county Prohibition by special acts of the Legislature. Since that time the people of the several counties have confirmed these legislative acts by voting under the local option laws, which from time to time have been enacted by the Legislature.

In 1894 a law was enacted permitting on a petition of 25 per cent of each precinct, a vote in a precinct or magisterial district or municipality. Under this law the number of counties entirely dry was increased to 59, with much dry rural territory in most of the remaining counties.

The County Unit law, exempting from the county vote cities with a population of 3,000 or more, was enacted in 1896. Under this law the number of counties entirely dry was increased to 97.

Kentucky now has a straight County Unit law, requiring the County Court to call an election on the petition of 25 per cent of the voters of the county, to become effective 60 days after the vote is taken. This law was the result of a series of enactments and reached this perfected form in the legislative session of 1914; by elections held under this law 11 more counties have been placed in the dry column and the list of wet counties in the state reduced to 12. Five of the so-called wet counties have saloons in but one city, and three others in but two places. More than 96 per cent of the area of Kentucky is now dry and about 80.8 per cent of the population lives in no-license territory.

LOUISIANA

The Louisiana Legislature met in regular session in May, 1918. On the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution, the House of Representatives voted in favor of ratification, by a vote of 70 to 44, while the vote in the Senate was a tie, 20 to 20, thus failing to pass the resolution.

At a special session of the Legislature, however, which was called by the governor in August, the federal amendment was ratified by a vote of 21 to 20 in the Senate on August 6, and 69 to 41 in the House, two days later, thus making Louisiana the fourteenth state to ratify.

Louisiana is under local option, the law providing for a vote by parishes. Under the provisions of this law, 30 parishes have abolished the saloon and in most of these parishes the law is well enforced.

The Gay-Shattuck law, which is a license regulation provision, went into effect January 1, 1909. This law prohibits the selling of liquors to whites and negroes in the same building. It also prohibits saloons within 300 feet of any school or church and makes it unlawful to throw dice or gamble in any room in saloons.

This law is openly violated in New Orleans and other wet towns in the state. But little effort seemingly is made to enforce the Sunday closing law in New Orleans. The Louisiana Legislature in 1916 passed a bill known as the Johnson Near-Beer bill, prohibiting the sale of all malt liquor in dry territory.

More than three-fourths of the territory of the state is under no-license, and more than 40 per cent of the population is living in this dry territory.

MAINE

The National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution was ratified in Maine on January 8, 1919, the vote in the Senate being unanimous, with 29 out of 31 members present, and in the House 122 for ratification to 20 against. Maine was thus the nineteenth state to ratify.

Maine is under constitutional Prohibition which was adopted in 1884. Statutory Prohibition was enacted in Maine in 1846. This law was rudimentary and was more restrictive than prohibitory. It permitted the sale of intoxicants for medicinal and mechanical purposes and did not apply to liquors imported from foreign countries and sold in the state in quantities of not less than 28 gallons. With all the weaknesses of this law, however, its provisions were very beneficial, especially in the rural sections.

The first real prohibitory law was enacted in 1851. This law contained a search and seizure clause. The law was repealed in 1856 and the state went under license for two years. In 1858, however, the law was re-enacted, but did not go into effect until the electors had an opportunity to vote upon it. When the vote was taken, the law was endorsed by 28,864 to 5,912.

In 1884, a prohibitory constitutional amendment was submitted to the vote of the people with the result that it was adopted by a vote of 70,783 for and 23,811 against the measure.

The law forbids transportation of intoxicating liquors, when such liquor is intended for illegal use, forbids liquor adver-

tising, the sale of cider for beverage purposes, provides for search and seizure, and seizure in transit, makes places where liquor is sold and drinking places of public resort, nuisances which may be abated, makes liquor debts illegal, the payment of United States revenue liquor tax prima facie evidence of guilt, and the delivery of intoxicants a proof of sale.

From the very beginning the prohibitory laws of Maine have been more or less nullified especially in the larger centers of population. This nullification has been fostered and promoted by out-of-state wholesale liquor sellers who have paid certain officials to whom the enforcement of the liquor laws is assigned a percentage on all intoxicating liquor sold within their official territory to permitted local liquor sellers.

These local liquor sellers have assisted with money and votes in the election and re-election of officials pledged to the nullification of the liquor laws.

Every possible scheme has been resorted to by out-of-state liquor sellers to get intoxicants into Maine to promote drunkenness, and the data of non-enforcement in order to discredit Prohibition in Maine and to so provide material to be used against attempted Prohibition in other states.

The most effective measure, up to that time, for overcoming nullification was known as the Sturgis law of 1905. This law created an enforcement commission of three to be appointed by the governor and gave them power of sheriffs to enforce the liquor laws where local officers failed for any reason to enforce them. This commission was empowered to appoint deputy commissioners and to send them wherever their services were needed.

On the coming to power of the Democratic party in 1910, among the first acts of the Legislature was the repeal of the Sturgis law, and the passage of a resolve resubmitting constitutional Prohibition. The vote on resubmission was taken September 11, 1911. The friends of repeal predicted a majority of from fifteen thousand to twenty-four thousand for repeal, but Prohibition was retained by a majority of seven hundred and fifty-eight. A leading cause of the small majority was the large, overconfident, stay-at-home vote. The total vote on the Prohibition issue was 20,116 less than for governor the year before. During the Democratic administration of 1910-1912, nullification with a determination to destroy the prohibitory law was the evident policy, a policy which promptly reacted in favor of enforcement. From that time Prohibition acquired more vigorous support in all parts of the state.

In 1916 the present Governor Milliken was elected on a distinctly enforcement platform. The Legislature of 1917 strengthened the law in important particulars and proposed a constitutional amendment giving the governor power to remove delinquent county sheriffs and to appoint others in their places, which amendment was adopted at a special election in September, 1917. It has been called into use in one instance and with excellent results.

Governor Milliken was re-elected in 1918, and county officers favorable to strict enforcement were elected throughout the state.

MARYLAND

Maryland was the sixth state to ratify the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution. The resolution for ratification was adopted in the House of Representatives by a vote of 58 to 36, and in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 7. The Legislature at the same session passed bone-dry laws for Somerset and Caroline counties and also by statute closed the saloons at Chesapeake Beach, Calvert county. These saloons were owned by the Chesapeake Beach Railway Company, which gave a round trip fare of 25 cents to Washington.

The city of Annapolis is now dry under order of the Navy Department, as are also Highlandtown and Canton by the act of the Federal government. About 150 saloons in the state have thus been closed.

Maryland has no general local option law, but many of the counties have secured the right to vote on the liquor question through special acts passed by the Legislature upon request of the delegations representing the various counties in the Legislature. Under the operation of this plan of procedure, Garrett, Carroll, St. Mary's, Charles, Washington, Frederick and Harford counties have voted dry in the last three years.

Of the 23 counties of the state, 20 are now dry, and all of the wet counties have more or less dry territory. This is also true of the city of Baltimore, where, in certain sections, the sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited.

The question of state-wide Prohibition in the form of a statute with a referendum attached was presented to the Legislature of 1916. A majority of the members of both houses of the Legislature had been pledged to the support of such a law. The bill, however, was finally changed so that the law, when passed, provided for each unit to vote separately. That is to say—Baltimore City as one unit, Baltimore county, Allegany county, Prince George's county, Ellicott City in Howard, Havre de Grace in Harford and Annapolis in Anne Arundel as separate units and Curtis Bay and Brooklyn in the fifth district of Anne Arundel county as one unit.

A tremendous campaign inaugurated early in the summer of 1916 and pushed with all possible aggressiveness resulted in adding two of the richest and most populous counties of the state, namely, Frederick and Washington, and Havre de Grace, which was the only wet spot in Harford county, to the other dry territory of the state. The action of these three units in voting dry closed 113 saloons.

MASSACHUSETTS

The prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified by the Massachusetts Legislature, by a vote of 145 to 91 in the House of Representatives on March 26, 1918, and by a vote of 27 to 12 in the Senate, on April 2, 1918. Massachusetts was thus the eleventh state to ratify.

Massachusetts is under municipal local option. This law went into effect in 1881. From that time to May 1, 1917, there had been held in the cities and towns of Massachusetts 12,520 local option elections, of which number 9,541 resulted in no-license victories and 2,979 resulted in license victories.

Of the above number 1,197 elections were held in cities, of which 555 resulted in no-license victories and 642 in license victories. Seventy per cent of the town elections during these 36 years have resulted in no-license victories.

In 1916 the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League secured the passage of its Liquor Transportation bill which prohibits licensed liquor dealers from transporting and delivering liquors in dry communities. This bill was passed after a three years' fight in the Legislature. It has stopped absolutely liquor peddling in no-license towns from wagons sent out by licensed liquor dealers, a condition which had become intolerable in many communities.

The Massachusetts League centered its legislative efforts during the session of 1917 on what was known as the "Express Permit Bill." The law as interpreted by the Supreme Court compelled the local authorities in no-license cities and towns to grant a liquor-carrying permit to at least one express company. Being thus forced to grant at least one permit it became very difficult to discriminate between applicants for this permit and the practical result was that in many cities and towns large number of such permits were issued. The "Express Permit Bill" provided that the local authorities may refuse to grant any and all such permits. After a very long-drawn-out and difficult contest this bill was enacted by both branches of the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

VOTE ON LICENSE QUESTION IN SEVENTEEN MASSACHUSETTS CITIES, DECEMBER 10, 1918

CITIES	Pluralities	—License 1918—				—License 1917—			
		Vote		Majority		Vote		Majority	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Attleboro	110	764	1,408	.....	644	865	1,209	.....	344
Beverly	1,067	1,078	1,895	.....	817	671	1,506	.....	835
Chelsea	472	2,628	1,641	987	.....	2,455	1,762	693	.....
Everett	.....	1,023	2,867	.....	1,844	1,100	3,452	.....	2,352
Lawrence	.....	6,173	2,614	3,559	.....	6,854	3,736	3,118	.....
Lowell	.....	6,644	3,992	2,652	.....	7,617	5,969	1,648	.....
Lynn	.....	3,463	4,462	.....	999	5,781	7,695	.....	1,824
Malden	848	1,452	3,381	.....	2,429	1,204	3,048	.....	1,844
Medford	.....	1,080	2,944	.....	1,864	992	2,861	.....	1,869
Melrose	.....	217	811	.....	604	268	1,494	.....	1,226
Newburyport	392	797	1,031	.....	234	1,050	1,336	.....	286
Newton	.....	151	349	.....	198	405	849	.....	444
North Adams	884	1,480	1,226	254	.....	1,687	1,338	349	.....
Revere	204	961	1,637	.....	676	898	1,707	.....	809
Somerville	.....	690	2,035	.....	1,345	1,291	3,457	.....	2,166
Woburn	258	857	1,380	.....	523	937	1,651	.....	714
Worcester	3,608	10,020	6,184	3,836	.....	10,181	7,652	2,529	.....

VOTE ON LICENSE QUESTION IN TWENTY MASSACHUSETTS CITIES, DECEMBER 3, 1918

CITIES	Pluralities	—License 1918—				License 1917—			
		Vote		Majority		Vote		Majority	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Brockton	511	3,709	4,328	.....	619	4,135	5,207	.....	1,072
Cambridge	.....	2,616	3,991	.....	1,375	3,805	7,268	.....	3,463
Chicopee	.....	1,401	943	458	.....	1,889	1,574	315	.....
Fall River	452	6,532	4,373	2,159	.....	7,050	5,670	1,380	.....

Fitchburg	1,705	2,788	1,945	843	.....	2,951	2,581	370	.....
Gloucester	76	1,648	1,249	399	.....	2,076	1,490	586	.....
Haverhill	672	3,395	2,693	702	.....	3,765	3,428	337	.....
Holyoke	1,449	4,267	2,239	2,028	.....	4,598	3,383	1,215	.....
Leominster	.....	852	962	.....	110	1,126	1,138	.....	12
Marlboro	300	1,488	1,035	453	.....	1,759	1,137	622	.....
Methuen	.....	414	720	.....	306	881	1,250	.....	369
New Bedford	3,029	5,187	2,634	2,553	.....	6,691	5,505	1,186	.....
Northampton	1,567	1,242	818	424	.....	1,671	1,225	446	.....
Peabody	161	945	1,395	.....	450	738	1,222	.....	484
Pittsfield	366	3,430	2,405	1,025	.....	3,332	3,119	213	.....
Quincy	1,011	1,560	3,180	.....	1,620	1,127	2,297	.....	1,170
Salem	.....	1,568	1,797	.....	229	2,615	3,560	.....	945
Springfield	2,427	5,936	3,514	2,432	.....	8,046	5,761	2,285	.....
Taunton	.....	2,266	1,368	898	.....	3,530	2,111	1,419	.....
Waltham	.....	473	620	.....	147	1,139	1,921	.....	782

It will be seen from the above table that while there was a large falling off in the vote for both license and no-license over last year, that for no-license was nearly twice as great. This slump in the no-license vote may be accounted for in part, at least, by the fact that five of the seven cities electing no mayor this year were no-license. The total vote for license was 51,717, while last year it was 62,924 in the same cities. The total vote for no-license was 42,209 while last year for the same cities it was 60,847.

MICHIGAN

On January 2, 1919, the second day of the 1919 session of the Michigan Legislature, the constitutional amendment for national Prohibition was ratified by a vote of 30 to 0 in the Senate and 88 to 3 in the House. Michigan was the sixteenth state to ratify.

Michigan is under constitutional Prohibition, which went into effect on May 1, 1918. The prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people on November 7, 1916. As a result of the election held on that date, the amendment was adopted by a majority of 68,624. The votes cast for the measure numbered 353,378, while those cast against it numbered 284,754.

At the same election at which the prohibitory amendment was adopted, a so-called home rule provision initiated by the liquor forces of the state, which was proposed for the defeat of state-wide Prohibition and the repeal of the county local option law, was buried under a majority of 122,599 votes.

The liquor forces of the state in 1918 submitted an amendment to the state constitution to allow the manufacture and sale of all vinous and malt liquors. This "beer and wine amendment" was defeated at the spring election on April 7, 1919, by a majority of over 100,000 votes.

The Constitutional Prohibition Amendment went into effect on May 1, 1918. Reports in the first six months from every city in the state showed a tremendous reduction in the number of arrests, not only for drunkenness but for crimes of every nature. So reduced were the number of prisoners committed to the Prison Farm in the county of Kent, which contains Grand Rapids, the second city of the state, that the prison farm was closed on October 19, 1918, for lack of prisoners to work it.

Detroit, the largest Prohibition city in the world, made a phenomenal record, as is shown by the report for May, June,

July, August and September, 1917, as compared with the same months in 1918, compiled by George A. Walters, Second Deputy Commissioner and Secretary of Police Department.

This report shows that the arrests for felonies decreased as follows: Assaults, 65 per cent; burglaries, 56 per cent; carrying concealed weapons, 80 per cent; embezzlements, 29 per cent; larcenies, 44 per cent; murder, 71 per cent; robberies, 85 per cent; larcenies from person, 38 per cent; false pretense, 37 per cent; receiving stolen property, 53 per cent; uttering and publishing, 71 per cent; bawdy house, 16 per cent; forgery, 47 per cent; miscellaneous, 30 per cent. The arrests for begging also decreased 94 per cent, for prostitution, 61 per cent, and for disorderly conduct, 96 per cent.

Before November 7, 1916, 45 counties of the 83 had been carried for local option.

Statutory Prohibition was adopted in Michigan in 1853 and remained on the statute books until repealed by the Legislature in 1875. Constitutional Prohibition was voted on in 1887 and defeated, the record being 178,636 for, and 184,251 against the amendment.

Prior to the adoption of the prohibitory amendment in 1916, great progress had been made in the no-license campaigns held from year to year in the counties of Michigan. Under the provisions of the county local option law, 45 of the 83 counties of the state had been carried for no-license. In January, 1908, there was just one dry county in the state. In January, 1909, there were 11 dry counties. In January, 1910, there were 30; in January, 1911, there were 40; in January, 1912, there were 39; in January, 1913, there were 35; in January, 1914, there were 33; in January, 1915, there were 34; in January, 1916, there were 44, and in January, 1917, there were 45.

Between 1906 and 1915 the number of saloons in Michigan was reduced by 1,955. The county option elections of 1915 closed 342 additional saloons, and those of 1916 added 26 to the total put out of business. When the aenmdment went into effect May 1, 1918, 3,285 saloons and 62 breweries were closed.

The Legislature of 1909 enacted a search and seizure law and provided that the number of saloons should not exceed one to 500 of the population. As a result of this law, more than 200 saloons in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan went out of business on May 1, 1912, after the provisions of the law had been clearly set forth in a decision by the State Supreme Court.

According to the report of the Attorney General of Michigan, for the year ended June 30, 1910, there were 226 prosecutions for violations of the local option law in 37 dry counties of the state during the year, while there were 691 prosecutions for violations of the saloon laws in 47 wet counties. This means that during the year there were more than two violations of the liquor laws in wet counties to every one in dry counties.

In 1911 the Legislature enacted a law permitting the saloons to open on Washington's birthday, Lincoln's birthday and Columbus Day. The anti-liquor forces, however, succeeded in tacking an amendment to this holiday bill, giving to Councils of cities and villages, as well as Township Boards, the right to reject any and all liquor bonds.

The Legislature of 1915 passed what is known as the Stevens

bill, which provided that before the consignee of liquor shipments could receive the same, he must make affidavit that he was of full legal age and not disqualified under the law of Michigan to receive the same. The same Legislature also passed an anti-liquor advertisement bill. It gave the Township Boards the right to reject all applications for liquor licenses and passed a law to prohibit the selling or furnishing of intoxicating liquors at lumber camps, or on or along the right of way of logging railroads to any employee thereof.

A statutory Prohibition bill containing a referendum clause was presented to the Legislature of 1915 for adoption, but failed of passage.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota was the fortieth state to ratify the National Prohibition amendment to the federal constitution. The State Senate passed the ratification resolution by a vote of 49 to 11 on January 16, 1919, and the House passed it by a vote of 93 to 35 on the following day.

The Legislature of 1917 submitted the question of constitutional Prohibition for the state to a vote of the people, which vote was taken on November 5, 1918. The majority for constitutional Prohibition was 15,932, but owing to the peculiar construction of the state law, which requires a majority of the entire electorate voting at the election, the Prohibition amendment failed to carry by 756 votes. If adopted, the Prohibition amendment would have gone into effect July 1, 1920.

In the November (1918) election the dry forces carried the city of Minneapolis by 6,931 votes, and held the city of St. Paul down to a wet majority of less than 2,000. The drys also carried a number of the important wet counties of the state, and elected a large dry majority to both houses of the state Legislature.

At the present time Minnesota is under county and municipal option.

The municipal local option law applies to all villages, towns and cities of less than 10,000 and was enacted by the Legislature of 1913. The county option law was enacted by the Legislature of 1915. Since the adoption of the county option law, March 1, 1915, 61 counties have held county option elections and 49 of them voted out the saloons. In addition to this, eight counties are dry by local option and six are dry under the provisions of the Chippewa Indian treaty. Minnesota, therefore, has 63 dry counties out of a total of 86.

In the 1915 session of the Legislature a roadhouse bill was passed, thus closing up the saloons in the rural districts adjoining the larger cities and bringing to an end these obnoxious places.

In June, 1916, the city of Duluth, under the provisions of its charter, held a wet and dry election and succeeded in voting out the saloons by a majority of 364. Duluth is now a city of 90,000 people and contained 167 saloons.

On January 1, 1914, the state had 2,941 saloons. On January 1, 1918, there were 1,405 saloons in the state, thus showing a decrease of 1,536 for the four years.

Minnesota contains no distilleries but is a large producer of beer and has had a very powerful brewers' organization. During the month of November the decrease in the consumption of beer

in Minnesota, as compared with the amount consumed the previous November, was 60 per cent, a decrease of over 50,000 barrels.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi has the honor of being the first state in the Union to ratify the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution. The resolution providing for ratification was adopted on January 8, 1918, by a vote of 28 to 5 in the Senate and 93 to 3 in the House.

Mississippi has had state-wide Prohibition since January 1, 1909. Prior to that date the state was under a local option law adopted in 1886. As a result of the operation of this law, 69 of the 77 counties in the state had adopted Prohibition before the state-wide law was enacted, leaving only about 10 per cent of the state's entire area to be changed from the license to the no-license column when the Prohibition law went into effect.

The Legislature of 1918 had the distinction of putting on the statute books of Mississippi a bone-dry law. No whisky for any purpose whatever can be shipped into the state, and no person can "have, control or possess" any whisky whatever.

The usual exceptions of wine for sacramental purposes and grain or pure alcohol for medicinal and mechanical purposes are made. The penalty for buying or possessing whisky is not less than $100 or 30 days in county jail, or both; and for making or distilling any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than three years. This law provides also that no property rights inhere in liquors used in violation of this law, nor in any fixtures furniture or vehicle, conveyance, boats or vessels when kept or used for the purpose of violating any laws of this state.

The advertising of liquor in any manner whatever is prohibited, and the law is universally obeyed.

The number of convicts in the penitentiary on June 1, 1917 was 1,406; on June 1, 1918, 1,292, a net loss of 133 under the bone-dry law.

The Prohibition laws of Mississippi have been improved by every Legislature since the local option law was passed in 1886. The Prohibition legislation has been sustained by a healthy public sentiment. There have been no reactions.

MISSOURI

Missouri was the thirty-seventh state to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution. The vote, which was taken in both houses on January 16, 1919, stood 22 for ratification to 10 against it, in the Senate, and 104 to 36 in the House.

A law enforcement measure was passed by the House of Representatives, by a vote of 95 to 28, and amended and finally passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 7.

An amendment to the state constitution, providing for state-wide Prohibition, was submitted by the 1917 Legislature, and was voted on at the November election in 1918. The Prohibition measure was defeated by a majority of 72,853, the vote being 227,501 for Prohibition and 300,354 against. The wet majority in the 1916 election on state-wide Prohibition was 122,538. Even

the city of St. Louis increased its dry vote in 1918 over 1916 by 981.

At the present time Missouri is under local option, the law adopted in 1887, permitting the liquor question to be settled by a vote of the people in each county, exempting from the operation of the law cities containing a population of 2,500 or more, and permitting these cities to vote as separate units.

Under the law, the elections cannot be held in either cities or counties more frequently than once in four years. There are 114 counties besides the city of St. Louis (it being a separate civic unit) in the state. Of these 85 are dry and 14 others are dry outside of cities of 2,500 population exempted from the effect of the county vote.

The Legislature of 1917 passed two clean election laws. One will permit the dry forces to put a challenger in the polling places throughout the state when a Prohibition measure is being voted on under the initiative or referendum. The other establishes the right to contest an election in case of apparent fraud.

On April 1, 1918, the number of dramshops in the state was 3,100. Fifty-three per cent of the population is now living in no-license territory, and 90 per cent of the area of the state is dry.

Prohibition sentiment in Missouri has made a splendid growth during recent years in spite of the handicap of the world's largest brewing interest and a large foreign population.

The Legislature of 1913 enacted a county option law providing for a vote on the liquor question in each county without exempting the cities of any class. The liquor forces secured a referendum on this law, however, and in the general election of 1913 it was voted down along with the 14 other amendments on the ballot.

During 1916 there was waged a campaign for state-wide Prohibition. The state, outside of St. Louis, voted dry by over 5,000 majority—St. Louis rolling up more than 100,000 wet, thus holding the state, but at a reduced wet majority of 96,000 votes.

In 1915 the elections were forced in a number of important wet centers and of a total of 17 local option elections 11 were won by the drys.

The amount of license tax paid by each dramshop under the law passed by the 1917 Legislature and now in force is $400 for state; $500 to $800 for county purposes, and the municipality may place the tax at any figure that is not considered confiscatory by the courts.

The licensing authority in the county is the County Court with the exception of the cities of St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph and St. Louis county. The state appoints one Excise Commissioner for St. Louis, two Police Commissioners for Kansas City, two for St. Joseph, and two Excise Commissioners for St. Louis county. In Kansas City the licensing power is divided between these Police Commissioners and the County Court of Jackson county. St. Joseph, being under special charter, claims exclusive power in the matter of dramshops.

The voters elect the County Courts and the Governor and Legislature that appoint the Excise and Police Commissioners, and the people in the block or township or municipality must directly ask for a dramshop. Therefore, no saloon can exist in Missouri without the direct consent and petition of the people.

An important local option election was held in Butler county,

including the city of Poplar Bluffs, on January 8, 1919. Poplar Bluffs, which is a city of about 12,000, situated near the north Arkansas line, had 15 saloons and wholesale liquor houses, and was known as the chief source of supply for the bootleggers from the state of Arkansas. Butler county outside of the city of Poplar Bluffs was free from saloons and had only one wholesale liquor house. The city voted dry by 224 votes and the county by 810.

One county election was held in the state during 1918, namely, Marion county, which had saloons only in two cities, Hannibal and Palmyra. This election resulted in the closing of the saloons in Palmyra, and left Missouri at the beginning of 1919 with only fourteen entirely wet counties out of 114.

MONTANA

Montana has adopted constitutional Prohibition, which went into effect on December 31, 1918. A referendum measure, providing for state-wide Prohibition, was submitted to a vote of the people, by the 1915 Legislature. The vote was taken on November 7, 1916, and resulted in a dry majority of 28,886, there being 102,776 votes cast for the amendment while only 73,890 votes were cast against it.

At a special session of the Legislature, which convened February 14, 1918, for the purpose of enacting war emergency measures, the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified, by a vote of 35 to 2 in the Senate and 77 to 8 in the House

The county option law, which operated until Prohibition went into effect, provided that one-third of the electors qualified to vote for representative in the last preceding election may petition the County Commissioners to call an election. If the Commissioners find the petition sufficient, they must call an election within 60 days, and if the county votes dry the saloons must be closed within 30 days after the vote has been canvassed. The supreme court sustained the validity of the county option law and ruled that any county could operate thereunder until the state-wide Prohibition law went into effect.

The Legislature of 1917 passed a law to abate places wherein or whereon liquor is sold contrary to law, also a law to abate houses of prostitution or assignation, gambling resorts, or places used contrary to the provisions of the "wine room laws" of the state. A comprehensive measure, embracing search and seizure, abatement of blind pigs, removal from office of officers found guilty of refusal to enforce the Prohibition laws of the state, and defining the manner in which pure grain alcohol may be sold for scientific and manufacturing purposes, or denatured alcohol for mechanical purposes and wine for sacramental purposes, was passed by the 1917 Legislative Assembly. A bill regulating pool halls was also passed by the Legislative Assembly of 1917.

The Legislature of 1915 enacted the following laws:

Anti-Race Track Gambling law, which makes it unlawful to bet on a contest of speed, skill or endurance of animal or beast.

Closing of saloons within one mile of cities of first class from 12 o'clock midnight to 8 a. m. Closing of saloons from 10 p. m. Saturday until 1 p. m. Sunday.

Law prohibiting sale of liquor within five miles of railroad grade, public works, etc., under construction, except where sold in a town of 50 or more

persons, or by dealer in business two years before the beginning of such works.

The issuance of new licenses on a basis of one to every 500 persons.

After December 31 all saloons were to be closed in places having less than 50 persons within one-fourth mile of the place where the liquors are to be sold.

The law provides for the filing of protests against the re-issuance of saloon licenses and the Commissioners are given discretionary power in the issuance thereof. The petitioners for, or the remonstrants against, the issuance of a license are given the power of appeal to the District Court.

Law prohibiting sale of intoxicating liquors to drunkards, minors or Indians, and holding the person breaking this law liable for damages to any person injured thereby in property, money or means of support. Under this law a married woman may sue in her own name and a minor by guardian.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska has the unique distinction of being the thirty-sixth state to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution, thus making the necessary three-fourths of the states to ratify. The ratification resolution was passed by 31 to 1 in the Senate on January 13, 1919, and by a vote of 98 to 0 in the House on January 16.

Nebraska has adopted constitutional Prohibition. The prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted by popular vote at the regular election on November 7, 1916, by a majority of 29,442, there having been cast 146,574 votes for the amendment and 117,132 votes against it. The law went into effect May 1, 1917.

The constitutional amendment was submitted under the initiative and referendum. At the election 80 of the 93 counties of the state gave dry majorities. Under the provisions of the statewide amendment, the question cannot be again submitted to the people before 1920.

The Nebraska Legislature, after much opposition from the brewers, passed a very effective prohibitory statute. The House adopted the measure by a vote of 87 to 3, and the State Senate passed the measure by 30 to 3. The law as passed contains the provisions generally adopted in prohibitory states, and especially strong provisions for enforcement sections.

The law makes it unlawful to possess liquor or to keep it anywhere in Nebraska except in a private dwelling house. It then provides that "no person shall keep or possess intoxicating liquor in his private dwelling house in an amount more than is reasonably sufficient for his personal use and needs." However, it makes the possession of any amount of liquor "prima facie evidence that such liquor was kept by such person with the purpose of unlawful sale, use or disposition in violation of law."

The shipment, keeping by wholesale and retail druggists for the excepted purposes, the use by physicians and for scientific purposes are all very carefully hedged about to aid in the enforcement of the law.

At the time state-wide Prohibition went into effect, a large part of the territory of the state had been made dry under the local option law. Forty-four municipalities, ranging in size from 1,000 to 5,000 population, and 263 municipalities having a population of less than 1,000 each, had outlawed the saloon. The state law compelled saloons to close at 8 p. m. and remain closed until 7 a. m. All territory in the state, within two miles of an incorporated city or village, was under absolute Prohibition. County authorities might, however, grant licenses outside of this re-

stricted district. At the time state-wide Prohibition went into effect there were about 25 saloon licenses in the state, issued by county authorities.

Another state law forbids the sale of liquor on dining cars within the state, and this law is rigidly enforced by the railroads themselves.

At a special session of the Nebraska Legislature, early in 1918, the House of Representatives voted, 66 to 7, to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Senate, however, by a vote of 18 to 13, adopted a resolution to confine consideration in the special session to the matters specified in the call issued by Governor Neville.

NEVADA

The 1919 session of the Nevada Legislature ratified the federal amendment providing for national Prohibition by a vote of 34 to 3 in the House on January 20, and 14 to 1 in the Senate on the following day. Nevada was thus the forty-second state to ratify.

Nevada is under statutory Prohibition, the law having been enacted by a vote of the people, under the referendum law, at the November election in 1918. The referendum vote on the state Prohibition law was, for Prohibition, 13,248; against Prohibition, 9,060; dry majority, 4,188, out of a total vote of less than 23,000. The law went into effect December 16, 1918.

Liquor advertisements of any kind are prohibited within the state. The shipping of intoxicating liquors for any purpose except pure grain alcohol and wine for sacramental purposes to druggists, is prohibited.

Race-track, card-table and pool room gambling have been re-established in the state. Easy divorce, requiring but six months for citizenship, has also been re-established. The divorce colony in Reno seldom numbers less than 1,000.

The laws permitting race-track, card-table and pool room gambling have not been repealed, but an effort is being made to repeal same at the 1919 Legislature. Slot machines are closed in some of the cities by the enforcement of the present law by the district attorneys backed by the attorney general. This law was formerly a dead letter.

Nevada has the initiative and referendum, the former requiring 10 per cent of the qualified electors of the state in valid signatures, to be filed with the Secretary of State 30 days before the next regular meeting of the Legislature. Such a petition asking for Prohibition was filed December 15, 1916, and was rejected by the Legislature January 31, 1917. It then automatically went to the people for a vote at the November (1918) election.

Nevada had more retail liquor establishments in proportion to the population, less proportionate territory under no-license and more people living in wet territory in proportion than any other state in the Union.

The petition calling for the submission of state-wide Prohibition to a vote of the people was signed by 7,465 names, being more than 26 per cent of the votes cast at the last general election, and 21 2-3 per cent of the total registration of the state.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire ratified the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution by a vote of 19 to 4 in the Senate on January 15, 1919, and a vote of 221 to 131 in the House of Representatives on the same day. New Hampshire thus became the thirty-fifth state to ratify.

A strong law enforcement code was adopted in the 1919 Legislature. According to the provisions of this measure, liquor transported in violation of any law, state or national, now or hereafter in force, is subject to seizure and forfeiture and by due process of law may be destroyed or with casks, bottles or other containers and any other property which may be seized or forfeited under the provisions of the law, may be sold for the benefit of the county.

Any building in which liquor is kept for sale may be declared a common nuisance and enjoined by the court. A search warrant may require the search of any dwelling and any person therein and any vehicle.

A violation in the state of any federal law in reference to intoxicating liquor is made a violation of the state law and comes under the jurisdiction of the state officers.

The state commissioner of law enforcement has jurisdiction either in co-operation with or independently of the local and county officers, and may employ deputies and agents as he may need. The president of the Anti-Saloon League is the state commissioner of law enforcement, a former pastor in the state.

Druggists may have a permit to sell for medicine on a physician's prescription. The physician must make a diagnosis of the case and on the prescription give definite instructions as to the amount and frequency of the dose.

Any person who makes a false statement to secure liquor or uses it as a beverage, or permits another to use it as a beverage, is subject to a heavy penalty.

All liquor to be sold by druggists for lawful purposes must be purchased from a state liquor agent appointed by the governor and under the direction of the enforcement commissioner.

Local, county and state officers have concurrent power of enforcement.

All penalties are fine and imprisonment, and for a second offense cannot be suspended.

New Hampshire is under statutory Prohibition, the law having been enacted in April, 1917. It was signed by the Governor on April 17, 1917, and went into effect May 1, 1918.

The liquor interests of the state made a desperate attempt to nullify the state Prohibition law by exempting beer and light wines from its provisions. This measure was defeated on March 26, 1919, by a vote of 179 to 161 in the House of Representatives.

Prior to May 1, 1918, the state was under local option. From 1855 until 1903 the state of New Hampshire was under Prohibition. In 1903, however, a local option provision was enacted by which all the towns were required to vote at the November election every two years, and the cities once in four years, on the question of license, or no-license. If a majority of the votes on this question were in the affirmative the license provisions went into effect on the first day of the May following and continued for

two years in the towns and four years in the cities, when another vote must be taken. If the majority of the votes cast was against license, then the prohibitory law of 1855, with its amendments, remained in full force and effect.

In 1909 a law was enacted by the Legislature prohibiting license holders shipping liquors from any part of the state into no-license cities and towns. This law is known as "the Preston amendment." In 1911 and 1913 the organized liquor interests made most strenuous efforts to have this law repealed, but were defeated. They also tried to make it possible to get lighter penalties in case of violations. These efforts also failed.

The first vote was taken in the whole state at a special election in May, 1903, when the 11 cities and 59 towns voted for license, and 165 towns voted against license.

In 1906, when next the whole state voted, six cities and 193 towns voted no-license.

In 1910, seven cities and 23 towns voted for license, and four cities and 201 towns voted against license. Two cities and 12 towns changed from dry to wet, and 14 towns changed from wet to dry.

In 1912, November 5, all the towns voted. Twenty-one voted for license and 203 voted against license. Eleven towns changed from license to no-license; eight towns changed from no-license to license. None of the cities voted in 1912.

The total license vote in the towns in 1912 was 14,518, while the total no-license vote was 27,875.

In 1914, every city and town voted on the question of license or no-license. The total license vote was 32,776, the no-license vote 40,439, giving a majority of 7,663, the largest no-license majority ever given. One city and four towns changed from no-license to license, and five towns changed from license to no-license.

In November, 1916, every town voted, but not the cities. Seventeen towns voted license; 207 towns no-license.

In the Legislature of 1915 the liquor interests introduced several bills to weaken the license law, but under the pressure for the repeal of the license law they withdrew those bills and concentrated on retaining the license law, which effort succeeded.

A law was also enacted providing that if a person is convicted of drunkenness in the no-license towns, it shall be unlawful for him to have liquor in his possession for 12 months, and any liquor found in his possession must be destroyed by order of the court.

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey is under license. Prior to January, 1918, there were very few municipalities where liquor was not sold, and in these the freedom from the saloon was obtained by special provisions in the municipal charter, or because the court had refused to grant license.

After many years of strenuous effort a municipal local option law was passed by the Legislature of 1917-1918, and signed by the Governor on January 29, 1918. This law provides for submitting the question, "Shall the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in this municipality be prohibited?" to a vote of the people at special and general elections. A 30 per cent petition is essential

to secure a special election; 20 per cent places the question on the ballot at the regular election. On June 19, 49 municipalities had voted dry, containing a population of 180,278.

A second local option law was enacted by the same Legislature, which provides for submitting to a referendum of the people ordinances for the restriction and regulation of the liquor traffic. The provisions of this act are very broad. The regulations for the elections under this second local option law are identical with those for the main law providing for wet and dry elections.

A number of amendments to the standard liquor law of the state, known as the Bishops act, were obtained from the same Legislature at the solicitation of the Anti-Saloon League. These provisions very much simplify the method of procedure for revocation of license, and in other ways render the law more effective in controlling the saloon.

A very drastic law was obtained, permitting the abatement as a nuisance of any place where the sale of liquor is habitually conducted in violation of law. This act will be found as Chapter 202, page 739, of the Pamphlet Laws of 1918, and under its provisions any liquor dealer, who habitually violates the law, may be proceeded against by any citizen in the court of chancery, and if convincing testimony is furnished, the law provides that the place shall be closed for one year. the furniture or equipment used in violation of law sold, and the liquors destroyed.

The Legislature of 1918 had before it the question of ratification of the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Under administration pressure a referendum bill was introduced, and as a result neither the resolution for ratification nor the referendum bill was brought to a vote. Undoubtedly a full majority in both the Senate and the House would have promptly voted for ratification of the amendment, but for this referendum bill.

At the election in 1918 the Democrats elected 12 assemblymen from Essex county, who caused a deadlock, which gave the wets control in the House of Assembly and prevented the passage of any temperance legislation and the ratification of the federal Prohibition amendment, to which the Republican party had been pledged.

A number of municipalities that had voted dry had the elections reversed by the Supreme Court, some of them because of irregularities on the part of the clerks in calling the elections, others because the local officials or the secretary of state had not strictly complied with the law relative to obtaining votes of men in the military service of the country.

The liquor lobby made a desperate effort to have the disorderly house abatement act repealed by the Legislature of 1918, but the repeal bill was overwhelmingly defeated, and this law stands as the most effective piece of legislation for dealing with places where liquor is habitually sold in violation of law.

According to the Federal census of 1910, there were in the state of New Jersey 240,827 boys and young men between the ages of 15 and 24. The liquor tax receipts show that there is one liquor dealer in New Jersey for every 23 boys or young men between 15 and 24 years of age.

In the seven counties of the state where the population is more than 50 per cent foreign, the average ratio of saloons to the population is one to 317. In the other 14 counties of the

state the ratio is one to 455. In the nine counties of the state with averages from 5 to 15 per cent foreign population, the ratio of saloons to population is one to 674.

The State Senate elected in 1914 passed a local option bill by a vote of 11 to 9. This bill, however, failed of passage in the House. The Senate elected in 1915 passed a local option bill by a vote of 12 to 9, and the next year's Senate passed the bill by a vote of 14 to 7, but the vote in the House was not sufficient to pass the measure.

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico is under constitutional Prohibition, which was adopted by a vote of the people at a ratio of more than two and a half to one on November 6, 1917. The amendment went into effect on October 1, 1918.

The regular session of the Legislature convened on January 14, 1919, and as its first act ratified the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution, the vote being 47 to 1 in the House and 12 to 4 in the Senate. This session of the Legislature passed a law enforcement act prohibiting public possession of liquor, enacting search and seizure, changed the penalties from fine and jail sentences to jail and penitentiary sentences and prohibits the courts from suspending sentences. As a separate measure the state mounted police force was added to and greatly strengthened both by enlarged appropriations and added authority.

An opinion handed down by the attorney general's office ruled that druggists may not sell any liquor of any nature whatsoever except wine for sacrament and grain alcohol for medicine and science.

Prior to state-wide Prohibition, New Mexico was under the local option law, which permitted each city and village to vote on the liquor question. Under this law no saloons were permitted to be licensed "except within the limits of a city, town or village containing at least 100 inhabitants." A municipal and a county or district Prohibition law were passed by the 1913 Legislature. Under these, incorporated municipalities vote by themselves, and the balance of the county, or any smaller district therein, votes by itself. Thus it was a bisected county unit law. The 1917 Legislature amended this law so as to include incorporated municipalities of 1,000 population or less, in the country districts of the county.

In addition to some of the municipalities voting, 15 out of the 26 counties of the state held district elections, by which considerable territory was voted dry. In Dona Ana county the result of the total vote of the county was two to one dry, but the county seat, Las Cruces, voting separately under the other law, voted wet by 30 out of 664 votes.

As a result of elections held under the local option law, and action taken under the military provisions, five counties had been made dry, namely, Curry, De Baca, Lea, Luna and San Juan. Practically all of the suburban districts of the state had also been made dry.

Directly and indirectly affecting saloons, laws have been passed more strictly prohibiting gambling, prohibiting minors from loitering about pool rooms, and strictly prohibiting the white slave traffic.

NEW YORK

A resolution providing for ratification of the National Prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was adopted by the General Assembly of New York on January 23, 1919, by 81 to 66 votes, and by the State Senate on January 29 by 27 to 24 votes. New York thus became the forty-fourth state to ratify.

New York has local option for townships and cities.

The Raines law, giving local option to towns (townships) was passed in 1896. It provides for an Excise Department to control the liquor trade throughout the state, directed by a commissioner appointed by the Governor for five years.

The Raines law provides for the submission to the people of four questions relative to permitting the sale of liquor (1) to be drunk on the premises, (2) not to be drunk on the premises, (3) in drug stores on physician's prescriptions, and (4) in hotels. In 1899 there were only 276 dry towns in the state. In 1918 there were 653 dry towns out of 932 towns in the state, 138 net gain having been added during 1917, wiping out nearly a thousand liquor tax certificates of all kinds.

In May, 1917, with the help of Governor Charles S. Whitman, a city local option law was passed enfranchising the more than eight millions of people living in the cities of the state. Every city except New York may vote on petition of 25 per cent of the voters not oftener than once in three years. In New York city there must first be a petition and a vote on the question of whether that city shall become local option territory. If it so votes (a vote on this question not being permitted oftener than once in five years), then the general law shall apply. Under this law, 20 of 39 cities (there are 59 in the state) voting April 16, 1918, voted dry, cutting off over 900 licenses of all sorts. A number of the cities voting started too late to have any hope of winning.

The liquor interests, in an effort to head off Prohibition, introduced a restricted measure of their own, the ripper features of which were cut out through the activity of the Anti-Saloon League. Under this, about 5,000 additional saloons have been closed in New York state during the past year under the feature providing not more than one saloon for every 500 inhabitants in places under 55,000, and under the drastically increased tax.

New York, which furnished only three out of its 43 congressional votes for submisssion of the National Prohibition Amendment in 1914, last year cast 13 votes with one additional vote officially paired in favor, besides two in reserve. As the 14 cast are a gain of 11, two more than the nine which, if lost to the opposition, would have defeated ratification, it is evident that New York saved the day for the nation.

The League defeated the effort of the wets to submit a State Prohibition Amendment which was designed to sidetrack ratification and which would have seriously confused the issue, as any amendment to the state constitution has to be acted upon by two separate sessions of the Legislature and by two totally different Senates. The ringing message of Governor Whitman exposing the fraudulent nature of the so-called referendum on ratification resulted in its defeat and prevented the establishment of a dangerous precedent for the entire country.

NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina General Assembly of 1919 ratified the Prohibition amendment to the federal constitution, the Senate voting unanimously without a roll call (49 out of 50 being present) on January 10, 1919, and the House voting 93 to 10 (17 members being absent or not voting) on January 14. North Carolina was the twenty-eighth state to ratify.

North Carolina is under statutory Prohibition. The law was adopted by a referendum on May 26, 1908, the vote being 113,612 to 69,416. This law prohibits not only the sale but the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. It became operative January 1, 1909.

The next battle was that against the near-beer saloon. The state-wide Prohibition law defined intoxicating liquors to mean, "All liquors or mixtures thereof, by whatever name called, that will produce intoxication." Thereupon, near-beer joints sprang up all over the state, but these were short lived. Churches and citizens got together and, as a result, the Legislature of 1911, by an almost unanimous vote in both Houses, passed a Prohibition law (known as the near- beer law) prohibiting "the sale of near-beer, beerine and other similar drinks containing alcohol, cocaine, morphine or other opium derivative," except in certain cases. The Legislature also passed a law forbidding clubs to maintain "a club room or other place where intoxicating liquors are received, kept or stored for barter, sale, exchange, distribution or division among the members of any such club, or association or aggregation of persons, or to or among any other person or persons by any means whatever." Under these laws temperance reform is making great progress.

The General Assembly of 1913 passed a strong search and seizure law making over one gallon of liquor in one's possession prima facie evidence of guilt. This act makes it unlawful for anyone "to engage in the business of selling, exchanging, bartering, giving away for the purpose of direct or indirect gain, or otherwise handling spirituous, vinous or malt liquors." Thus it is not necessary to prove the sale to convict the blind tiger operator. This law has reduced the selling two-thirds.

After the passage of the search and seizure law and the gallon act of 1913, the principal difficulty was with the liquors shipped into the state, ostensibly for personal use, and the blind tiger drug store under the disguise of selling on prescription. To remedy these evils, at the General Assembly of 1915, an act was secured to prohibit the delivery and receipt of more than one quart of liquor in 15 days, whether for personal use or otherwise; to prohibit the use of another's name in ordering, or to prohibit any one from allowing his name to be used in ordering; to make it unlawful for drug stores to handle liquor, even as medicines, providing that they can receive, by shipment, only pure alcohol. This legislation has killed the blind tiger drug store and reduced shipments of liquors into North Carolina at least four-fifths.

The few blind tigers now operating in the state are supplied by a blockade still here and there or by liquor brought in from Washington, D. C., on automobiles; to remedy which we have a law that provides that an automobile so used shall be advertised

and sold, after the party is convicted, and that the price thereof shall go to the school fund of the county.

The General Assembly of 1917 passed a bill making the manufacture of intoxicating liquors a felony and placing the punishment at the minimum of 12 months' imprisonment in state's prison.

There is also a law against the soliciting of orders for intoxicating liquors. After July 1, 1917, the state became "bone-dry' territory, and no liquor advertisements are allowed to circulate through the mails.

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota was the first state in the Union to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution. The resolution for ratification was adopted by a vote of 96 to 10 in the House of Representatives, on January 25, 1918, and by a vote of 43 to 2 in the Senate, on the same day.

The 1919 Legislature enacted an inspection law which provides three officers with police powers appointed by the attorney general to enforce the law.

North Dakota is under constitutional Prohibition. This provision was adopted by a vote of the people on October 1, 1889, and became effective November 2, 1889. The vote for adoption was 18,552 and against adoption 17,393. Prohibition has been in force, therefore, in the state of North Dakota for a period of 30 years. It has never been so well enforced or so satisfactory to the people as it is at the present time.

The population of the state from 1890 to 1910 increased more than 200 per cent. The value of the crop production increased from $53,911,419 in 1899 to $180,279,872 in 1909, or 234.4 per cent. The value of live stock increased during the same period 155 per cent.

North Dakota led every state in the Union in railroad construction during the year 1913. The agricultural wealth of the state exceeds the agricultural wealth of the six combined New England states, and, with the exception of Texas, exceeds in value any of the 16 Southern states, all of which, except Delaware and Florida, have more than three times North Dakota's population. North Dakota, with no saloons, has one bank for every 749 inhabitants. From 1898 to 1913, the bank deposits in the state increased 1,000 per cent, the per capita bank deposit now being approximately $150. The estimated per capita wealth is $2,047. There is one automobile in the state for every 46 inhabitants.

Druggists are allowed to secure pure grain alcohol for medicinal purposes, etc., and to sell the same after it has been denatured.

In 1915 injunctions were placed on the four railroads operating in the state, restraining them from delivering any liquor to be used in violation of the laws of North Dakota.

North Dakota has tried Prohibition for 29 years. Every year has found the people more in favor of the law. Not a single bill has ever passed the Legislature and been signed by the Governor since statehood that was intended to weaken or break down the Prohibition law. Each succeeding Legislature has strengthened

the law. The people have by observation and experience become convinced of the physical, social, economic and political benefits of the dry principle. Thirty-five per cent of the population are of Scandinavian descent, and about 10 per cent are German. The former are the bulwark of Prohibition. During 1916, William Langer, who had proved himself a most aggressive enforcer of the Prohibition and other laws while two years County Attorney, was nominated at the primaries by 20,000 majority and elected in November by four to one. A most drastic bootlegging law was sent to the people by referendum and carried by a large majority.

The Legislature of 1917 passed a "bone-dry" law which was signed by the Governor on March 9, 1917. It provides that after July 1, 1917, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to deliver, receive or have in possession for delivery in the state any intoxicating liquors for any purpose whatever except to registered pharmacists for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental or scientific purposes.

OHIO

The 1919 session of the Ohio Legislature ratified the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution by a vote of 20 to 12 in the Senate and 85 to 30 in the House, both houses taking action on January 7, 1919. Ohio thus became the seventeenth state to ratify the amendment.

A constitutional amendment providing for state-wide Prohibition was adopted by a vote of the people on November 5, 1918. The result of the vote was, for Prohibition, 463,654; against Prohibition, 437,895, thus giving a dry majority of 25,759. Of the 88 counties in the state, only 9 gave wet majorities. Summit county gave the largest dry majority, 5,076; Clermont county the smallest dry majority, 2. The law goes into effect May 27, 1919.

On January 1, 1919, there were 5,650 saloons in the state, according to the state liquor licensing board. At the time of the May payment of the Aikin tax in 1913 the number of saloons was 8,458, which shows a decrease of 2,835 saloons in the state in five and one-half years.

The 1919 session of the Ohio Legislature passed a measure providing for the enforcement of state Prohibition, but failed to attach to it an emergency clause. Under the provisions of the initiative and referendum law of the state, this suspends the operation of the law for 90 days, unless a sufficient number of signatures to a petition for a referendum is secured. If the petition for a referendum is granted, the measure will go to a vote at the November election in 1919.

Prior to the adoption of state-wide Prohibition, Ohio was under local option, the laws providing for a vote on the liquor question in municipalities, townships and residence districts.

The township local option law was enacted in 1888. Under its provisions 1,277 of the 1,371 townships in the state are dry.

The municipal local option law was enacted in 1902. Under the provisions of this law more than 500 incorporated municipalities and villages are under Prohibition. The residence district local option law was enacted in 1906. This law provided for a vote in residence districts of cities. In 1908 this law was amended by providing for a petition instead of election for the ousting of saloons from residence districts of cities. During the

first year under the operation of the residence district law residence districts of the largest cities in the state, which districts contained an aggregate population of over 425,000, voted dry.

The county local option law was enacted by the Legislature in 1908. During the first two years of the operation of this county law, 58 of the 88 counties in Ohio voted dry. At the time the law was repealed by the so-called Home Rule constitutional amendment adopted in 1914 there were 45 dry counties in the state.

In 1912 the entire policy of dealing with the liquor traffic was changed. From 1851 to 1912 Ohio was fundamentally a no-license state. The constitution adopted in 1851 prohibited the licensing of the liquor traffic within the borders of the state. This provision was enacted to prohibit the liquor traffic but it was never really effective, the Legislature and the courts getting around the wording of the constitutional amendment by substituting the tax system for the license system. In 1912, however, the voters of the state adopted a license amendment to the constitution. While only about 37 per cent of the electors voted for and against this proposition, the amendment was adopted by more than 84,000 majority. This amendment was so worded as to apply to wet territory only, so that none of the old local option laws were invalidated or modified by the amendment.

In 1913 the Legislature enacted a law carrying into effect the provisions of the license amendment. This law limited the number of saloons in wet townships and municipalities to one for each 500 of the population, and provided for revocation of the license on second conviction. The law also prohibited saloons within 300 feet of a schoolhouse, outside of business sections, and prohibited saloonkeepers from selling to minors.

The license machinery consists of a State Liquor Licensing Board of three members and a local board of two members in each wet county. Members of the state board are appointed by the Governor while members of the county boards are appointed by the state board.

License cannot be granted to persons not citizens of the United States or to those not possessing a "good moral character" neither can a license be granted to any applicant who is interested in the liquor business in any other place. The license fee is $1,000 a year. One-half of the license fee goes to the municipalities, three-tenths to the state and two-tenths to the county poor fund. This license law went into effect November 24, 1913. As a result of its operation approximately 2,500 saloons were compelled to quit business, thus reducing the number in the state from 7,800 to 5,300.

Two constitutional amendments having to do with the liquor problem were presented to the people of Ohio at the general election in the fall of 1914. One of these amendments, presented by the temperance forces, provided for state-wide Prohibition of the liquor traffic, the other, presented by the liquor forces of the state, provided for so-called home rule on the liquor question. The Brewers' Home Rule amendment was so drawn as to repeal the county local option law, as well as to place in the constitution a provision to prevent the Legislature from adopting other laws to prohibit the traffic, in any units larger than townships and incorporated municipalities.

While the vote in favor of the Prohibition amendment, registered on election day, went over the 500,000 mark, this amendment nevertheless was defeated by a majority of more than 83,000, and the Home Rule amendment was adopted by a majority of 12,000.

The election of November 3, 1914, brought to the voters of Ohio a new problem. There was no reversal of temperance sentiment, but simply an application of sentiment to a new unit of government, viz., the state.

Before the change in the constitution making direct legislation the policy of Ohio, laws were secured through the General Assembly. Hamilton county, including Cincinnati, would send 12 or 14 members to that body. A county like Medina or Carroll would send one member. Fourteen counties like these would offset the wet vote of Hamilton county to the Legislature. The temperance sentiment in over 60 counties in the state would send men to the General Assembly who voted right on the temperance question. Consequently, local option and temperance laws could be enacted.

The people in a majority of the counties applied these laws. In this way 45 counties were kept in the dry column and a large number of municipalities and townships were made dry, so that a little over 85 per cent of the territory of the state was free from the saloon.

The people of Ohio adopted the initiative and referendum as the policy of government and the state became the legislative unit and the individual voter in a degree took the place of the General Assembly. The liquor interests realized this would give them an advantage in massing the heavy wet vote in the cities against the more sparsely settled districts and smaller cities and villages. The large cities did not have the advantage of the moral uplift which comes from many campaigns on this issue. The townships, villages and smaller cities had gone through these campaigns for more than ten years. The educational effect was good, even in the counties which were unable to abolish the saloon. The large cities had their moral standards steadily pulled down to a lower level by the deadening influence of the liquor traffic.

Before the vote in 1914, counting all the dry territory and a reasonable estimate of the wet territory, Ohio did not have more than 400,000 votes in the state for Prohibition. On November 3, 70 counties out of 88 voted for state Prohibition; 18 counties against it. Seventy-nine counties voted against the Home Rule amendment; nine voted for it. Heretofore 63 counties marked the high tide of dry sentiment in the state. Basing the estimate on the 1910 census, the 70 counties voting for Prohibition had a population of 2,500,000; the 18 counties voting against Prohibition had but 2,200,000. The 79 counties voting against Home Rule had 3,100,000 people; the nine counties voting for Home Rule had 1,600,000 people.

It is clearly seen from the above that by counties the state was overwhelmingly for Prohibition and against the Home Rule amendment. But when the new policy of government was put in operation, Cincinnati put up 75,000 of a wet majority. Four-

teen dry counties could not offset this, as had been done in the Legislature. It required more than 40 dry counties in the state to offset Cincinnati's wet vote, as recorded by an illegal count.

The adoption of the Home Rule amendment in the 1914 election repealed the county option law, and as a result saloons gradually crept back into quite a number of the county seats and cities which had been dry under the county law. The liquor interests expected to open at least 2,000 additional saloons in the dry counties of the state. During the year 1915, however, only about 800 new saloons were put into operation.

The Prohibition forces initiated a second state-wide Prohibition amendment which was voted on at the election in November, 1915. The liquor forces initiated a so-called Stability League amendment. This Stability League amendment provided against the voting on constitutional amendments twice defeated for a period of six years from the date of the adoption of the new constitution in 1912. The Prohibition amendment was again defeated but the majority against Prohibition was 55,408 as compared with 84,152 in 1914. The Brewers' Stability League amendment, moreover, was defeated by a majority of 64,891.

In the 1914 election 70 of the 88 counties voted for Prohibition. In the 1915 election 73 counties voted for Prohibition. Only one license county, Sandusky, increased its anti-Prohibition majority of 1915 over the record of 1914 while 40 no-license counties increased their dry majorities over the record of 1914. In Cuyahoga county, which includes the city of Cleveland, the wet vote decreased 3,172 under the record of 1914, while the dry vote increased 3,264 over the record of 1914. In Hamilton county which includes the city of Cincinnati the 1915 record as compared with the record for 1914 shows a decrease in the wet vote of 4,062 and an increase in the dry vote of 3,190. Outside of Hamilton county the state Prohibition amendment swept Ohio by a majority of 13,037.

The third state-wide Prohibition election was held November 6, 1917. The drys polled 522,590 votes, and the wets 523,727. The wet majority was only 1,137 as against 55,408 in 1915.

In the 1917 election, the drys carried 76 of the 88 counties. They carried the capital city of Columbus, and such industrial centers as Akron, Youngstown, Canton and Lima. Outside of Hamilton county, the state went dry by more than 55,000 majority. A feature of the 1917 election was the big decrease in the wet vote of Cincinnati and the corresponding increase in the dry vote. The same thing was true of the other wet centers of the state. The election was lost to the drys by reason of the stay-at-home dry vote in many of the rural counties.

The result of the 1918 election, which was one of the greatest victories for happy homes, clean politics and decent government that has ever been won by an individual state, was due to the plan of organization. The fight was carried on by a representative state committee, county managers, ward captains and precinct lieutenants in every county of the state, all of these being supplemented by 15 group organizations.

During the year 1917 there were 34 municipal elections in Ohio. Of these the drys won 21 and the wets 13. There were 22

elections under the township option law, and the drys won 18 of these, and the wets four.

Under the license law, a municipality in which saloons are permitted was entitled to one saloon for each 500 of the population. In the city of Columbus there are more than 60 of the total possible number of licenses which are not used, and as a result Columbus has 62 fewer saloons than the law would permit it to have. What is true of Columbus in this respect is true of other license towns and cities in the state.

OKLAHOMA

The 1919 session of the Legislature convened at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, January 7.

At 1:45 p. m. unanimous consent was asked to introduce Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2 for the ratification of the national Prohibition constitutional amendment. The same was granted, the resolution read and roll call had, which resulted in 43 votes for the resolution and none against it. One senator was absent on account of sickness in his home, but appeared in the Senate on the third legislative day. He asked unanimous consent to have the journal show that had he been present on January 7 his vote would have been in the affirmative for Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2.

The resolution was transmitted to the House of Representatives immediately and roll call had, 90 members voting in the affirmative, 8 in the negative, with 6 members absent. Oklahoma thus became the eighteenth state to ratify.

Oklahoma is under constitutional Prohibition. The prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted by a vote of the people on September 17, 1907, at the same election at which the state voted to come into the Union, and went into effect throughout the state on November 16, 1907. The amendment was adopted by a majority of 18,103 out of a total vote of 242,619.

In 1910 the liquor forces initiated a license amendment to the constitution in an effort to repeal Prohibition. The people voted on this question November 8, 1910, with the result that the liquor amendment was defeated by a majority of 21,077 out of a total vote of 231,159.

In 1915 three members of the House of Representatives introduced a resolution proposing resubmission of the Prohibition question. This resolution was defeated by a vote of 66 to 4.

At the 1917 session of the Legislature a law was enacted which lodges in the Supreme Court of the state original jurisdiction to try cases for the removal of officers for failing, neglecting or refusing to enforce the laws of the state, especially the Prohibition and anti-gambling laws.

The 1917 session of the Legislature also enacted a "bone-dry" law by a vote of 33 to 5 in the Senate and a vote of 89 to 7 in the House. This measure prohibits any person from receiving directly or indirectly from any common or other carrier any liquors the sale of which is prohibited by the laws of the state. The Legislature also passed a law which provides that there shall be forfeited to the state all vehicles, including automobiles and ani-

mals, used in transporting liquor the sale of which is prohibited by the laws of the state, from one place in the state to another place therein.

Oklahoma cast a solid vote in the House of Representatives in Congress on December 22, 1914, in behalf of a joint resolution submitting the question of national Prohibition to a vote of the states.

In the Sixty-Fourth Congress the two United States Senators from Oklahoma and the eight Representatives in Congress from Oklahoma stood solidly for Prohibition in the District of Columbia, the anti-liquor advertising law, and the "bone-dry" amendment, as well as for Prohibition for Alaska.

OREGON

Oregon was the thirty-first state to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment to the constitution of the United States, the vote being 30 to 0 in the Senate on January 15, 1919, and 53 to 3 in the House on January 14.

Oregon has constitutional Prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors. The constitutional Prohibition of manufacture and sale was adopted by vote of the people November 3, 1914, by a majority of 36,480 votes. Prohibition of the importation was added November 7, 1916, by a majority vote of the people of 5,261. On the same date (November 7, 1916) the people, by a majority of 54,626, defeated an amendment to permit breweries to manufacture and sell and deliver such an amount (24 quarts of beer) as any one family was then permitted by law to import within the period of four successive weeks. This vote represents the present limit of our change from the state-wide Prohibition vote in 1910, which resulted in a wet majority of 17,574.

The legislative session of 1915 passed the Anderson law, providing for enforcement of the Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The legislative session of 1917 amended this law so as to provide for the enforcement of the additional constitutional Prohibition against importation for beverage purposes. The law allows the importation of alcohol for mechanical, scientific, medicinal, manufacturing and artistic purposes, and of wine for sacramental use; but before anyone may so import they must be granted a permit by the District Attorney after a public hearing, and prove that the alcohol is necessary for the purpose stated, filing adequate bonds that it will be used for no other purpose.

The Prohibition campaign in Oregon dates back to about 1904, at which time the state was almost universally wet. Nearly 1,000 saloons and 18 breweries were closed by the Prohibition victory in 1914. State Prohibition went into effect January 1, 1916.

The following table shows the number of arrests in the city of Portland during the last three years:

ARRESTS

	(Saloons) 1915	(Pro.) 1916	(Pro.) *1917	(Pro.) 1918
Total arrests	20,247	12,064	11,110	17,986
For drunkenness	6,727	2,337	1,212	1,350
For vagrancy	3,314	1,216	1,093	927

*Included in total arrests for 1917 are 2,000 arrests for violation of the traffic ordinance.

Men provided with lodgings for night at police headquarters:

1915 (Saloon)	2,068	1917 (Prohibition)	234
1916 (Prohibition)	618	1918 (Prohibition)	70

The records of the state prison show the number of inmates on September 20, 1916, to have been 487 and the number of inmates November 30, 1917, to have been 343, a decrease of 143, or almost 30 per cent. The figures for 1918 show a further very marked reduction, there being but 94 persons received during that year.

BANK DEPOSITS OF THE STATE

1915	$122,344,843.76	1917	$198,958,775.40
1916	164,096,980.74	1918	226,381,703.44

Prior to the adoption of Prohibition, Oregon had been under various forms of local option. County option was in effect up until November, 1910, and under the provisions of this county law 23 counties of the state had voted dry. In 1910, however, an amendment to the constitution was adopted which exempted cities from the operation of the county option law. As a result the saloons came back into all but four counties of the state.

In 1913 the Legislature passed a law prohibiting the licensing of saloons outside the municipalities. The operation of this law resulted in the closing of 40 saloons.

On the same day that the state went dry the following county seats went dry under the local option law: Grant's Pass, Josephine county; Dallas, Polk county; and Toledo, Lincoln county. Coquille, the county seat of Coos county, went dry July 1 on petition of the citizens and the refusal by the Council of all applications for license. Roseburg, the county seat of Douglas county, remained dry. Newport and Seaside, the famous watering places, went dry.

The following cities also voted dry: Glendale, Sherwood, Falls City, Troutdale, Oakland, Monument, Grass Valley, Nyssa, and the Kenton and Arbor Lodge precincts in Portland city. From Medford, near the California line, for 350 miles to Portland, at the Washington line, the S. P. Railroad did not touch a single license spot, with the exception of four or five little crossroad stations.

The 14 towns and two precincts in Portland above mentioned which went dry under local option added about 15,000 to the dry population before state-wide Prohibition went into effect.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania ratified the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution by a vote of 110 to 93 in the House on February 4, 1919, and a vote of 29 to 16 in the Senate on February 25. Pennsylvania was the forty-fifth state to ratify.

The rum business got a flying start in the state of Pennsylvania. The earliest settlement was made by the Swedes about 1638 near the present site of Chester. They were conquered by the Dutch under Peter Stuyvesant in September, 1655. At that time there were already ordinances in force against selling drink

to the Indians and against drinking on the Sabbath day. In that same year Pennsylvania's first liquor revenue law was enacted, and the license system has prevailed in the commonwealth to this day.

As early as 1690 the law began to shape up so as to make the granting of license the work of the court. That custom was soon established and has never been changed. From that day to this such practice has been a constant menace to the good name and purity of the fountain head of justice. Patriotic citizens, intimately acquainted with the political affairs of the state, feel that one of the greatest things to be done by Prohibition will be the redemption of our judiciary from the blight laid upon it by the organized liquor traffic.

War-time Prohibition is not entirely new to Pennsylvania. The Legislature in 1778 passed a law forbidding the use of grains and foodstuffs in the manufacture of liquor. This followed as a result of the starvation of Revolutionary soldiers at Valley Forge. It was in effect for one year.

During the nineteenth century there were periodical uprisings against the business, but none of them were well organized and capable of sustained effort. In 1854 there was a state-wide vote on the question. Prohibition was lost by a majority of only 5,000 in a total vote of over 300,000, but this near-victory was not followed up.

In 1872 a county option law was secured and nearly two score counties were voted dry, but a reaction inside of three years speedily swept the law from the books.

In the later eighties the tide rose again, but the temperance forces sustained an overwhelming defeat in the vote on Prohibition in 1889. Two years previous to that the Brooks high license law had been enacted. It has been the law of the state without important modifications until the present time. Under its operations the friends of Prohibition have always been placed at a disadvantage. Notwithstanding that fact they have slowly but steadily increased the dry territory until in 1919 fifteen counties, over three hundred towns and more than half the townships are without license.

The organized liquor traffic reached the high tide of its power and insolence during the first decade of the twentieth century. During that decade the Anti-Saloon League got its organization under headway and by 1910 became a formidable factor in the election of a governor when Hon. William H. Berry, on an independent ticket and a local option platform, polled nearly 400,000 votes.

The battle line from 1907 until 1917 was drawn on the issue of local option. But in the election of congressmen the larger issue of national Prohibition began to loom. In 1908 the only congressman who openly advocated national Prohibition was defeated after a bitter fight with the brewers. This pioneer was Hon. Ernest F. Acheson of Washington county. However, when the Hobson amendment was up in 1914 Pennsylvania turned in 19 favorable votes. A determined onslaught was made against these men by the combined liquor forces of the state, but so well did the line hold that there were 18 votes for the Sheppard amendment in 1917.

The big political fight in 1918 was on the question of ratifica-

tion, with Hon. William C. Sproul, the Republican candidate, committed to it, and Judge Bonniwell, the Democratic candidate, against it. Sproul won out by a vote of two to one. The ratification resolution came before the Legislature in due time. The House ratified it by a vote of 110 to 93. The Senate completed the action by a vote of 29 to 16.

When war-time Prohibition becomes effective July 1, 1919, approximately 10,700 saloons and 1,750 wholesale places will be closed. Capital amounting to over $100,000,000 will be turned into other channels. Hitherto the state, county and municipal treasuries have received annually in revenue from this business close to $6,500,000.

RHODE ISLAND

At the 1919 session of the Rhode Island Legislature the question of ratification of the prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution was considered, but the Senate, by a vote of 25 to 12, decided to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the resolution. When the question of ratification came up in the previous session of the Legislature, the Senate, by a vote of 20 to 18, on March 2, 1918, decided to postpone indefinitely consideration of the ratification resolution.

Rhode Island is under local option. The law requires a vote on the liquor question in each town (township) every two years.

At the election on November 5, 1918, seven towns voted dry, making a total of fifteen dry towns in the state.

Rhode Island was among the first states to adopt a local option provision in the battle against the use of intoxicating drinks. In 1838 the first local option law was passed, giving to the towns the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. Under this law certain town councils refused to license at all and the famous "license cases" which went to the United States Supreme Court grew out of this refusal. In July, 1852, the so-called Maine law went into effect and was not changed to a license law until 1863. It was strengthened in 1857 by a "Nuisance Act." In 1872 the "Ohio Civil Damage law" was passed. In 1874 another prohibitory law was passed, but the next year the license law was re-adopted. In 1886 the last effort of that first generation of fighters was made and a constitutional amendment was passed and endorsed by popular vote. But again the influx of immigrants who were accustomed to use intoxicants supplied the voters, who repealed the amendment in 1889. The present license law is as near a "Model License law" as any state has passed.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina was the fourth state in the Union to ratify the prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution. The resolution for ratification was passed by a vote of 28 to 6, in the Senate, on January 18, 1918, and by a vote of 66 to 29 in the House on January 23, 1918.

South Carolina is under statutory Prohibition, adopted by a majority vote of the citizens of the state upon a referendum of the Prohibition law enacted by the Legislature subject to the popular will. The vote on the referendum was taken on September 14, 1915, and the law was adopted by a majority of 24,926

out of a total vote of 58,544. This law went into operation January 1, 1916.

In 1918 a law was enacted which allows the possession of only one quart on permit from the judge of probate, issued on filing personally by applicant an affidavit that the whisky is for medicine, and the judge of probate must be satisfied as to the truth of the statement.

Prior to the adoption of Prohibition the state of South Carolina was under county local option and the dispensary system. The law provided for a vote in each county on the question as to whether the county would operate under the dispensary system or under county Prohibition. Under this law, 16 counties of the state were operating dispensaries when Prohibition was adopted. The other counties of the state were all under Prohibition.

The sale of liquor has in reality been prohibited in the state of South Carolina since 1892 except as sales were made by the state or county governments through the dispensary until the state-wide prohibitory law went into effect. Under the state-wide law no alcoholic beverage may be sold within the state. The original law permitted the importation, to individuals, of a gallon a month, but the Legislature of 1917 reduced the quantity to one quart. The 1917 Legislature also passed an anti-liquor advertising bill.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Governor Peter Norbeck called the Legislature of South Dakota in special session and on March 20, 1918, both houses ratified the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution unanimously, a record which cannot be excelled. The entire congressional delegation from the state also voted for the submission of the amendment. South Dakota was the tenth state to ratify.

South Dakota has adopted constitutional Prohibition, the prohibitory amendment to the constitution having been submitted to a popular vote on November 7, 1916, and adopted by a majority of 11,505. Sixty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven votes were cast in favor of the amendment and 53,362 votes were cast against the amendment. The law became operative July 1, 1917. On February 21, 1917, the Legislature passed a Prohibition law providing for carrying the amendment into effect.

The law passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 88 to 10 and the State Senate by a vote of 41 to 4.

Prior to the adoption of state-wide Prohibition South Dakota had been under a peculiar form of local option. All territory in the state was presumed to be dry until voted wet. Under the provisions of this law a vote could be had in any municipality as often as once each year in order to determine whether or not the sale of liquor should be permitted. If at any such election a majority of the vote cast was in favor of the sale of intoxicating liquor, saloons might be permitted for one year, but at the end of the year the municipality or township automatically went back into the Prohibition column unless a new election was held and a majority vote was cast in favor of saloons for another year.

In November, 1914, the people voted on a measure initiated through the efforts of the United Brewers' Association, which

measure was drawn for the purpose of reversing the method of local option in South Dakota by requiring that when a town votes for saloons it may continue wet until the temperance people bring on another election. This measure was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Under the old law, which continued to operate until July, 1917, the number of saloons was limited to one for each 600 of the population. The railroads issued orders discontinuing the sale of intoxicating liquors on all trains within the state. Before Prohibition went into effect more than 400 towns in South Dakota were under no-license while 92 granted licenses. There were approximately 275 saloons operating in the state.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee was the twenty-third state to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution, the vote being 23 to 2 in the State Senate, on January 9, 1919, and 81 to 2 in the House, on January 13.

The 1919 session of the Legislature also passed a law requiring the destruction of all seized contraband liquors under the direction of the judge of the circuit and criminal courts.

Tennessee is under statutory Prohibition. The law was enacted by the Legislature in January, 1909, and became effective July 1, 1909.

The Soft-Drink Stand law, under the operation of the Pure Food and Drug Department, and the Ouster law, under which a number of faithless officials have been removed, are largely responsible for the vastly improved conditions. Both of the above measures were passed by the Legislature of 1915. People are so well satisfied with the Prohibition policy that all political parties in the state have declared for the maintenance and enforcement of the prohibition laws and for the passage of any other laws that may be necessary for better law enforcement.

The Tax Commission, appointed by the Governor, under an act of 1915, to investigate the subjects of taxation and assessment in the state of Tennessee, in its published report, page 34, declares: "Tennessee is now one of the most cheaply governed states in the Union. The receipts and expenditures in Tennessee now average about two dollars per capita annually, which is about one-half the average for the United States. Nevertheless within ten years our receipts increased approximately from $2,600,000 to $4,600,000, the increase being constant from year to year. When we consider that in 1904 the state paid out to charities, schools and pensions $989,609.44, and in 1914 it paid out $3,075,142.45 for the same purposes, we see how the great heart of our state has throbbed in unison with the great movements affecting the nation."

In 1909 the Legislature passed laws forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of a schoolhouse. But for several years no attempt was made to enforce these inadequate laws in the larger cities. In 1913 the Legislature enacted a nuisance law which the state authorities labored with a large degree of success to enforce, with, however, much assistance from municipal authorities. In 1915 the nuisance law was enacted, under which a number of faithless municipal

officials were removed, and there was a general toning up of law enforcement all along the line.

The laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors proved utterly inadequate, as it left the state exposed to the lawlessness of the interstate mail order house, to the social club, rampant in all of the cities, and to the interstate shipping traffic. The Legislature of 1917 enacted the following laws:

1. The storage bill, which abolished the mail order houses July 1, 1917.
2. The bone-dry and anti-shipping law which went into effect March 1, 1917.
3. An anti-club law which took effect immediately after its passage.
4. A bill making bootlegging a felony, which took effect immediately after its passage.

The Legislature of 1917 also passed a stringent drug store bill. An anti-advertising measure and a bill to make the manufacture of intoxicating liquors a felony were crowded off the calendar on the last day of legislation.

TEXAS

Texas was the eighth state to ratify the prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution by a vote of 15 to 7 in the Senate, on February 28, 1918, and 72 to 30 in the House, on March 4.

Before the National Prohibition Amendment was ratified by the necessary 36 states, the Legislature of Texas by a general resolution provided for the submission of an amendment to the state constitution providing for state-wide Prohibition. The vote on this question is to be taken on May 24, 1919. The result of this election, however, cannot affect the operation of the war-time Prohibition bill, which goes into effect throughout the United States on July 1, 1919, and the National Prohibition Amendment, which becomes operative on January 16, 1920.

Texas is under statutory Prohibition, the law having been adopted by the House of Representatives by a vote of 103 to 21 on March 4, 1918, and by the Senate on March 16, 1918. It was signed by the governor on March 22 and went into effect on June 26, 1918.

This state-wide statutory law as it related to the sale of intoxicating liquors was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Criminal Appeals in October, 1918, but the same bill had clauses forbidding the manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquors and providing also that if one clause should be declared unconstitutional it should not affect the other clauses. On the strength of this the attorney general's department has sought and obtained injunctions closing up every saloon that has attempted to open since the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeals. At present there are appeals before the court affecting the manufacture and the transportation of liquor, but the decision has not been handed down. So as it stands today Texas is actually dry. The Court of Civil Appeals has held that the law is constitutional.

The present Legislature has submitted an amendment to the constitution to be voted upon the 24th day of May, 1919, that will make the state bone dry. It will be self-enacting and will

be in effect within 40 days after the election. It was submitted in the Senate January 22, 1919, by vote of 30 to 1; in the House January 20 by a vote of 121 to 1, thirteen being absent. The prospects are for an overwhelming vote in its favor.

Almost all the saloons in the state of Texas, however, had already closed their doors as a result of the operation of the ten-mile zone law, which was adopted at the special session of the Legislature early in 1918. This law, which was adopted by the House of Representatives on March 4, by a vote of 108 to 10, and by the Senate by a vote of 22 to 1, prohibits the sale of liquor by any person in the state of Texas within ten miles of any army camp where soldiers of the United States army or marines are being trained for military service in time of war, and makes a single sale punishable as a felony.

At the time that state-wide Prohibition was adopted, 199 of the 252 counties in the state were dry as a result of local option elections. Only 10 counties were entirely wet, while 43 counties were partly wet.

Dallas, the largest city of the state, with a population of 150,000, and Austin, the capital, with a population of 45,000, and Waco, with a population of 45,000, had already voted dry by local option. As soon as the Court of Criminal Appeals rendered their decision attempting to nullify the state-wide statutory Prohibition law, a wave of local option elections swept the state in those counties that had not voted dry, and in every instance they voted dry by overwhelming majorities. These elections included the large cities of Ft. Worth, Beaumont and the shipbuilding city of Orange.

The fight for Prohibition in Texas has been long and bitter, beginning in 1875 with the adoption of the constitution allowing local option privileges. The liquor forces have spent immense sums and have had a fruitful field for fraud at the ballot box in the large negro population and the Mexican population of south Texas. In 1914 their standard bearer, Jas. E. Ferguson, was elected at the close of one of the bitterest campaigns Texas has ever witnessed, and for a time it seemed that Prohibition had been finally defeated. Their candidate when he entered office began disregarding both law and public sentiment so grossly that in the midst of his second term he was impeached by an overwhelming majority of the Senate and removed from office, and Lieutenant-Governor W. P. Hobby took his place. Mr. Hobby was an anti, but, though the constitution of Texas forbids any man impeached as governor ever holding office in the state again, still the liquor forces rallied around their old champion and attempted by popular vote to reinstate him at the following election, regardless of the constitution. This fight resulted in the moral forces and Governor Hobby drawing together, and he has backed every measure for the suppression of liquor that the moral forces have asked of him. In this way the most complete victory that could be hoped for has been won for Prohibition.

UTAH

The Utah Legislature was the thirty-third to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution. The resolution for ratification was adopted by a vote of 43 to 0 in

the House on January 14, 1919, and in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 0 on January 15.

Utah is under constitutional Prohibition, the amendment to the constitution having been adopted on November 5, 1918, after 15 months' trial of statutory Prohibition.

The prohibitory statute was passed by the Legislature of 1917 by unanimous vote in the Senate and with but one dissenting vote in the House. It was approved by Governor Bamberger on February 8, 1917, and went into effect on August 1, 1917.

Prior to the adoption of the state-wide Prohibition amendment Utah was under local option. This local option law provided for a vote on the liquor question in each village and city, all territory outside of incorporated villages and cities being under Prohibition by state law. On June 27, 1911, local option elections were held in 110 cities and towns in the state. Salt Lake City and Ogden, together with 21 other incorporated municipalities, voted wet, while 87 towns and cities voted dry. The vote in Salt Lake City was 14,008 for saloons and 9,328 against saloons. The saloon forces won out in the city of Ogden by a majority of 1,652. Taking the vote in the entire state the aggregate dry majority was 7,000.

As a result of the elections of 1911, 101 saloons were swept out of existence leaving only 235 saloons operating in the state. Of this number 141 were in Salt Lake City, 32 in Ogden and the remaining 62 were scattered throughout the state.

In the elections of 1913 very few changes were made as a result of the election, except that in a number of cases dry majorities were increased and a few more municipalities voted for Prohibition.

In the elections held in June, 1915, the Prohibition forces increased their majorities materially throughout the state. The Prohibition majority for instance in the city of Provo was increased from 230 to 650. In the city of Logan it was increased from 500 to 1,200. The strong license cities and towns of the state did not vote in the June elections.

The Legislature of 1915 enacted a strong Prohibition bill. In the House of Representatives there were only five votes against the measure and only two adverse votes were registered in the Senate. The sentiment for the bill was so strong that the Legislature could easily have passed the bill over the veto of the Governor. Realizing this fact, the Governor held the bill until after the Legislature had adjourned and then attached his veto to the measure.

In 1909 the Legislature passed a state-wide Prohibition measure at the request of the voters of the state, 85 per cent of whom had petitioned the Legislature for a state-wide Prohibition law. Governor Fry, however, vetoed the bill.

In 1911 a local option law was adopted by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. This seemed to be a step in advance for the Prohibition forces but in reality it left conditions worse than they were before this law was enacted. Previous to the enactment of that law the state had what was equivalent to a county option measure, under the police powers of the state, which enabled counties to go dry as units and to enforce Prohibition upon all minor civil subdivisions within the county limits. The enactment of the state local option law took away the right of enforcement in the respective units from the county by pro-

viding for the township as a voting unit. As a result of the operation of this township local option law, however, 90 per cent of the territory of the state of Utah was voted dry.

By taking away from the county, however, the power to enforce this law, liquor sales in wet centers were enormously increased, and since there were no restrictions as to shipments into dry territory a few liquor centers proceeded to do a flourishing business in supplying the surrounding territory with liquor shipments. More than 34 of the members elected to the Legislature of 1915 were pledged to submit the question of state-wide Prohibition to a vote of the people of the state. Before the measure was finally enacted, the referendum feature was stricken from it and the statute was passed and would have been adopted but for the double dealing of Governor Spry, an elder of the Mormon Church, who led the people to believe that he was in favor of Prohibition, but who in all his efforts, played into the hands of the liquor forces.

VERMONT

The resolution for ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution was passed in the Vermont Legislature by a vote of 26 to 3 in the Senate January 16, 1919, and 155 to 58 in the House January 29. Vermont thus became the forty-third state to ratify.

Vermont is under township local option, the vote on the license question being taken in each of the 246 towns of the state at the annual town meeting the first Tuesday in March.

For fifty years previous to May 1, 1903, under state-wide Prohibition Vermont had no licensed liquor saloons.

By a referendum vote taken February 3, 1903, the state prohibitory law was repealed, and a local option, high license law was adopted, the majority for the local option law being 1,041.

At the first elections under the new law 92 towns voted for license, the total majority for license being 5,360. The number of towns voting for license has been gradually decreasing until in 1917 there were only 18 license towns. Five of these were small towns in which no license was taken out.

In 1918, 10 towns voted for license, 9 having saloons. But the total majority in the state against license was 13,114, the largest majority given in any year under the present law.

Nine of the 14 counties of the state have no saloons.

The Legislature of 1915 passed a strong state-wide prohibitory law, referring the same to the vote of the people. This vote was taken on March 7, 1916, with the result that state-wide Prohibition was rejected by a large majority.

VIRGINIA

Virginia was the second state in the Union to ratify the prohibitory amendment to the federal constitution. Ratification was adopted by a vote of 30 to 8 in the Senate, on January 10, 1918, and by a vote of 84 to 13 in the House, on January 11.

Virginia has adopted statutory Prohibition, the enabling act having been passed by the Legislature of 1914. This enabling act submitted the question to a vote of the people, which vote was taken September 22, 1914. The majority in favor of Prohi-

bition at that election was 30,365, there having been 94,251 votes cast in favor of Prohibition and 63,886 votes cast against Prohibition. The Legislature of 1916 passed a most stringent law providing for the full enforcement of Prohibition when it went into effect November 1, 1916. Prior to the adoption of state-wide Prohibition in Virginia the state was under local option.

In 1886 a local option law was passed by the Virginia Legislature giving to magisterial districts, counties, towns and cities the right to call elections on the liquor question. In 1904 the Mann law was adopted, strengthening very materially the liquor laws which had been in operation a long time. The principal effect of the Mann law was to close saloons in the rural districts. In 1908 the Byrd-Mann law was enacted by the General Assembly, which strengthened the Mann law and closed hundreds of small, isolated distilleries in various parts of the state. This law also introduced very strong enforcement features into the Virginia statutes. In 1910 the chief issue of the temperance forces was that of state-wide Prohibition. The bill for an election on state-wide Prohibition failed in the Legislature of 1910; was passed by the House and defeated by the Senate in 1912, but was passed by the House by an overwhelming vote in 1914 and in the Senate by the casting of the deciding vote, on a tie, by the president of that body. The state-wide election was called in June, 1914, and held September 22 of the same year. Prohibition prevailed in 71 of the 100 counties, in 16 of the 20 cities and in nearly every incorporated town in the commonwealth.

While creating sentiment and working toward state-wide Prohibition in Virginia, the Anti-Saloon League, in Legislature after Legislature, has procured helpful and effective enforcement laws, some of them with special reference to making state-wide Prohibition effective when it should be obtained. When the election took place on September 22, 1914, the liquor licenses in the state numbered only 914 as against over 3,000 in 1901.

The law adopted by the Legislature of 1916 was passed in both the House and Senate by overwhelming majorities. It is one of the most stringent Prohibition laws that has been enacted by any Legislature. The state Legislature, moreover, elected Rev. J. Sidney Peters, field secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia, as the State Commissioner of Prohibition to look after the enforcement of the law throughout the state.

WASHINGTON

Washington was the twenty-second state to ratify the federal prohibitory amendment. The Legislature convened at 12 o'clock noon on January 13, 1919. The first matter presented after organization was the ratification resolution, which was adopted by unanimous vote in both houses, every member of the 42 members of the Senate being present and voting, and 85 out of the 97 members of the House being present and voting.

The bone-dry law enacted by the Legislature of 1917 was referred by petition to a vote of the people, and was approved at the election on November 5, 1918, by a vote of 96,100 for Prohibition to 54,322 against, thus giving a dry majority of 41,778. This law went into effect December 4, 1918.

Washington is under statutory Prohibition. The law was adopted by the vote of the people under the initiative, at the general election November 3, 1914, and went into effect January 1, 1916. The law was adopted by a majority of 18,632, the number of votes cast for the measure being 189,840, while the number of votes cast against the measure was 171,208. When this law went into effect it closed 1,100 saloons, 24 breweries and one distillery.

The total vote cast at the election in 1914 was larger by 42,000 than any other vote ever cast in the state. Of the 39 counties in the state, 33 gave majorities in favor of Prohibition. The only counties voting against Prohibition were Garfield, Mason, King, Pierce, Thurston and Jefferson.

In 1916 a desperate attack was made on the Prohibition law in the form of two measures initiated and promoted by the liquor interests, which measures were known as Initiative Measure No. 18 (the hotel or general liquor bill), and Initiative Measure No. 24 (the brewery or beer bill). Both of these measures were defeated by the voters at the November election, the vote on Initiative Measure No. 24 being 98,843 for and 245,399 against, making a majority against the measure of 146,556. The vote on Initiative Measure No. 18 was 48,354 for and 263,390 against, the majority against the measure being 215,036.

The Legislature of 1917 passed a "bone-dry" law which prohibits importation, receipt, possession, sale or manufacture of liquor other than alcohol, except by clergymen for sacramental purposes. Alcohol, moreover, can be purchased only on a permit from the County Auditor following a hearing attended by the Prosecuting Attorney.

Prior to the adoption of Prohibition, Washington was under local option, the law providing for a vote on the liquor question in towns, cities and the unincorporated portion of counties. This law was enacted by the Legislature in 1909. As a result of its operations during the five years following its enactment, 220 elections were held; 140 of these elections resulted in dry victories. 80 resulted in wet victories. Five hundred seventy-two saloons were abolished and 87 per cent of the area of the state was made dry before Prohibition was adopted.

WEST VIRGINIA

On January 8, 1919, the Senate of the West Virginia Legislature ratified the national Prohibition resolution by a vote of 26 to 0, and on the following day the House ratified by 78 votes to 3, thus making West Virginia the twenty-first state to ratify.

The 1919 session of the Legislature also enacted a bone-dry measure for the state, to go into effect on January 1, 1920. The new law makes it a felony to make, own, operate or have any interest in a "moonshine still" and provides a penalty of two to five years' imprisonment for the first offense.

On January 13, 1919, the Supreme Court handed down a decision that the so-called "one-quart" law of the state, under which residents of the state were allowed to bring in one quart of intoxicants for personal use within 30 consecutive days, was nullified by the Reed bone-dry amendment enacted by Congress, thus making the state bone dry by federal provisions.

West Virginia is under constitutional Prohibition. The amendment was adopted by the vote of the people in November, 1912, and became effective July 1, 1914. The Legislature of 1913 enacted a most stringent enforcement measure providing for a State Commissioner of Prohibition and other features which make it practically as easy to enforce the prohibitory law as other laws on the statute books.

As a matter of fact, during the three years and a half Prohibition has been in operation in West Virginia, the law has been well enforced throughout the state.

The Legislature of 1915 passed some additional law enforcement measures. The law prohibits any person from keeping or having for personal use or otherwise, to use or permit another to have, keep, or use, intoxicating liquors at any restaurant, store, office building, club, place where soft drinks are sold (except a drug store may have and sell alcohol and wines as provided by law), fruit stand, news stand, room or place where bowling alleys, billiards or pool tables are maintained, livery stable, boat house, public building, park, road, street or alley.

Every Justice of the Peace in a county has full and final concurrent jurisdiction with the Criminal Court of the county to try persons accused of violating the liquor law when the accused is charged with a first offense. A second offense is triable by the Criminal Courts and is punishable only with imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Every Mayor, patrolman, or other police officer, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff and Constable in the state of West Virginia is charged with the enforcement of the Prohibition law and his failure to do his duty in this particular constitutes a good and sufficient reason for his removal.

Prior to the adoption of Prohibition West Virginia was under local option, the law providing for a vote on the liquor question in each county.

Under this law, 37 of the 55 counties had voted dry and almost 900,000 of the population were living in territory which had abolished the saloon before Prohibition became effective.

The 1917 Legislature passed a law which prohibits the carrying of liquor into the state by common carriers, thus completely barring liquor shipments. Liquor carried into the state, or from one point to another point within the state for personal use, is limited to one quart within 30 consecutive days.

Since the passage of this law, marked improvement has been seen in conditions all over the state, notwithstanding the fact that the state borders on four wet states, and has a large part of her population near wet points in these wet states. Law enforcement has been very effective, and the amount of liquor coming into the state has been relatively very small.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin ratified the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution by a vote of 19 to 11 in the State Senate on January 16, 1919, and 58 to 35 in the House on the following day, thus being the thirty-ninth state to ratify.

When war-time Prohibition becomes operative on July 1, 1919, 9,636 saloons and 136 breweries in the state will be closed

Wisconsin is under local option. The law provides for a vote on the liquor question in towns, villages and cities. There is also a residence district law on the statute books.

The dry forces have made a gain of 100 per cent in dry population, and a 50 per cent gain in dry territory, in two years. There are now 1,125 dry units, with a total population of 900,000. Wisconsin is 75 per cent dry as to territory, and 40 per cent of her population live in dry territory.

The city of Milwaukee has over 2,000 saloons, a larger number in proportion to the population than are to be found in any other large city in the United States.

For several years the number of no-license victories in the towns and villages has been constantly increasing. In the spring elections of 1914, 33 incorporated cities and villages previously wet voted dry and only one dry village voted wet, thus making a net gain of 32 dry cities and villages in the state.

In the spring elections of 1915, 35 cities and villages went dry for the first time while only three small villages changed from no-license to license. It is estimated that during 1914 and 1915 the saloon was voted out of territory inhabited by 60,000 people and as a result 400 saloons were compelled to close.

Thirty-one incorporated cities and villages, including Superior, the second city in the state, voted out the saloon in 1916. Four of the normal school cities of the state—Superior, River Falls, Menomonie and Platteville — voted out the saloon. In these four cities 2,200 young people were attending school. A net gain of 85,000 people in dry territory was made at the spring elections in 1916, and 400 saloons closed their doors in July of that year.

A determined effort was made by the liquor interests to induce the Legislature of 1913 to so amend the Baker law as to destroy its effectiveness. The effort failed. The Baker law provides that saloon licenses be granted on a ratio of one for every 250 people or fraction thereof, though where there was a larger number than this doing business when the law went into effect in 1907 they might continue provided they remained in the same location. The law was ignored in many places, and many new licenses given in excess of one for every 250 people. The Anti-Saloon League carried a case to the state Supreme Court. The court decided these places were illegal. The liquor interests then made a great effort to induce the Legislature to so amend the law as to legalize all saloons doing business up to that time. This effort failed. The enforcement of the law has closed over 200 saloons in Milwaukee, and many more in other parts of the state.

The Legislature of 1915 changed the limit on the number of saloons in a given community. Previous to this action saloons were permitted on a ratio of one for every 250 people. The change in the Baker law has raised this to one for every 500 people.

WYOMING

Wyoming was the thirty-eighth state to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment to the federal constitution. The reso-

lution for ratification was passed by a vote of 26 to 0 in the Senate on January 16, 1919, and by a vote of 52 to 0 in the House on the same day.

Wyoming has adopted constitutional Prohibition, which is to go into effect January 1, 1920. The election on the Prohibition amendment was held on November 5, 1918, and resulted in a majority of about 15,000 for Prohibition.

The resolution submitting the constitutional Prohibition amendment was passed by the Legislature of 1917 and signed by Governor Kendrick on January 21, 1917.

The 1919 session of the Legislature also adopted a bone-dry prohibitory statute which will make the state dry on June 30, 1919, the date when the national war-time Prohibition act goes into effect. This statutory measure was passed by the unanimous vote of both houses of the Legislature on February 15, 1919. It makes the usual exemptions for liquor for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes, provides for the appointment of a Prohibition commissioner, and for the removal of county attorneys and sheriffs who do not enforce law.

Prior to the adoption of state-wide Prohibition Wyoming was under license and municipal and county option in the incorporated towns and villages of the state, while unincorporated sections of the state were under Prohibition.

During recent years a remarkable change has taken place in Wyoming conditions so far as moral reform is concerned. The newcomers in Wyoming are of a sturdy character who stand for the higher ideals of citizenship, and as a result the open town, with the desperado, the gambler, the roulette wheel operator, the prize fight promoter and the advocate of licensed vice and saloon domination, are all rapidly passing.

No saloon was permitted to exist under the law outside of incorporated towns and cities. Twelve of the incorporated cities have already excluded the saloon by action of the city councils The Yellowstone National Park, which is under the control of the United States Government, is also dry, intoxicating liquor not being permitted to pass its portals. The large Shoshone Indian Reservation is entirely dry.

The saloons now are closed on Sunday in most parts of the state, and by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the club saloon has ceased to exist by legal right.

The all-night saloon is now a thing of the past, the law requiring saloons to close either at 9 or 10 p. m. and to open at 6 a. m.

ALASKA

Alaska is under Prohibition. The law which was enacted by the Sixty-Fourth Congress went into effect on January 1, 1918. Under the provisions enacted by the Territorial Legislature the voters of Alaska were given the opportunity to express their sentiments on the question of territorial Prohibition in the November election of 1916, at which time a large majority voted for Prohibition. The Prohibition law was passed by the United States Senate on January 31, 1917, and by the House of Representatives on February 2, 1917, the same being approved by the President on February 14, 1917

HAWAII

Hawaii is under Prohibition, the law having gone into effect on May 24, 1918. The bill which provides for Prohibition in the territory of Hawaii during the period of the war and thereafter unless the same shall be repealed by vote of the people within two years after the conclusion of peace, was passed by the United States Senate on May 16, 1918, without roll call, and was passed by the House of Representatives on May 18, 1918, by a vote of 237 to 30. The bill was signed by the President and became a law on May 24, 1918.

The police court records for the three months ended December 31, 1918 (under Prohibition by executive order) as compared with the same period in 1917, wet, show in a remarkable and tangible way the beneficial effects of the dry law. In 1917 the number of arrests for drunkenness for the period named was 136, as compared with 59 in 1918; for assault and battery, 182, as compared with 39; in totals a decrease of 69 per cent.

Some other facts and figures are equally interesting. In 1917 the arrests for gambling numbered 758, as against 540 in 1918; heedless driving, 57, as compared with 19; larceny, 81, as against 36; malicious injury, 21, as against 8; non-support, 6, as against 2; profanity, 23, as against 14; vagrancy, 84, as compared with 47. The totals, including all arrests, are 1,977 in 1917, as against 1,125 in 1918, a decrease of 40 per cent.

A bill providing for Prohibition in the territory of Hawaii was introduced in both houses of the Sixty-Fourth Congress, but did not come to a vote in either house.

The first law against retailing ardent spirits in the Hawaiian Islands was enacted in 1829. In 1831, the first native temperance society was organized with about 1,000 members. In 1835 a formal petition was presented to the monarch of Hawaii, opposing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The first temperance paper in the Islands was published in 1842, and the first temperance society from the foreign residents of Honolulu was organized in 1844. In 1882 the temperance laws of the Islands were repealed. In 1884 the W. C. T. U. was organized and in 1901 the Anti-Saloon League was organized.

PORTO RICO

Porto Rico is under Prohibition, the law having gone into effect on March 2, 1918. The Sixty-Fourth Congress enacted a law providing for a vote on the question of the Prohibition of intoxicating liquors in the island of Porto Rico, and a special election was held July 16, 1917. Prohibition was adopted by a vote of 99,775 to 61,295, 51 municipalities voting in favor of Prohibition as against 21 opposed to it. The vote of San Juan was 17,115 in favor of Prohibition as against 2,155 opposed.

The vote by pueblos is as follows:

DRY PUEBLOS

	Dry	Wet	Majority
San Juan y Puerta de Tierra	3,224	1,520	1,704
Santurce	1,893	725	1,163
Bayamon	2,752	265	2,487
Naranjito	1,409	86	1,323
Corozal	1,517	283	1,234
Toa Alta	1,115	68	1,047
Toa Baja	531	180	351
Rio Piedras	1,571	827	744
Trujillo Alto	669	59	640
Carolina	640	546	94
Arecibo	5,016	2,021	2,995
Manati	1,928	1,357	571
Barceloneta	1,393	342	1,051
Ciales	2,943	402	1,991
Ponce	5,452	4,067	1,385
Juana Diaz	1,167	1,094	73
Guayama	1,799	1,250	549
Cayey	2,247	116	2,131
Cidra	1,224	86	1,138
Caguas	3,797	202	3,595
Aguas Buenas	929	80	849
Aibonito	984	469	515
Barranquitas	978	427	551
Comerio	1,733	439	1,294
Patillas	822	544	278
Arroyo	436	265	171
Humacao	1,589	774	815
Morovis	1,653	723	930
Vega Alta	570	561	9
Vega Baja	1,342	561	781
Dorado	550	458	92
Aguadilla	2,577	877	1,700
Isabela	1,785	708	1,077
Moca	825	686	139
Anasco	.....	.....	568
Aguada	1,365	490	875
Rincon	863	451	412
Hatillo	921	666	225
Quebradillas	1,020	346	614
Yauco	3,316	691	2,625
Guayanilla	1,021	795	226
Yabucoa	1,535	647	888
Juncos	1,576	79	1,497
Gurabo	1,448	283	1,165
San Lorenzo	1,901	176	1,725
Naguabo	1,093	604	489
Ceiba	.....	.....	324
Las Piedras	904	176	728
Fajardo	1,713	417	1,296
Culebra	55	37	18
Rio Grande	1,280	321	1,059
Luquillo	.....	.....	.....
Loiza	1,416	591	825
Villalba	846	701	145

WET PUEBLOS

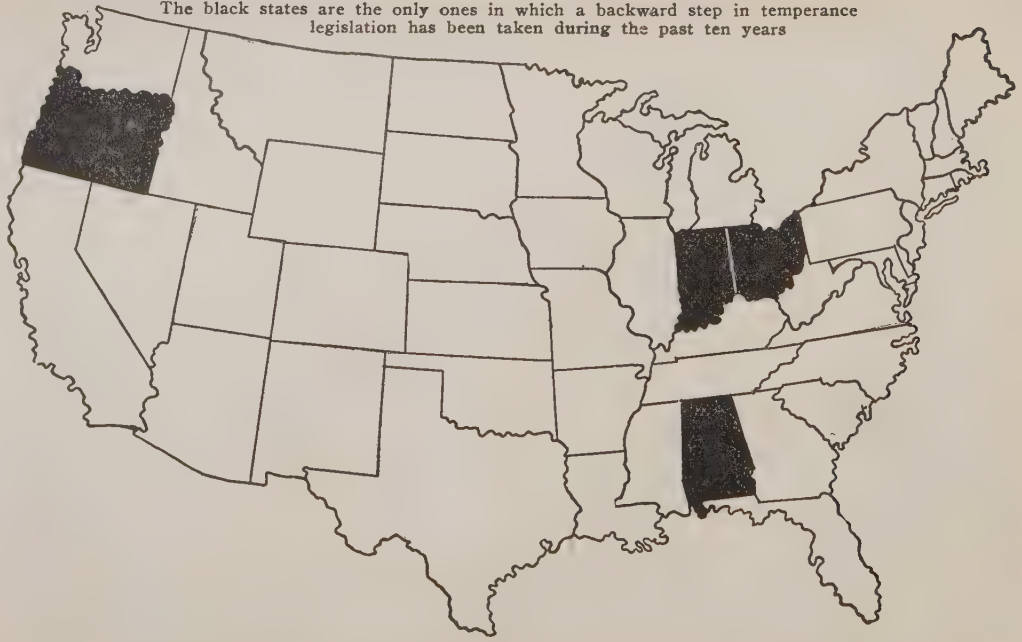
	Wet	Dry	Majority
Guaynabo	641	474	167
Utuado	2,858	1,799	1,029
San Sebastian	3,216	576	2,640
Camuy	1,098	669	429
Lares	2,293	1,487	806
Las Marias	1,097	133	964
Maricao	881	108	773
Mayaguez	3,781	2,979	802
Cabo Rojo	1,605	1,599	6
Hormigueros	441	257	184
Lajas	918	660	258
San German	1,573	881	692
Sabana Grande	1,296	501	795
Guanica	625	618	7
Penuelas	1,650	489	1,161
Adjuntas	2,319	627	1,692
Jayuya	853	508	345
Santa Isabel	528	383	145
Coamo	1,429	1,091	385
Barros	793	348	445
Salinas	603	320	283
Maunabo	474	425	49
Vieques	876	472	404

WET AND DRY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1919

Note: All wet and dry maps in this book represent wet territory in black and dry territory in white.

BACKWARD STEP TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

The black states are the only ones in which a backward step in temperance legislation has been taken during the past ten years

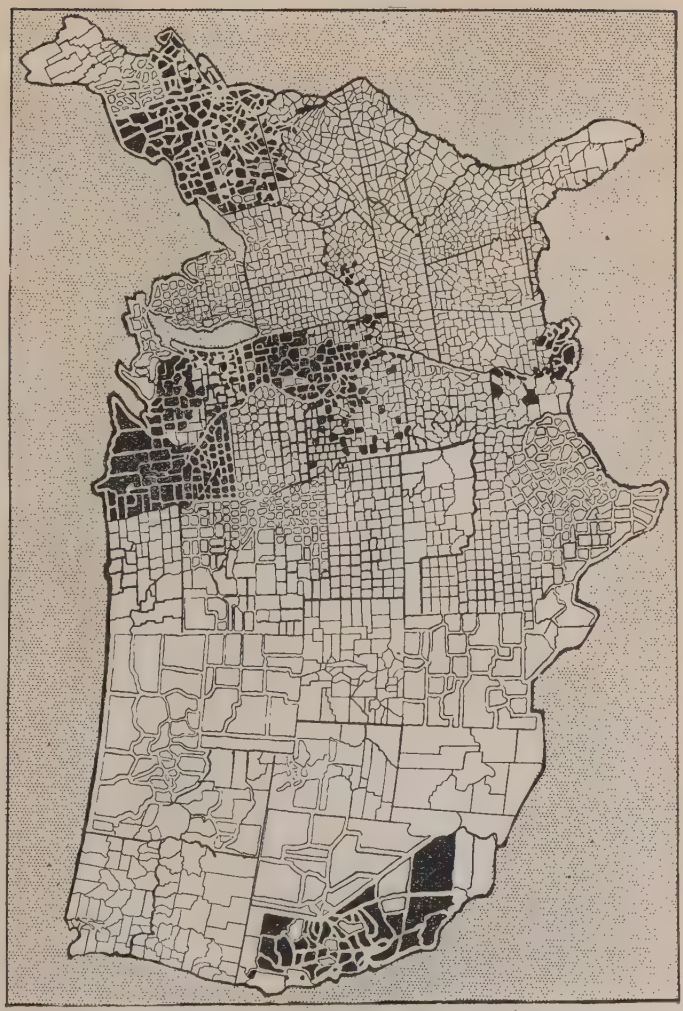


All of the above four states have redeemed themselves from backward steps taken five years ago by adopting Prohibition

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1919

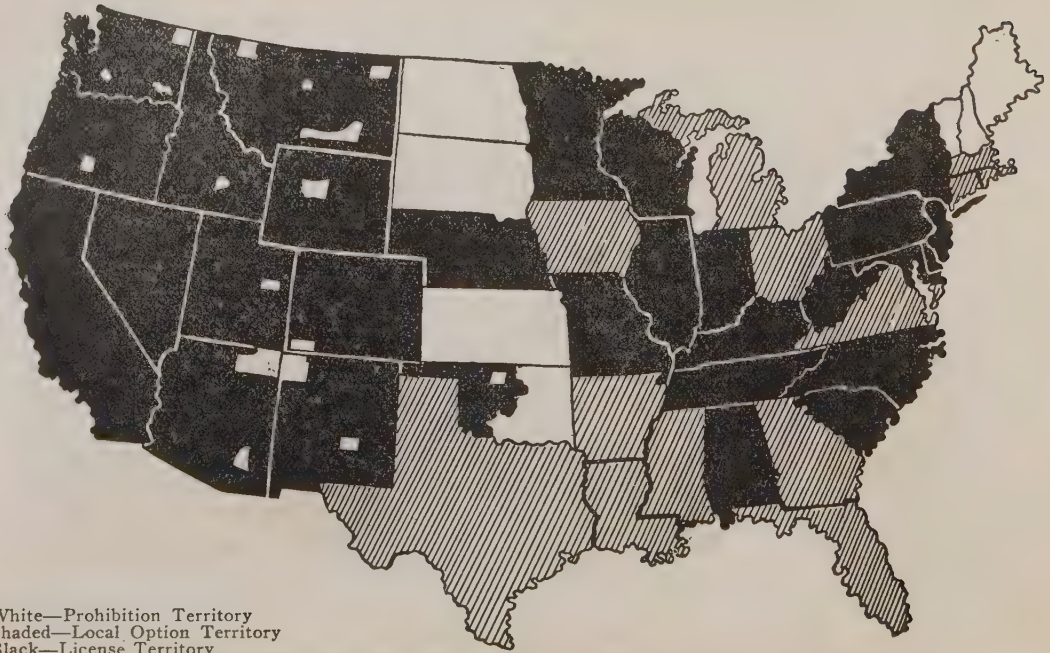
The white portion indicates states which have passed advance temperance legislation, and the black portion states which have not passed advance temperance legislation during the past ten years.

"WET" AND "DRY" COUNTY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
JANUARY 1, 1904



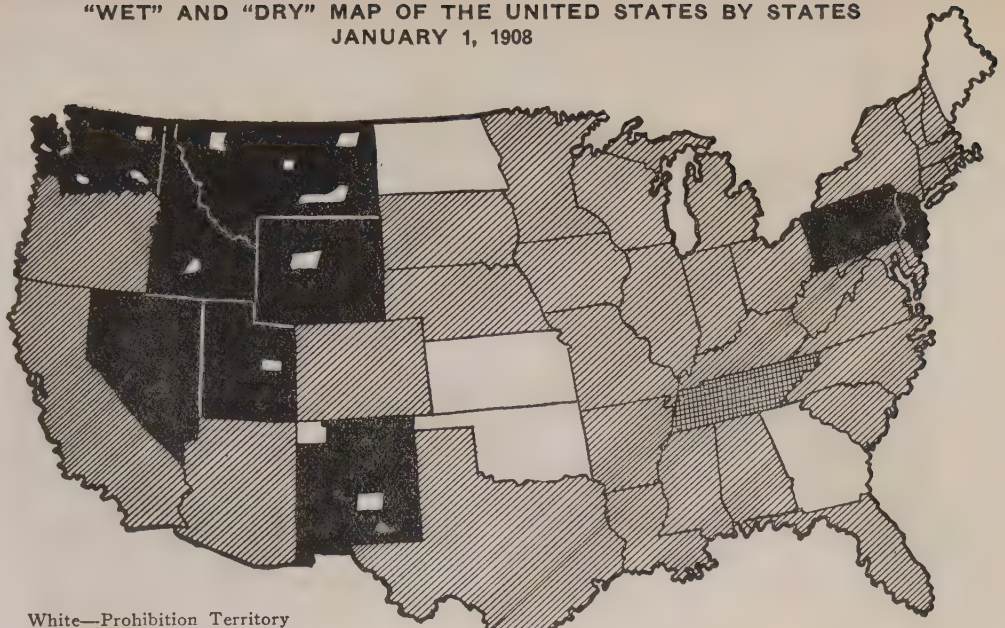
WET AND DRY COUNTY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 1, 1919

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, JANUARY 1, 1893



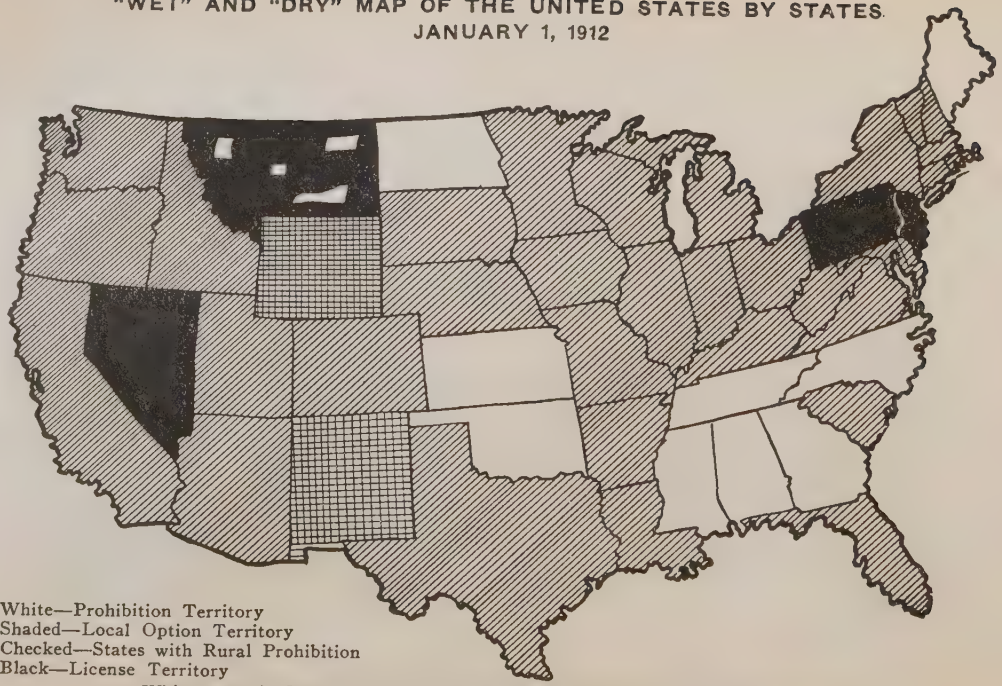
White—Prohibition Territory
Shaded—Local Option Territory
Black—License Territory
White spots in Black states show Indian Reservations "dry" by Federal law

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES
JANUARY 1, 1908



White—Prohibition Territory
Shaded—Local Option Territory.
Checked—States with Rural Prohibition
Black—License Territory.
White spots in Black states show Indian Reservations "dry" by Federal law

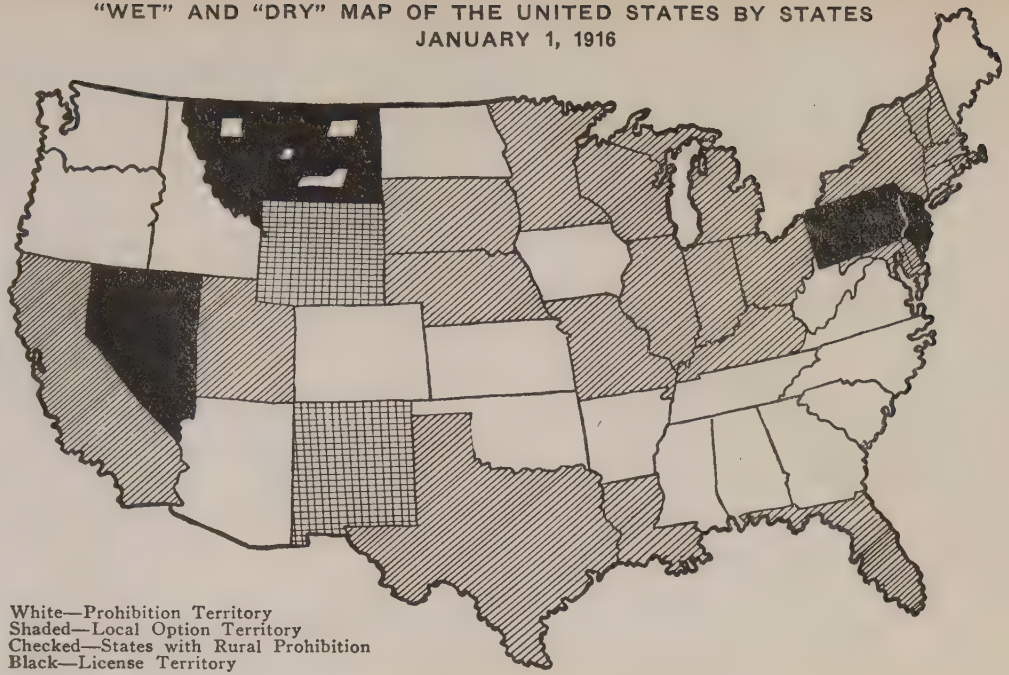
"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES.
JANUARY 1, 1912



White—Prohibition Territory
Shaded—Local Option Territory
Checked—States with Rural Prohibition
Black—License Territory

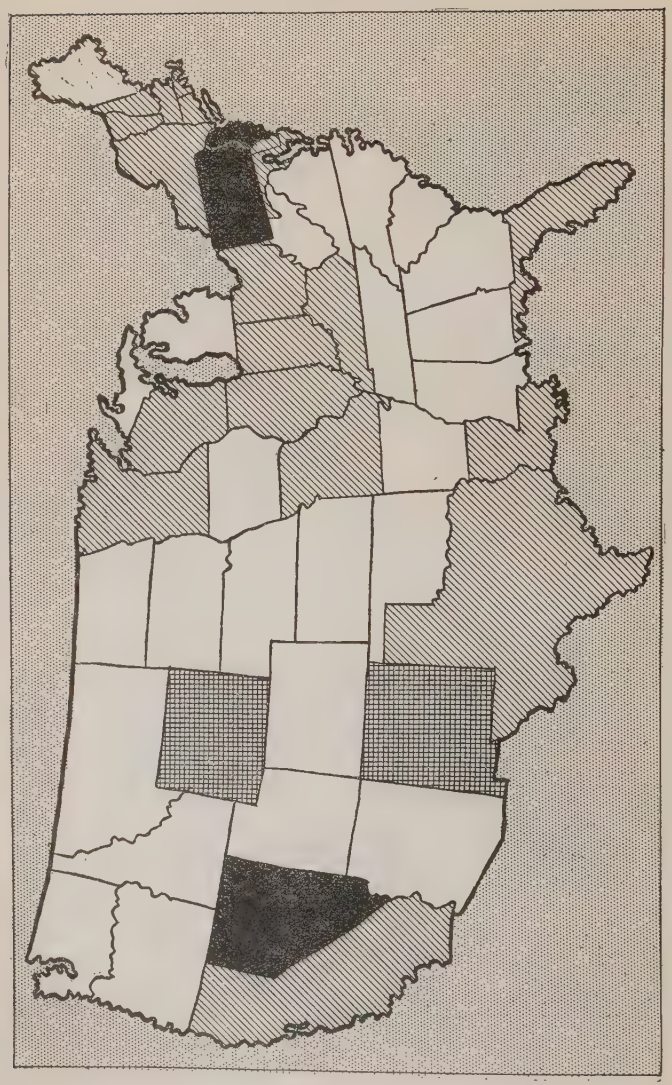
White spots in Black states show Indian Reservations "dry" by Federal law

"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES
JANUARY 1, 1916



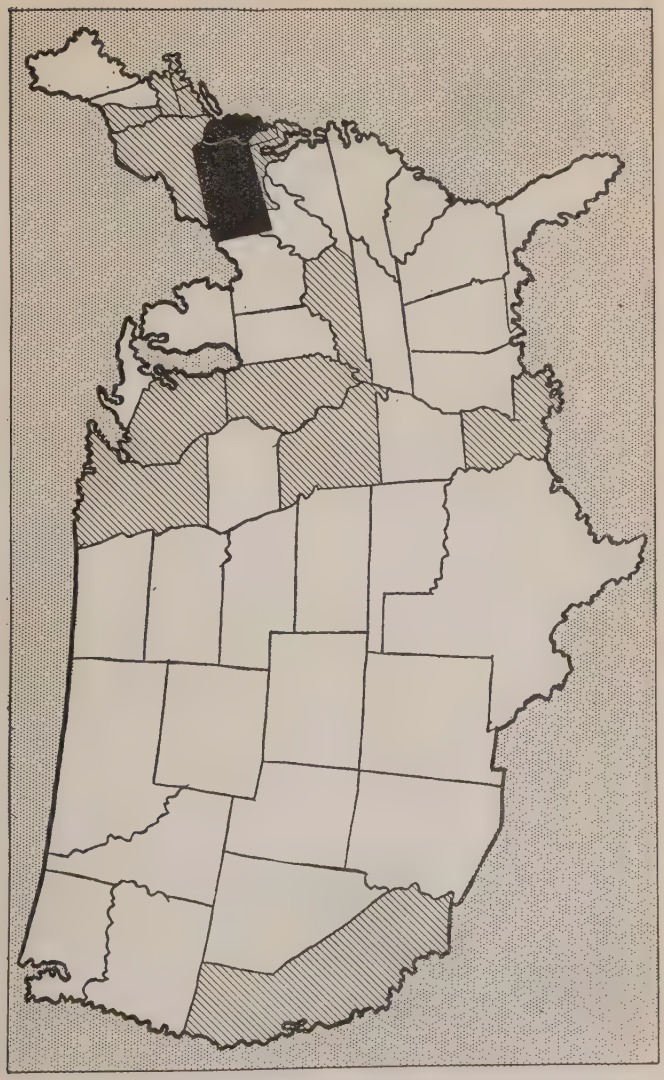
White—Prohibition Territory
Shaded—Local Option Territory
Checked—States with Rural Prohibition
Black—License Territory

White spots in Black states show Indian Reservations "dry" by Federal law

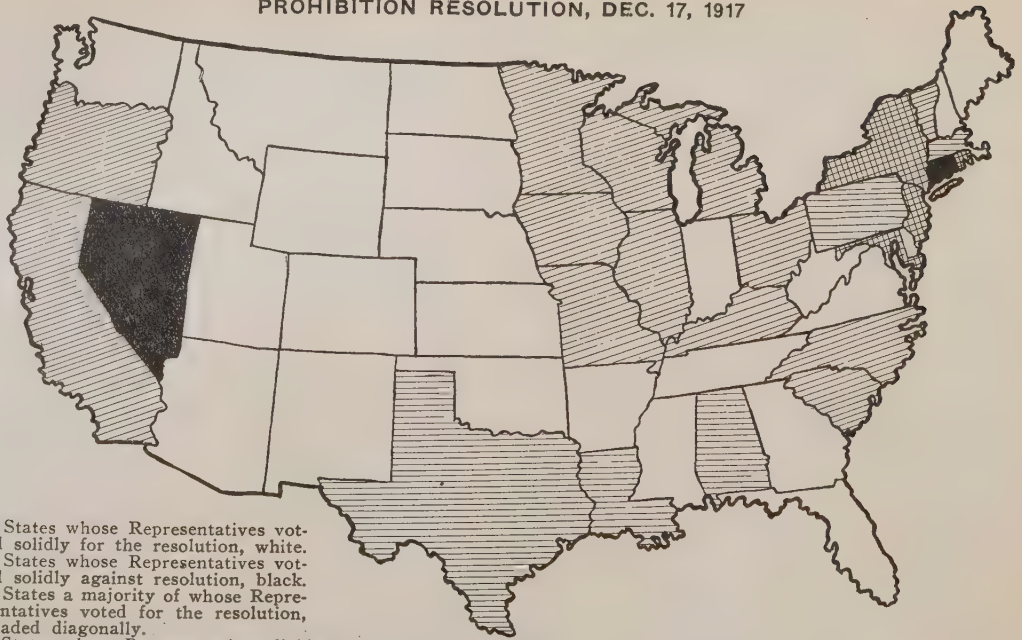


WET AND DRY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, JANUARY 1, 1917

WET AND DRY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES. JANUARY 1, 1919

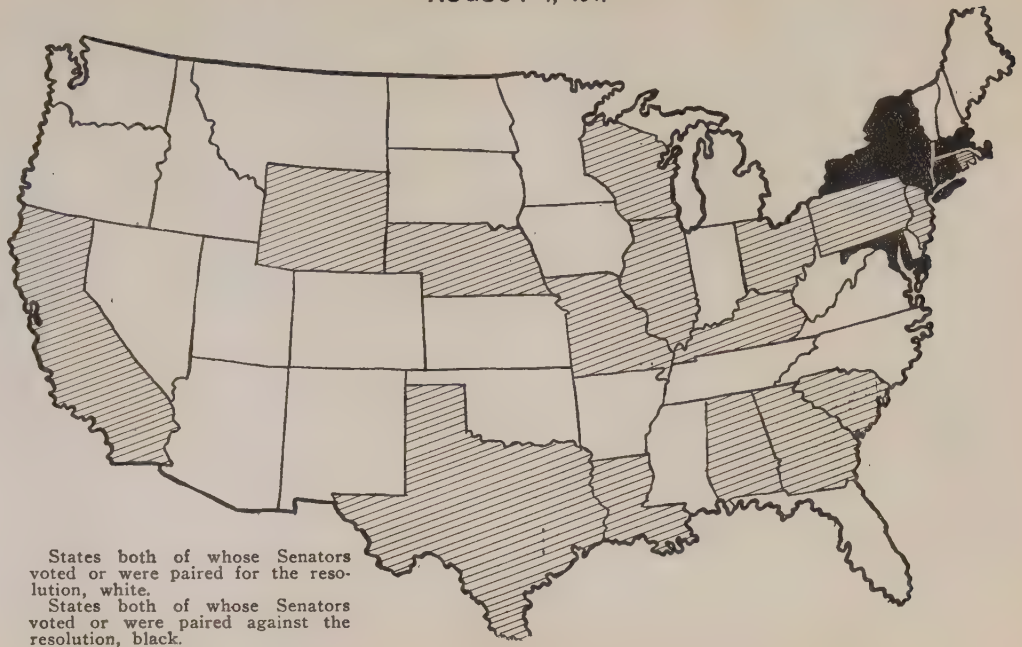


VOTE IN THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION RESOLUTION, DEC. 17, 1917



States whose Representatives voted solidly for the resolution, white.
States whose Representatives voted solidly against resolution, black.
States a majority of whose Representatives voted for the resolution, shaded diagonally.
States whose Representatives divided half and half, shaded horizontally.
States a majority of whose Representatives voted against the resolution, cross lines.

VOTE IN THE U. S. SENATE ON THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION RESOLUTION, AUGUST 1, 1917

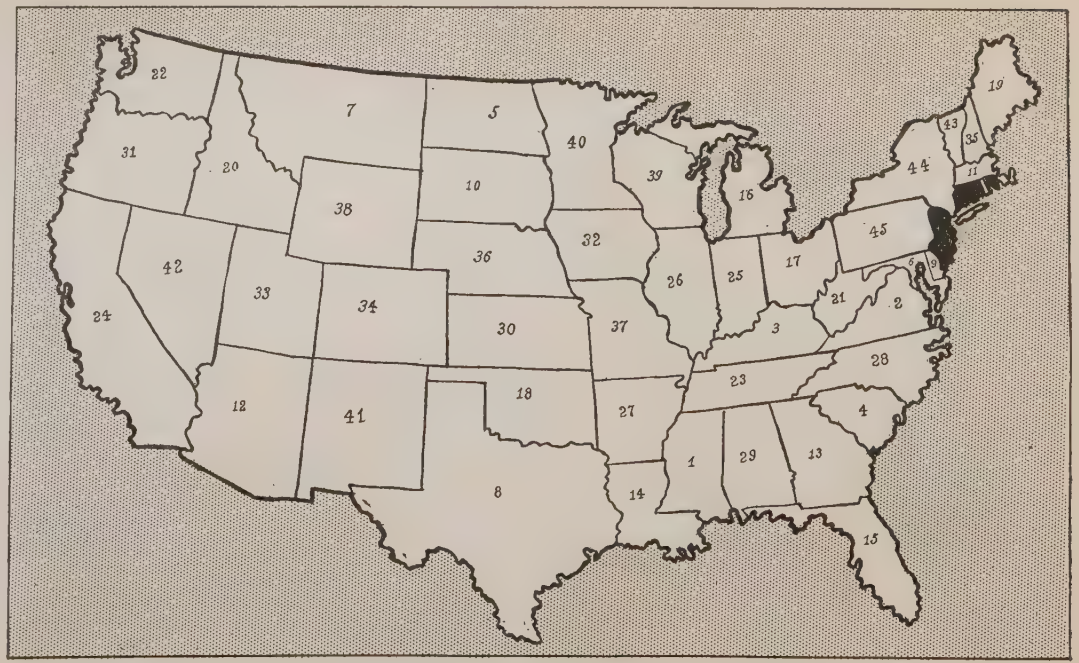


States both of whose Senators voted or were paired for the resolution, white.

States both of whose Senators voted or were paired against the resolution, black.

States one of whose Senators voted or was paired for the resolution, and one against, shaded.

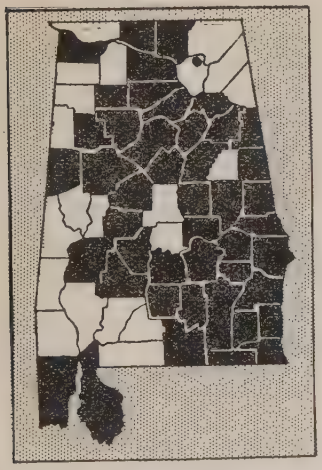
ORDER IN WHICH THE STATES HAVE RATIFIED THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT



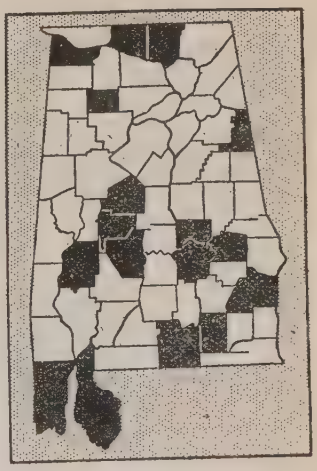
States which have ratified, white. States which have not ratified, black.

WET AND DRY MAPS OF ALABAMA, 1907 ,1908, 1913, 1916

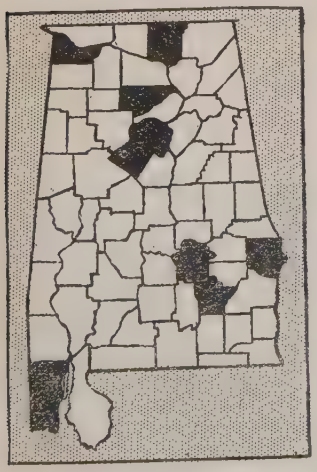
Jan. 1, 1907



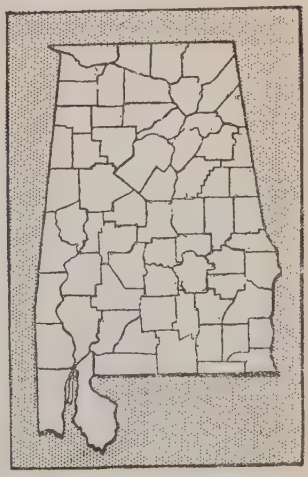
Jan. 1, 1908



Jan. 1, 1913



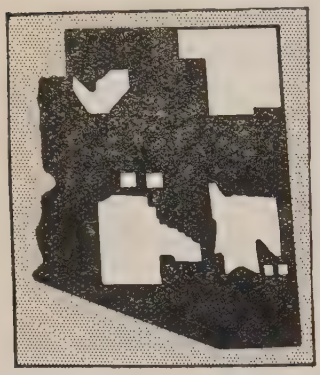
Jan. 1, 1916



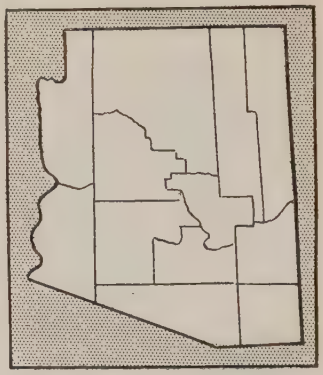
All wet and dry maps in this book represent wet territory in black and dry teritory in white.

WET AND DRY MAPS OF ARIZONA, 1910, 1915

Jan. 1, 1910

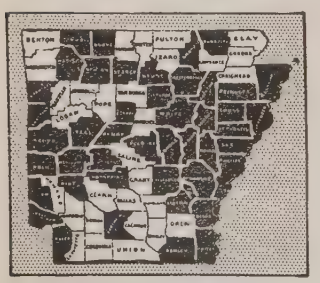


Jan. 1, 1915

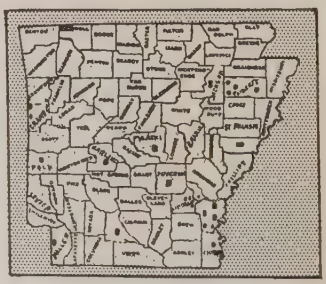


WET AND DRY MAPS OF ARKANSAS, 1900, 1910

Jan. 1, 1900



Jan. 1, 1910



WET AND DRY MAPS OF ARKANSAS, 1914, 1916

Jan. 1, 1914

Jan. 1, 1916

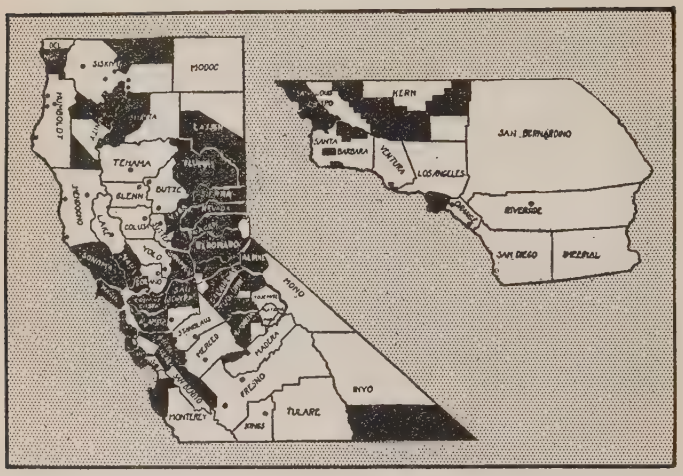
WET AND DRY MAPS OF CALIFORNIA, 1898, 1910

Jan. 1, 1898

Jan. 1, 1910

WET AND DRY MAP OF CALIFORNIA, 1919

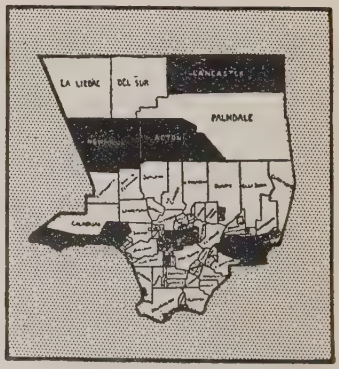
California, Jan. 1, 1919



LOS ANGELES COUNTY

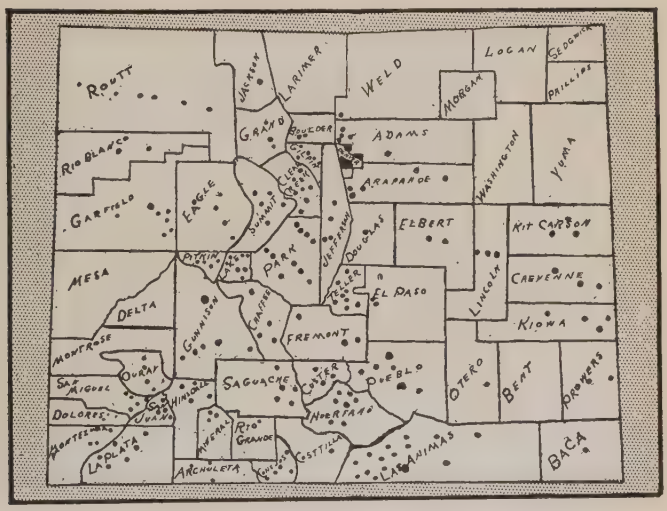
Jan. 1, 1900

Jan. 1, 1910

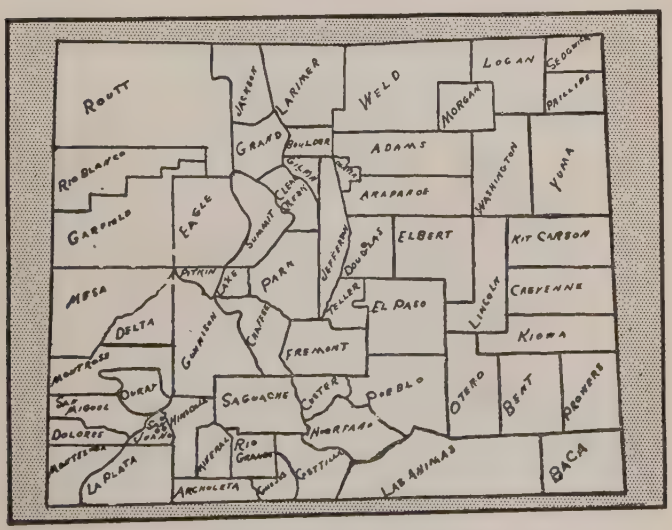


WET AND DRY MAPS OF COLORADO, 1910, 1916

Jan. 1, 1910



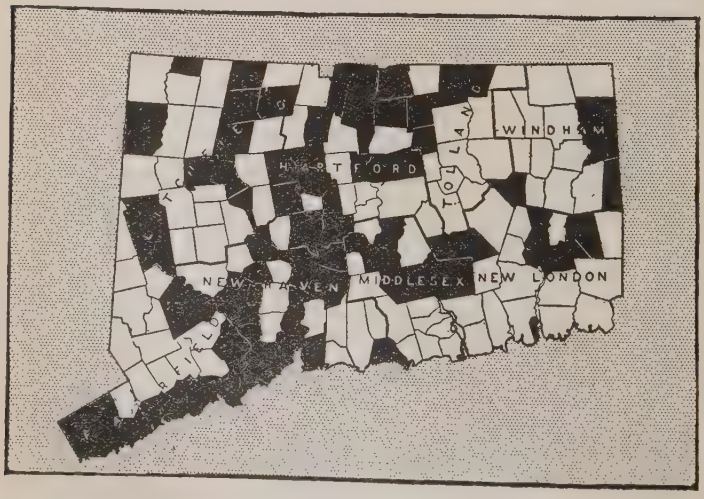
Jan. 1, 1916



WET AND DRY MAPS OF CONNECTICUT, 1910, 1912

Jan. 1, 1910

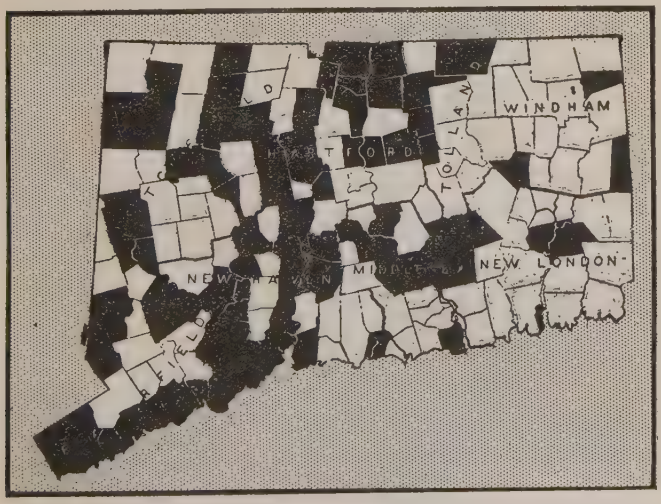
Jan. 1, 1912



WET AND DRY MAPS OF CONNECTICUT, 1914, 1916

Jan. 1, 1914

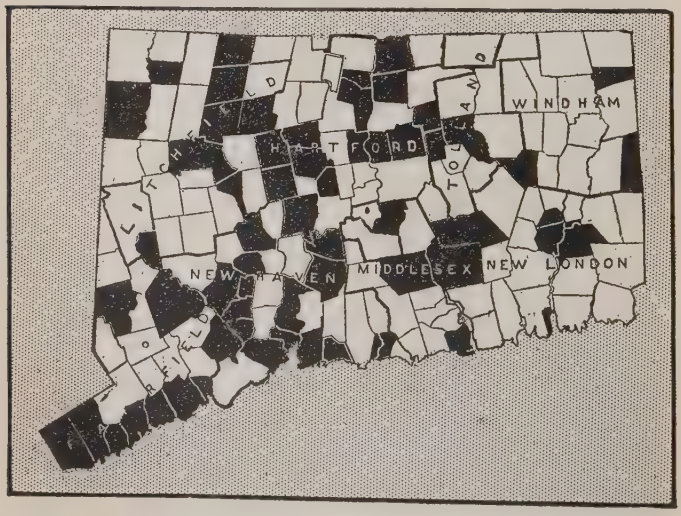
Jan. 1, 1916



WET AND DRY MAPS OF CONNECTICUT, 1918, 1919

Jan. 1, 1918

Jan. 1, 1919

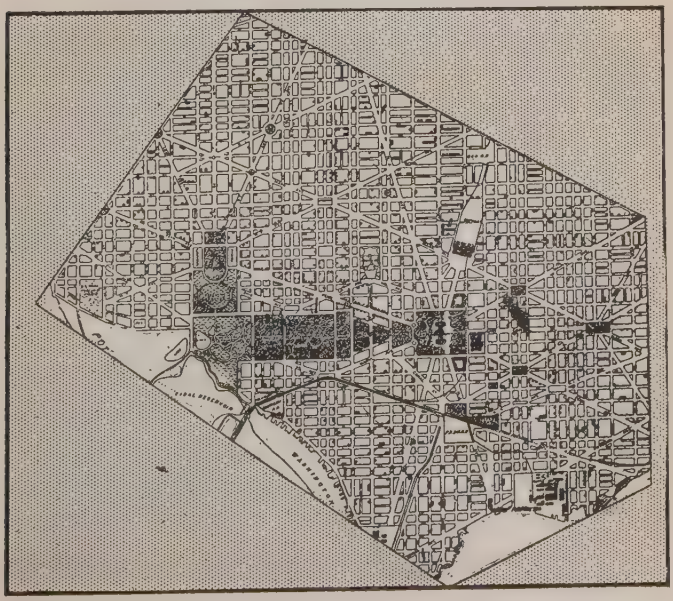


WET AND DRY MAPS OF DELAWARE, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1918

1908 1909 1910 1918

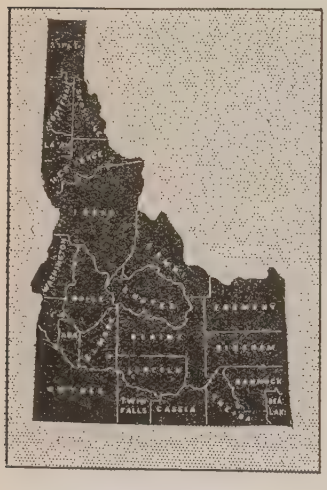
WET AND DRY MAP OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1914

Jan. 1, 1914



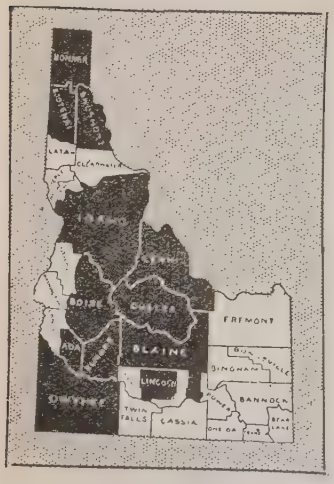
WET AND DRY MAPS OF IDAHO, 1909, 1911, 1915, 1916

Jan. 1, 1909

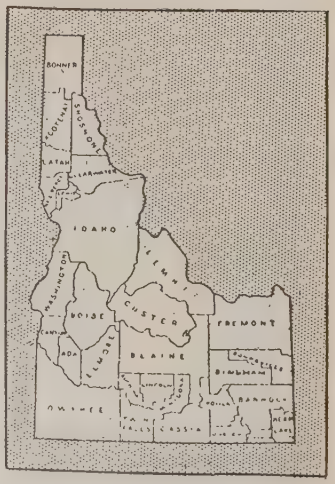


Jan. 1, 1911

Jan. 1, 1915

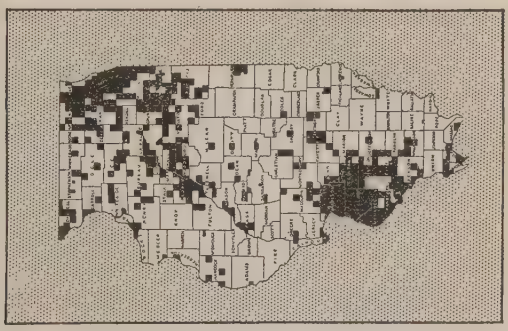


Jan. 1, 1916

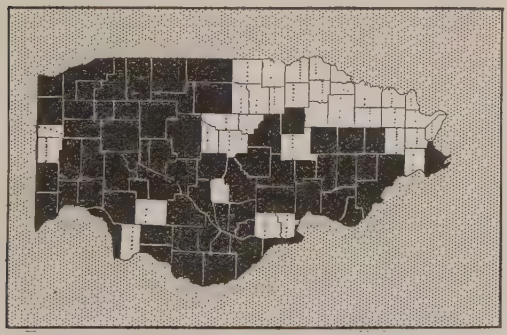


WET AND DRY COUNTY MAPS OF ILLINOIS, 1907, 1910, 1912

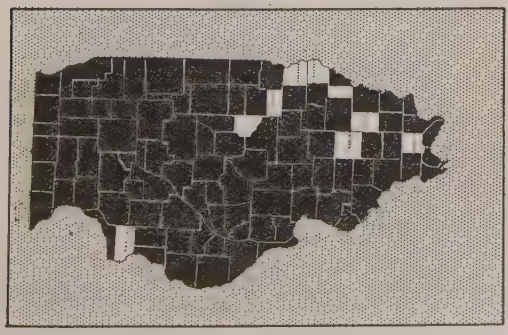
Jan. 1, 1912



Jan. 1, 1910

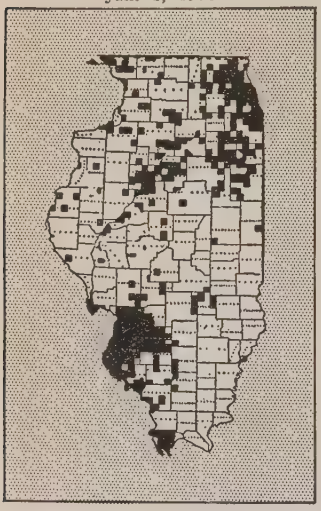


Jan. 1, 1907

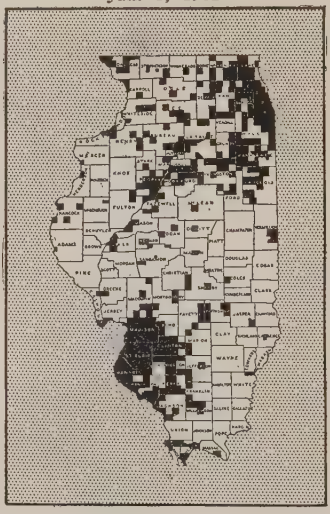


WET AND DRY TOWNSHIP MAPS OF ILLINOIS, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1919

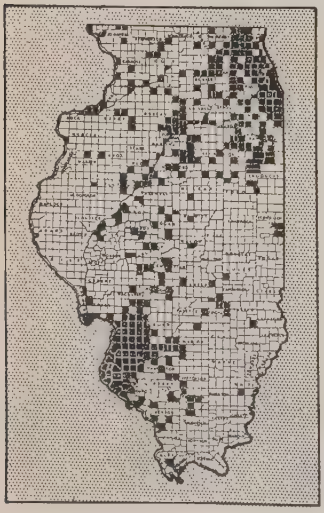
Jan. 1, 1910



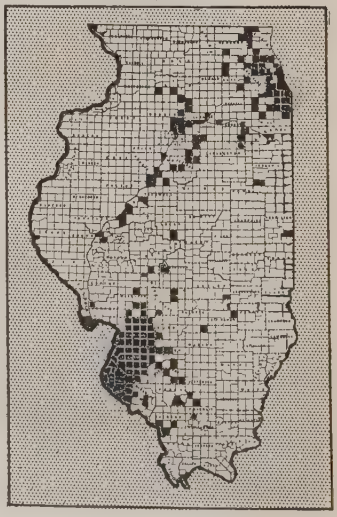
Jan. 1, 1912



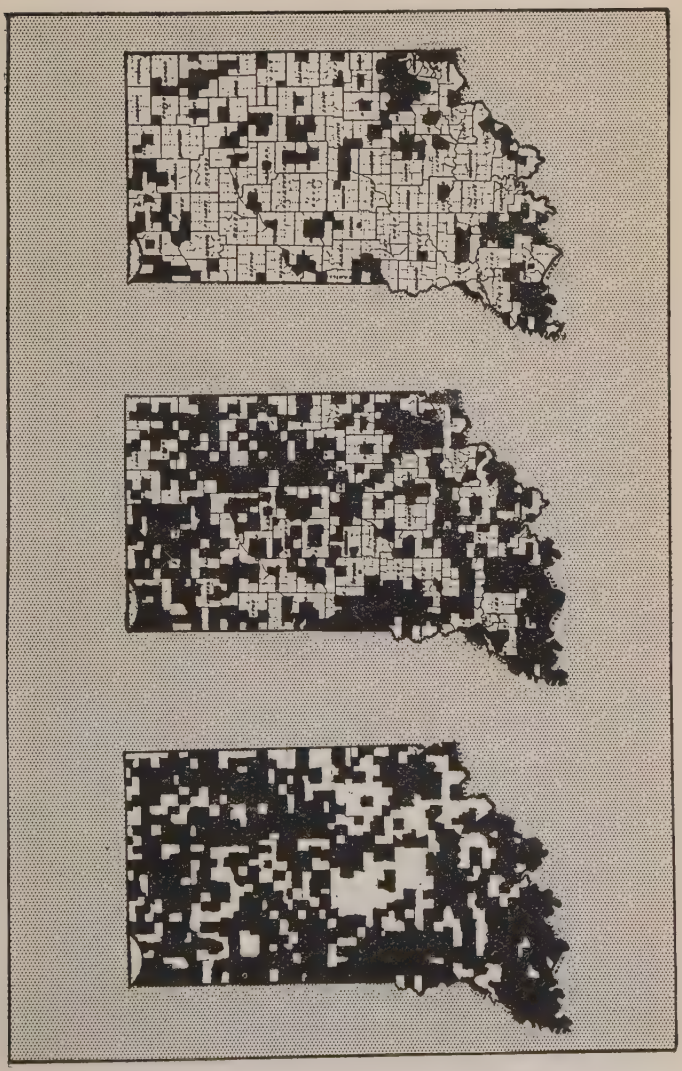
Jan. 1, 1914



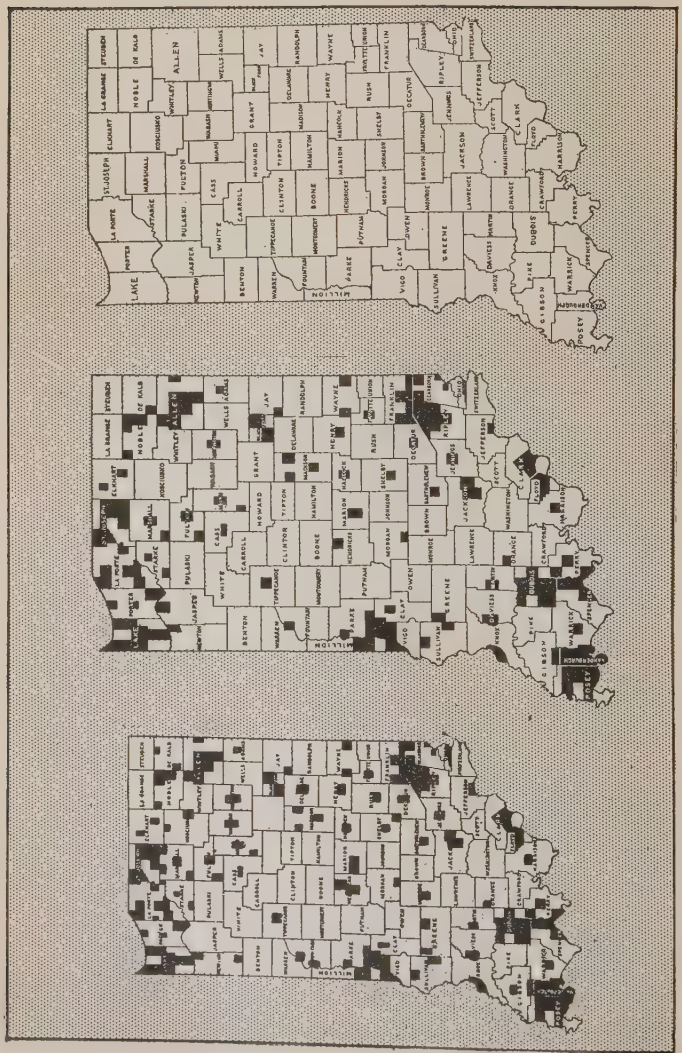
Jan. 1, 1919



WET AND DRY MAPS OF INDIANA, 1904, 1906, 1909

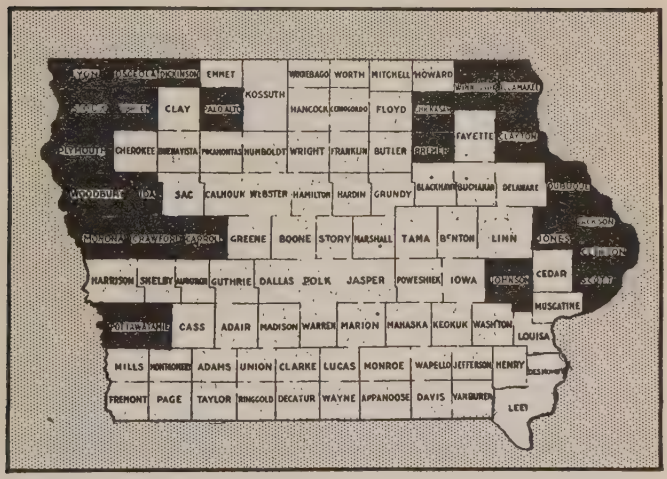


WET AND DRY MAPS OF INDIANA, 1913, 1915, 1917

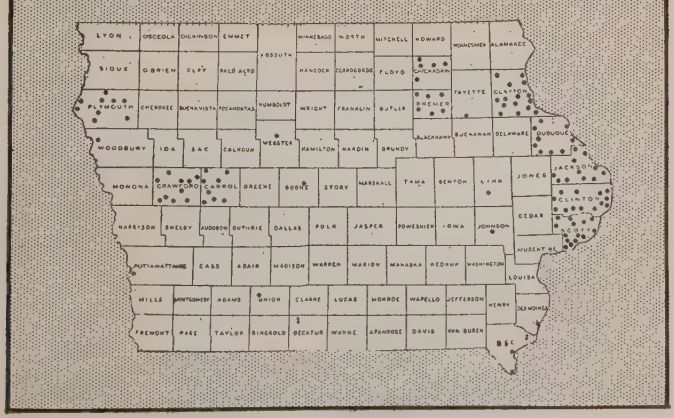


WET AND DRY MAPS OF IOWA, 1910, 1915

Jan. 1, 1910

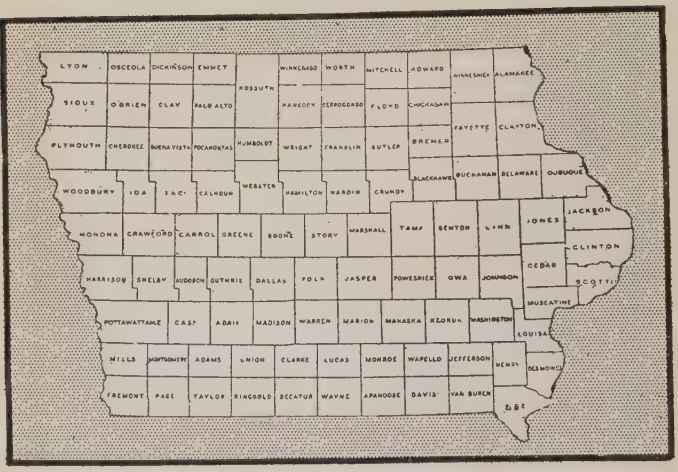


Jan. 1, 1915



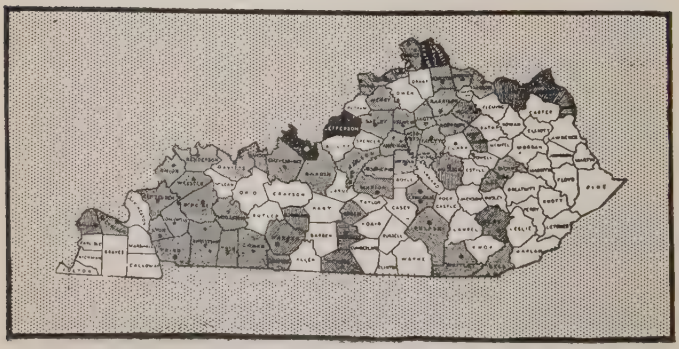
WET AND DRY MAP OF IOWA, 1916

Jan. 1, 1916



WET AND DRY MAP OF KENTUCKY, 1905

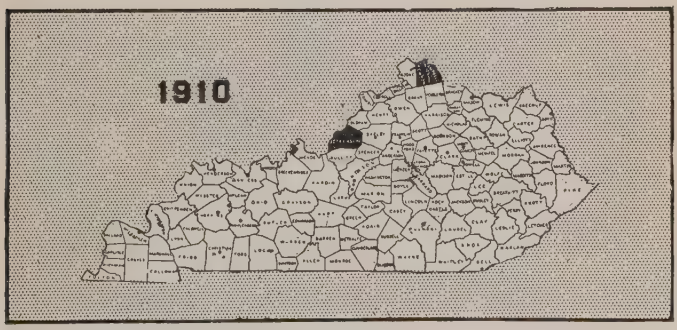
Jan. 1, 1905



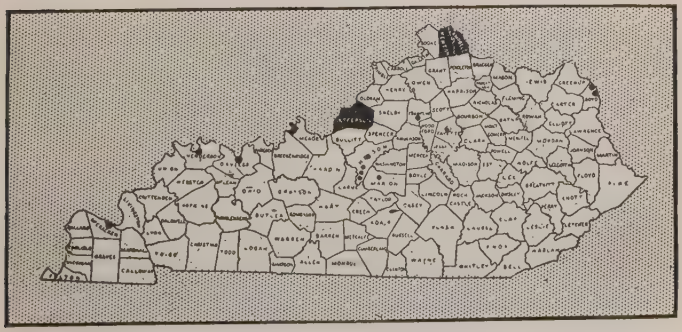
WET AND DRY MAPS OF KENTUCKY, 1908, 1910, 1919

Jan. 1, 1908

Jan. 1, 1910

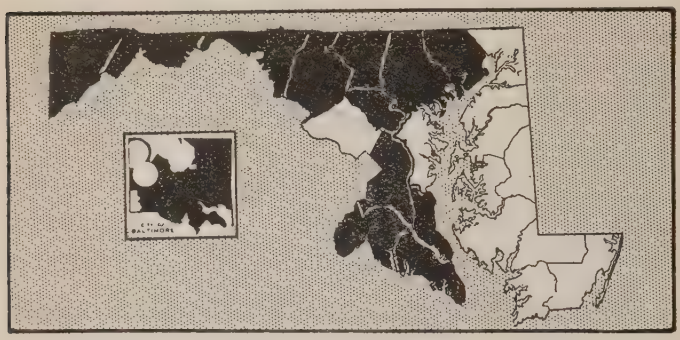


Jan. 1, 1919

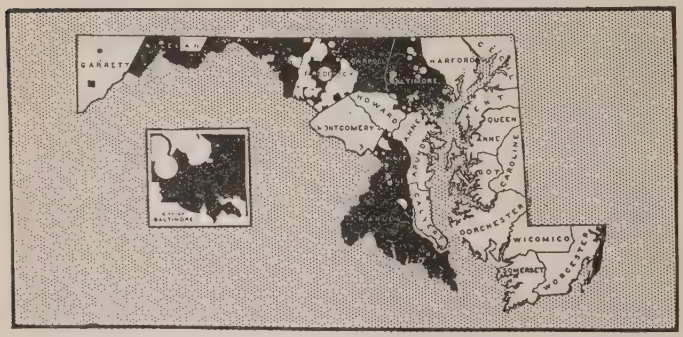


WET AND DRY MAPS OF MARYLAND, 1908, 1912, 1915

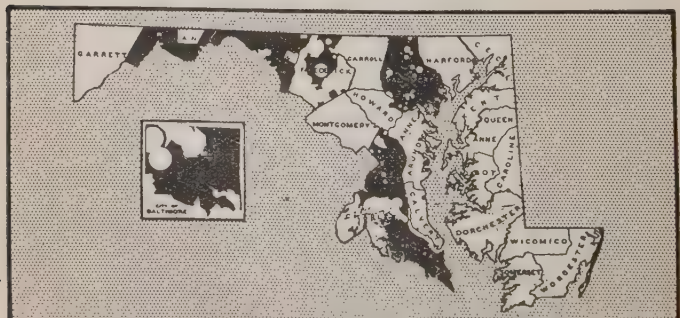
Jan. 1, 1908



Jan. 1, 1912



Jan. 1, 1915



WET AND DRY MAPS OF MARYLAND, 1916, 1917, 1919

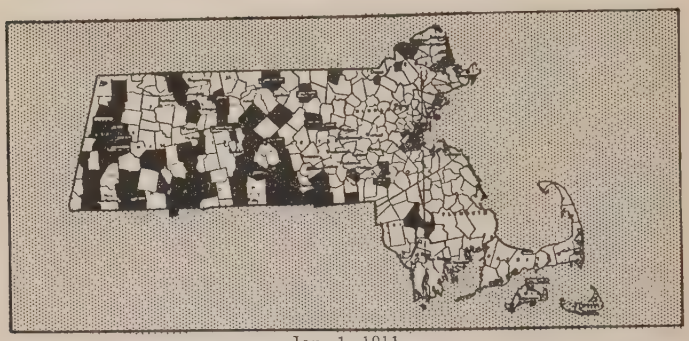
Jan. 1, 1916

Jan. 1, 1917

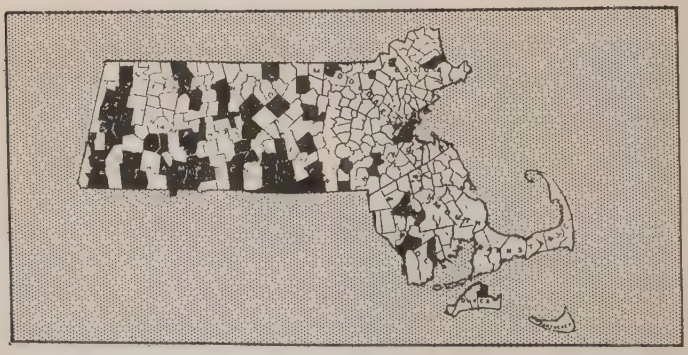
Jan. 1, 1919

WET AND DRY MAPS OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1910, 1911, 1912

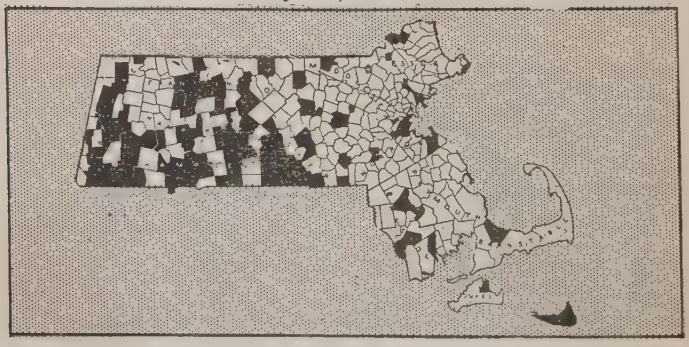
Jan. 1, 1910



Jan. 1, 1911

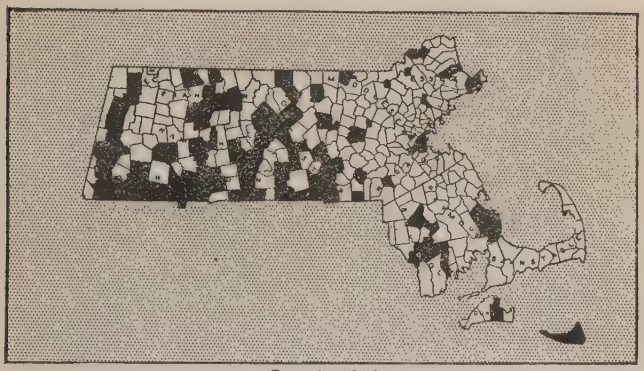


Jan. 1, 1912

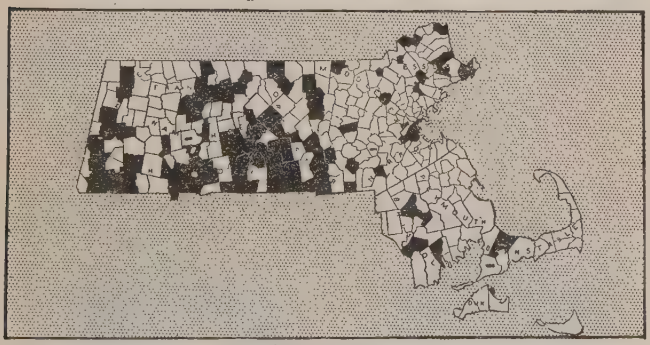


WET AND DRY MAPS OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1913, 1916, 1917

Jan. 1, 1913



Jan. 1, 1916



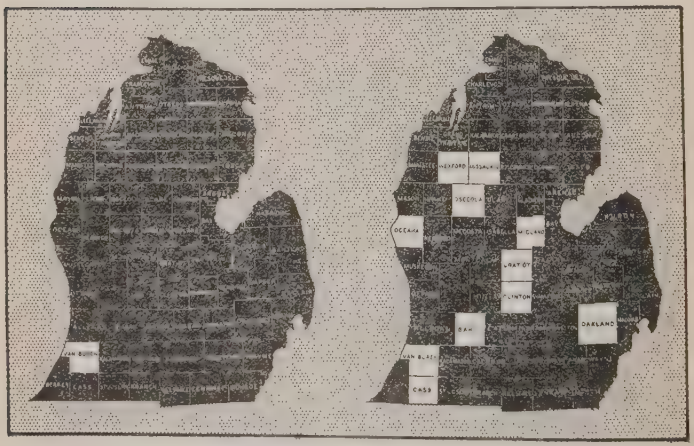
Jan. 1, 1917

WET AND DRY MAP OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1919

Jan. 1, 1919

WET AND DRY MAPS OF MICHIGAN, 1908, 1909

1908 1909



WET AND DRY MAPS OF MICHIGAN, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913

1910

1911

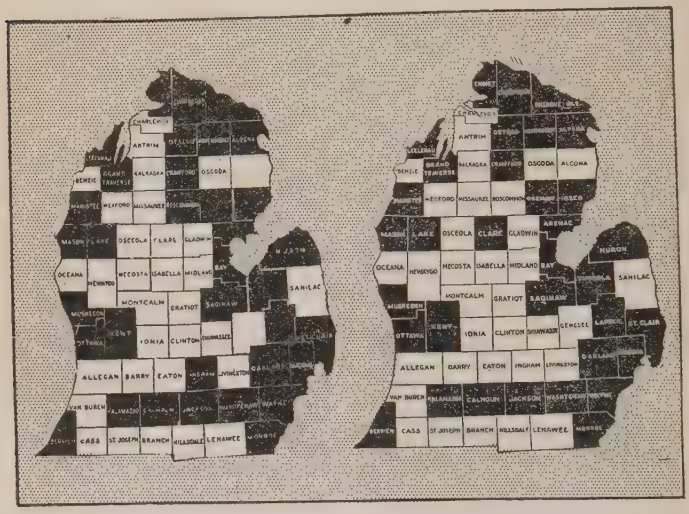
1912

1913

WET AND DRY MAPS OF MICHIGAN, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917

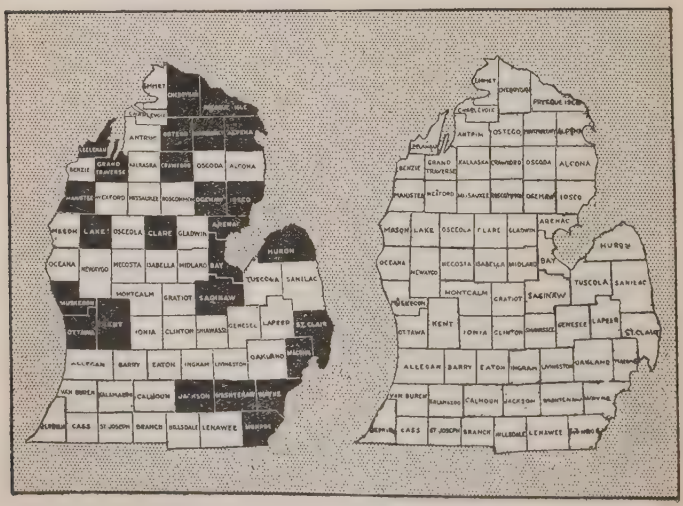
1914

1915



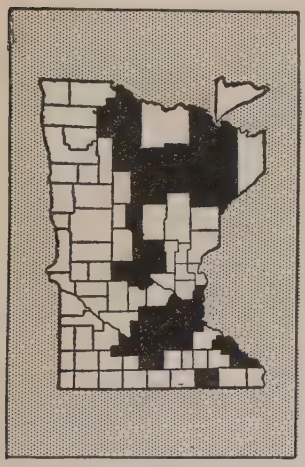
1916

1917

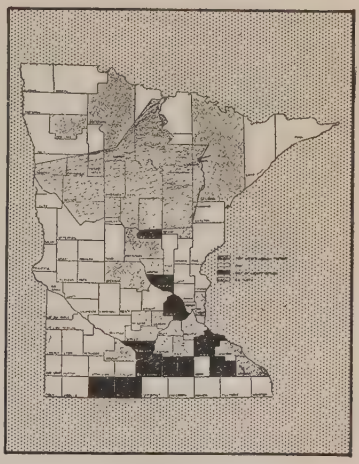


WET AND DRY MAPS OF MINNESOTA, 1910, 1916, 1918, 1919

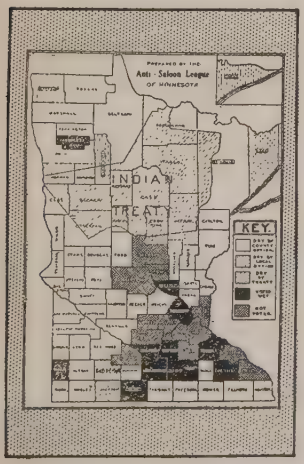
Jan. 1, 1910



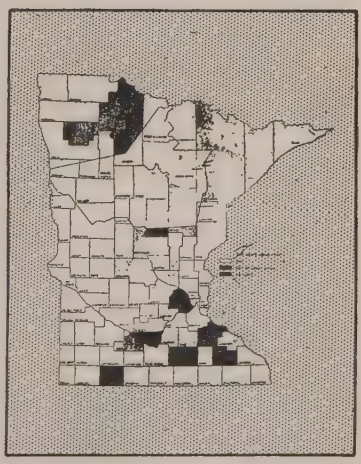
Jan. 1, 1916



Jan. 1, 1918



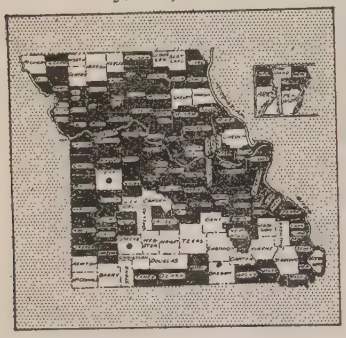
Jan. 1, 1919



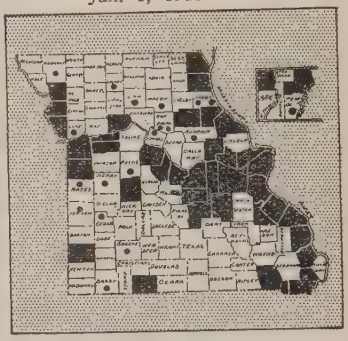
Note: The above maps show the proportion of wet and dry territory in each county.

WET AND DRY MAPS OF MISSOURI, 1906, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1919

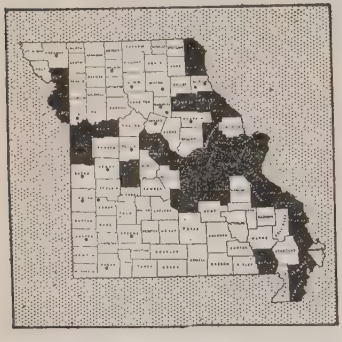
Jan. 1, 1906



Jan. 1, 1910



Jan. 1, 1911



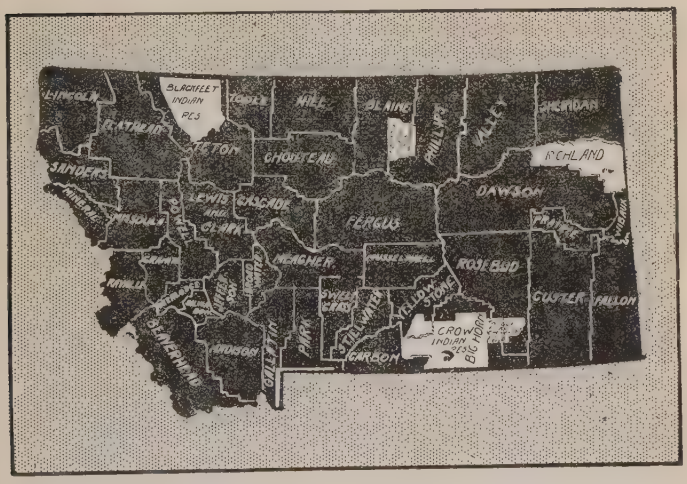
Jan. 1, 1912

Jan. 1, 1914

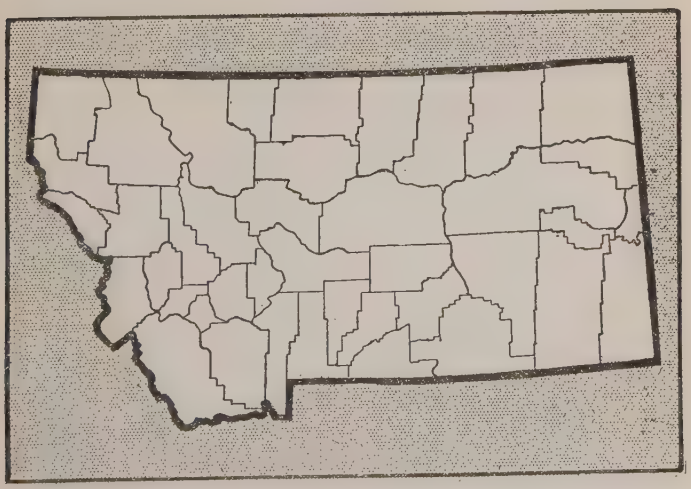
Jan. 1, 1919

WET AND DRY MAPS OF MONTANA, 1916, 1917

Jan. 1, 1916

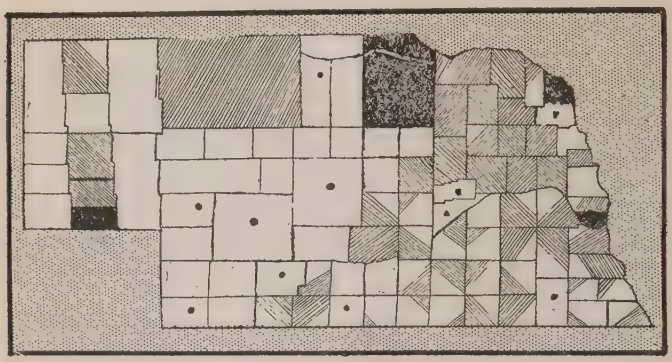


Jan. 1, 1917

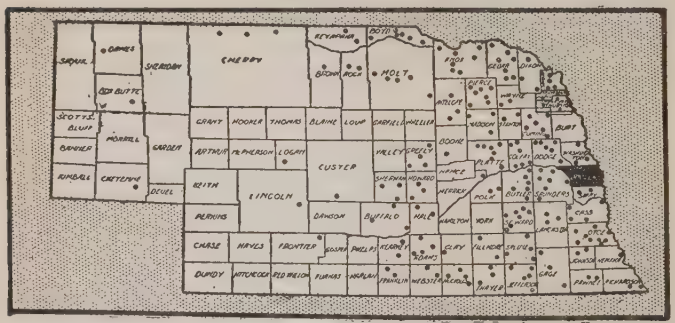


WET AND DRY MAPS OF NEBRASKA, 1910, 1916, 1917

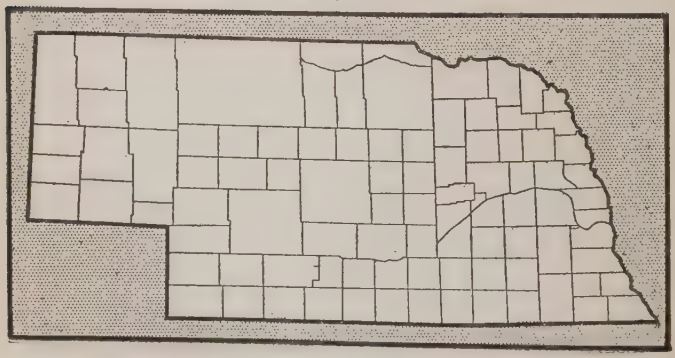
Jan. 1, 1910



Jan. 1, 1916

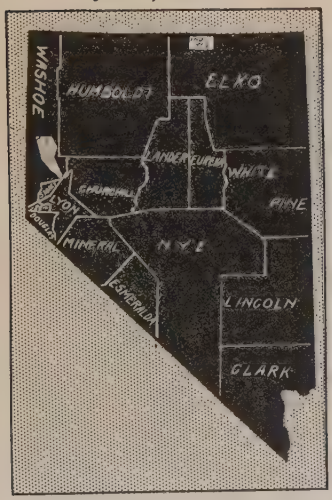


Jan. 1, 1917

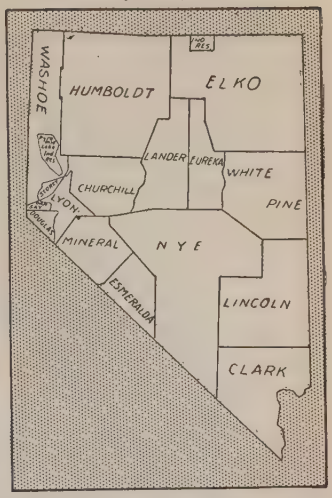


WET AND DRY MAPS OF NEVADA, 1917, 1919

Jan. 1, 1917

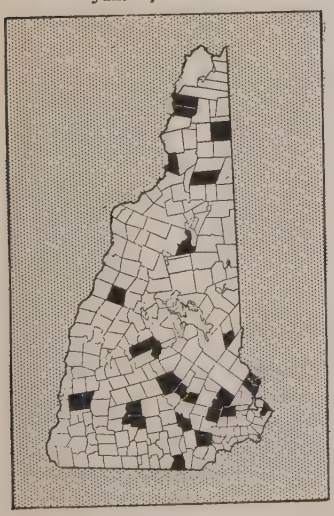


Jan. 1, 1919

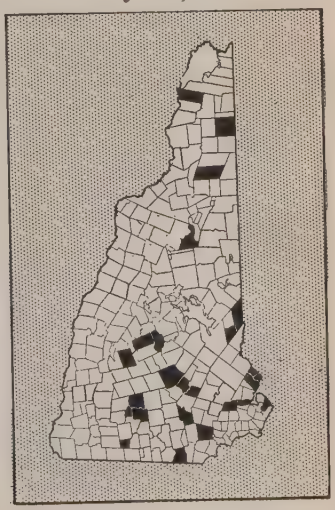


WET AND DRY MAPS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1916, 1917

Jan. 1, 1916



Jan. 1, 1917



WET AND DRY MAP OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

Jan. 1, 1918

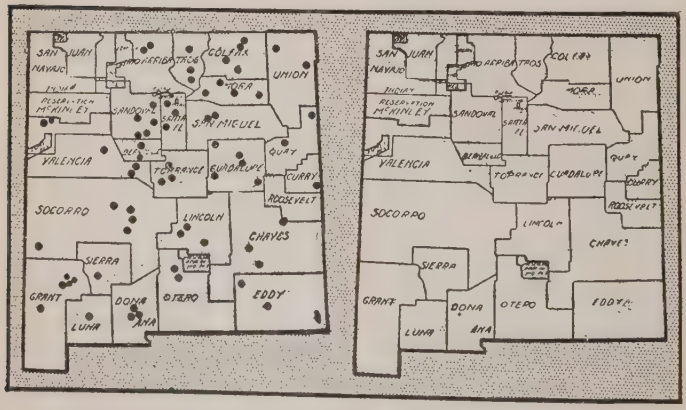
WET AND DRY MAP OF NEW JERSEY,

Jan. 1, 1919

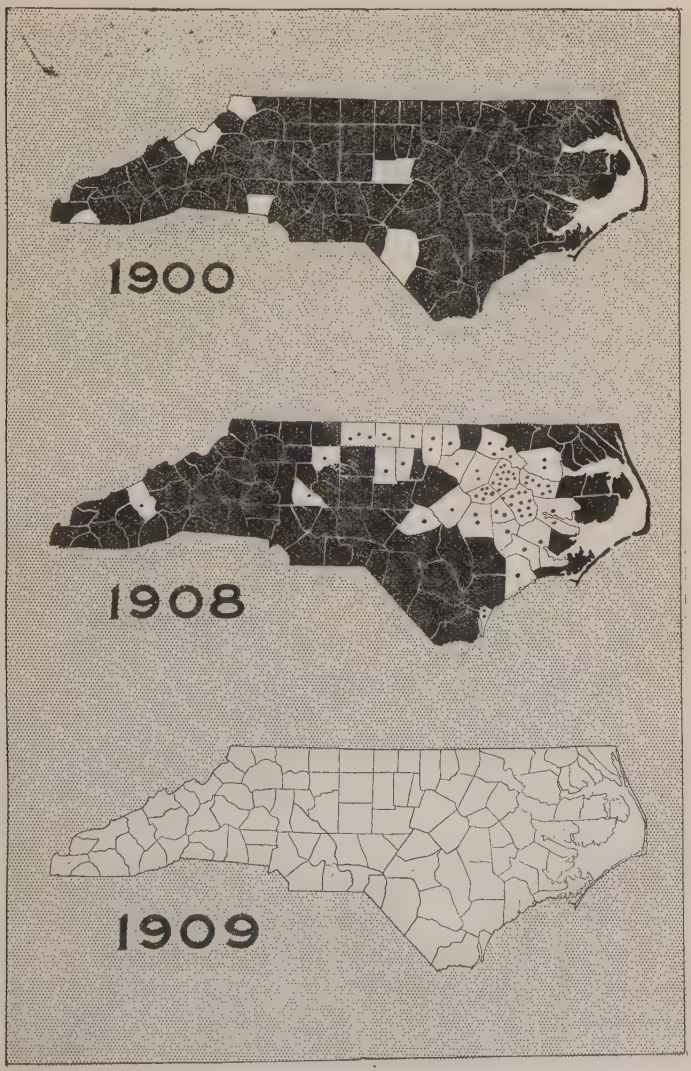
WET AND DRY MAPS OF NEW MEXICO, 1917, 1919

Jan. 1, 1917

Jan. 1, 1919



WET AND DRY MAPS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1900, 1908, 1909

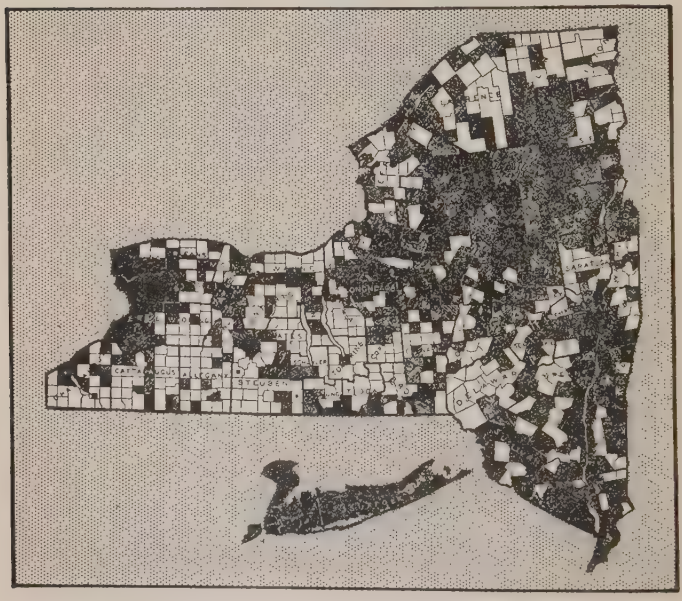


WET AND DRY COUNTY MAPS OF OHIO, 1908, 1910

Jan. 1, 1908 Jan. 1, 1910

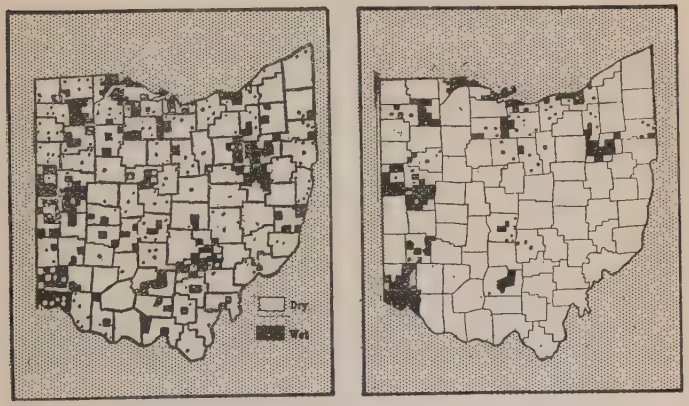
WET AND DRY MAP OF NEW YORK, 1911

Jan. 1, 1911



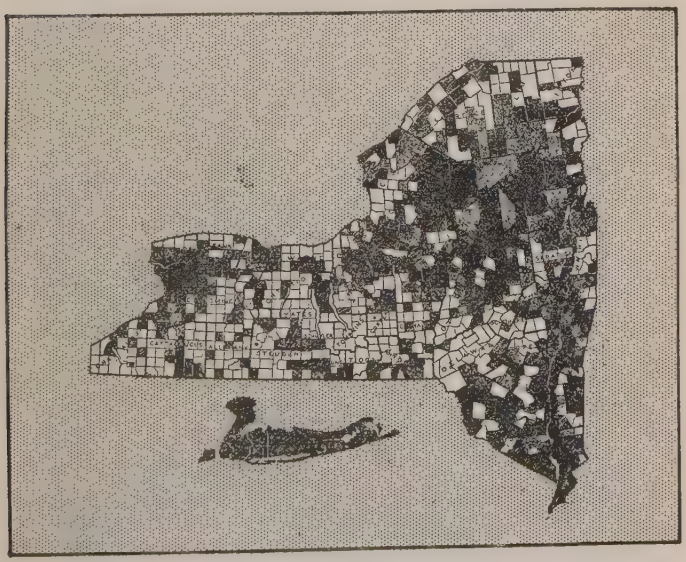
WET AND DRY TOWNSHIP MAPS OF OHIO, 1905, 1910

Jan. 1, 1905 Jan. 1, 1910



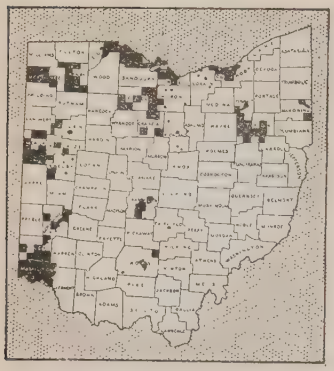
WET AND DRY MAP OF NEW YORK, 1915

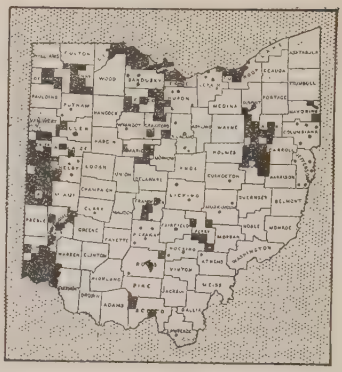
Jan. 1, 1915



WET AND DRY MAPS OF OHIO, 1911, 1912

Jan. 1, 1911 Jan. 1, 1912



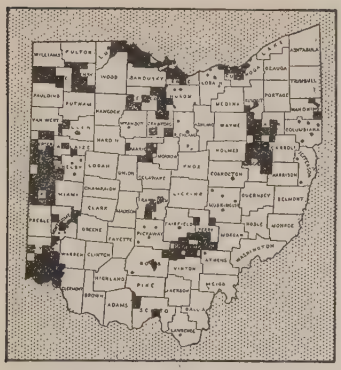


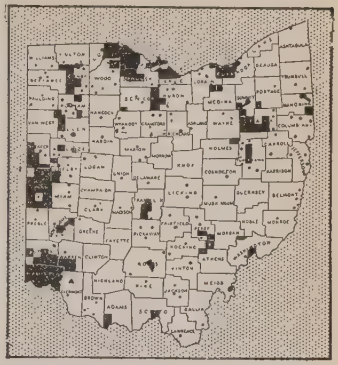
WET AND DRY MAP OF NEW YORK, 1917

Jan. 1, 1917

WET AND DRY MAPS OF OHIO, 1915, 1917

Jan. 1, 1915 Jan. 1, 1917



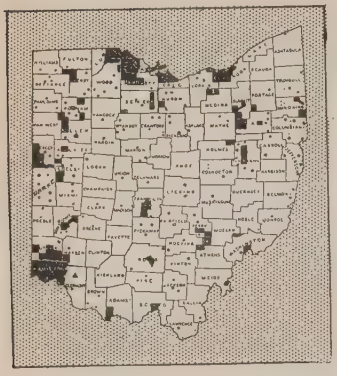


WET AND DRY MAP OF NEW YORK, 1919

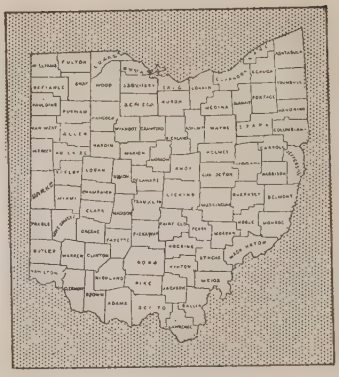
Jan. 1, 1919

WET AND DRY MAPS OF OHIO, 1918, 1919

Jan. 1, 1918

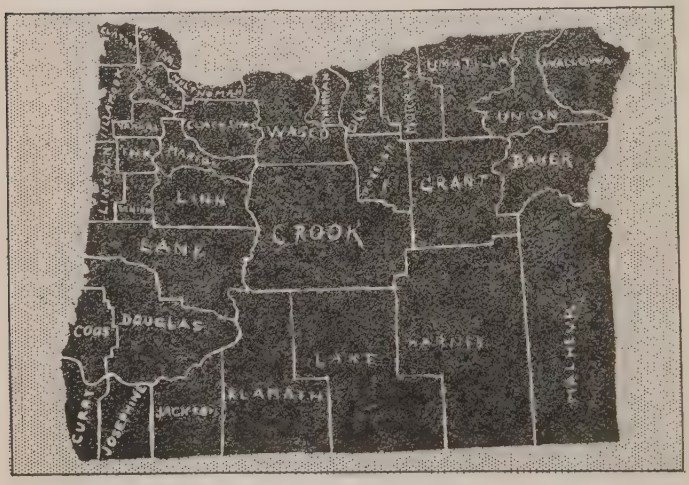


May 27, 1919



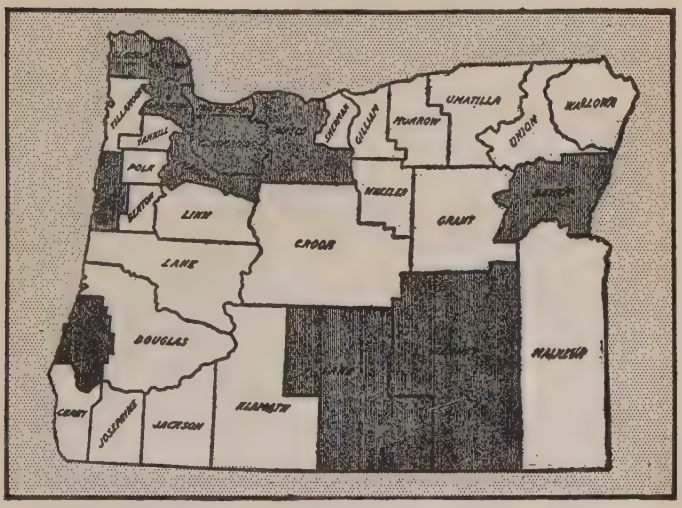
WET AND DRY MAP OF OREGON, 1905

Jan. 1, 1905

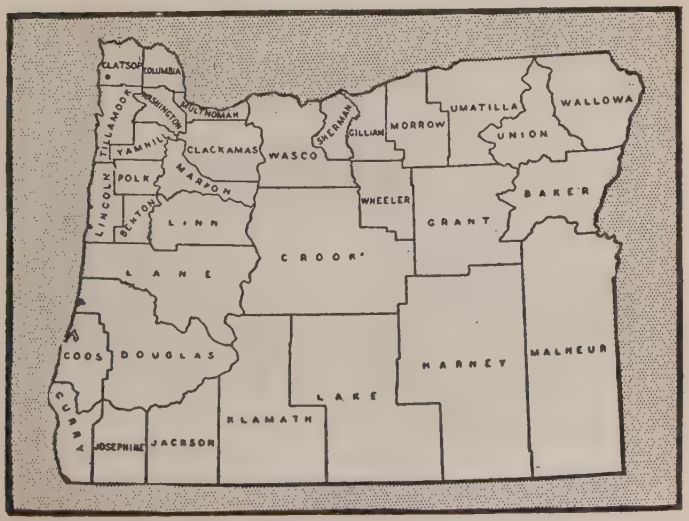


WET AND DRY MAPS OF OREGON, 1910, 1916

Jan. 1, 1910

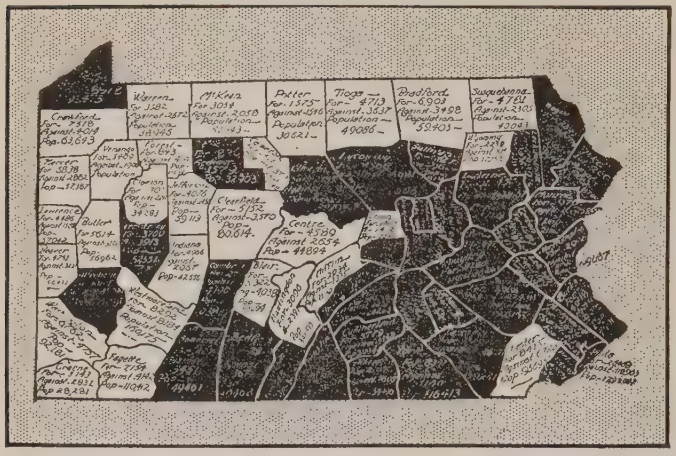


Jan. 1, 1916



WET AND DRY COUNTY MAPS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1899, 1910

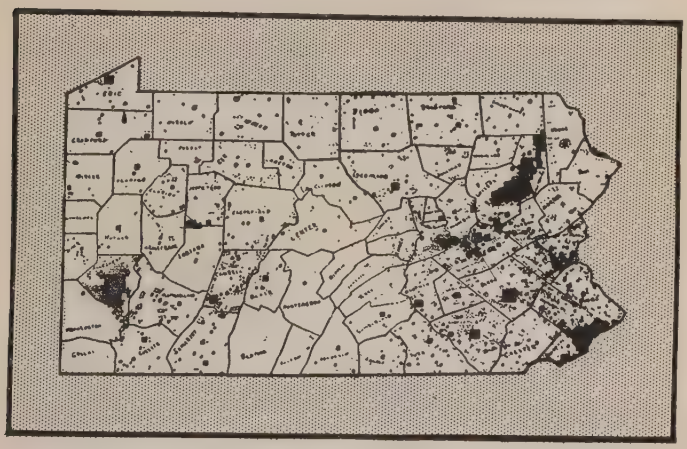
VOTE ON PROHIBITION AMENDMENT, 1899



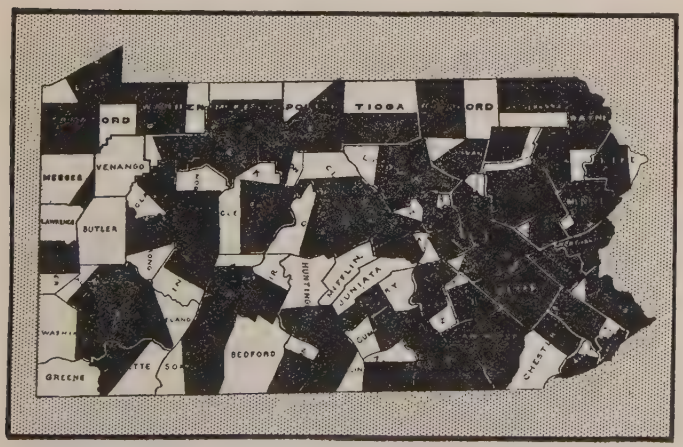
Jan. 1, 1910

WET AND DRY MAPS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1913, 1915

SALOON LOCATIONS, Jan. 1, 1913



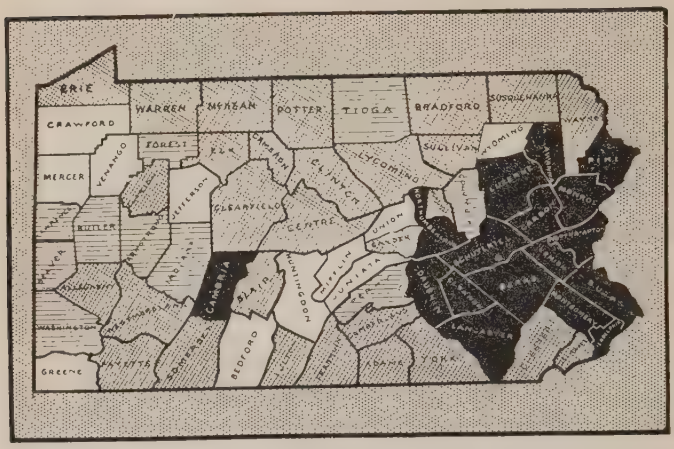
Jan. 1, 1915



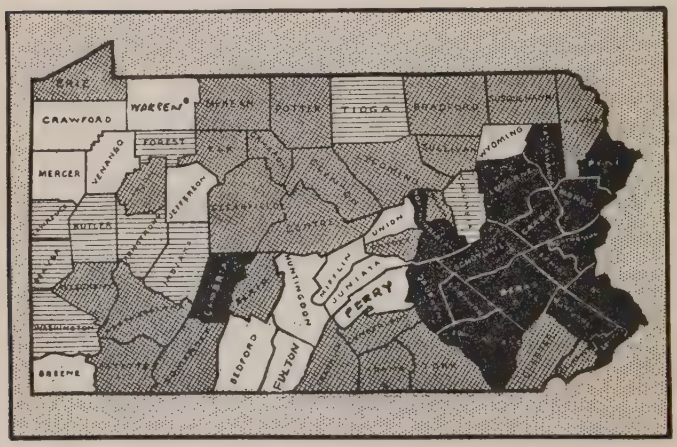
The above map shows not only the counties wholly dry, but the portions of other counties not wholly dry.

WET AND DRY MAPS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1917, 1919

Jan. 1, 1917



Jan. 1, 1919



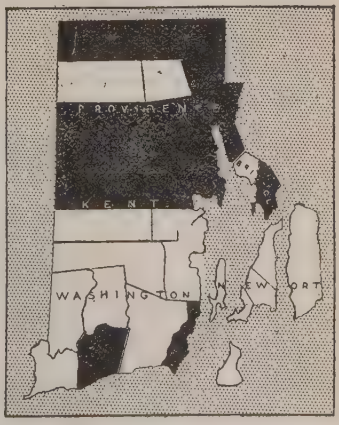
WET AND DRY MAPS OF RHODE ISLAND, 1909, 1912, 1916, 1919

Jan. 1, 1909

Jan. 1, 1912

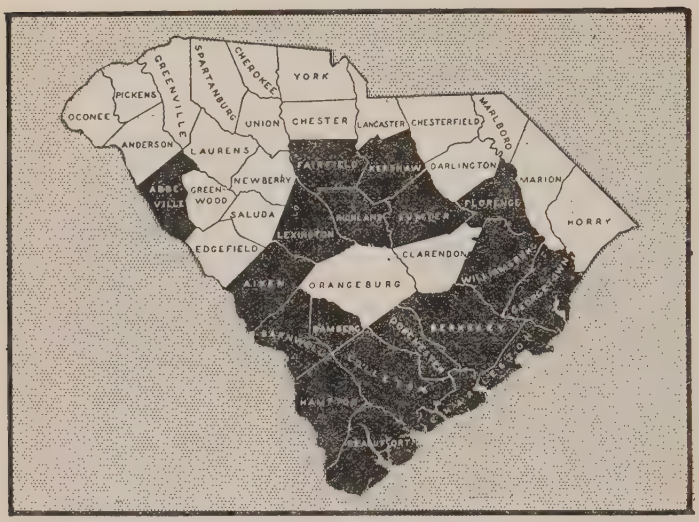
Jan. 1, 1916

Jan. 1, 1919

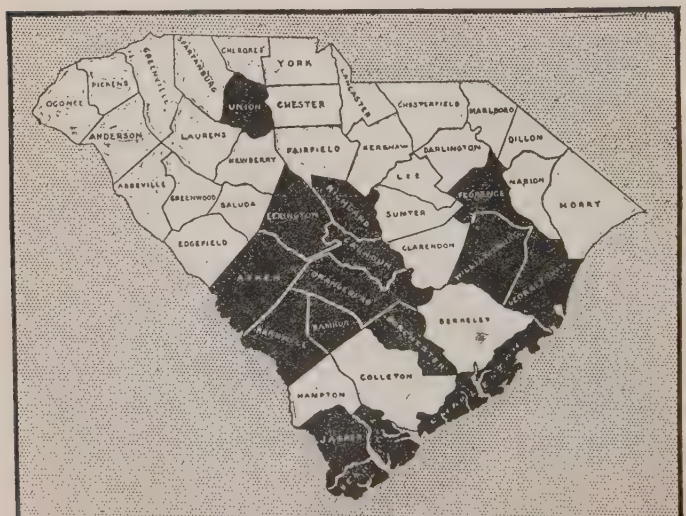


WET AND DRY MAPS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1909, 1911

Jan. 1, 1909

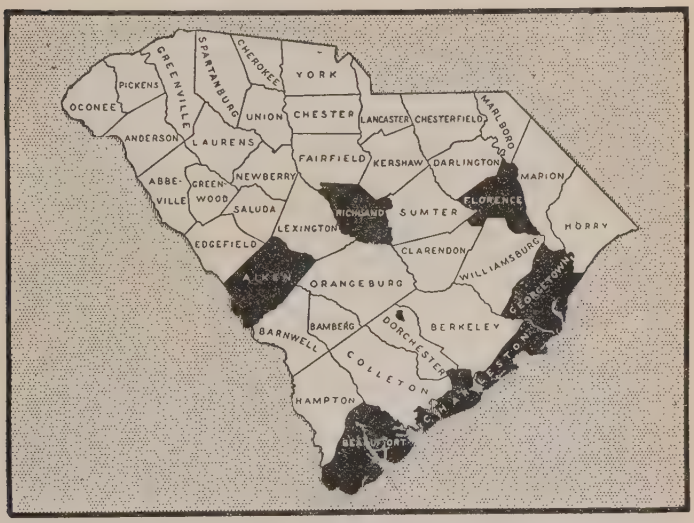


Jan. 1, 1911

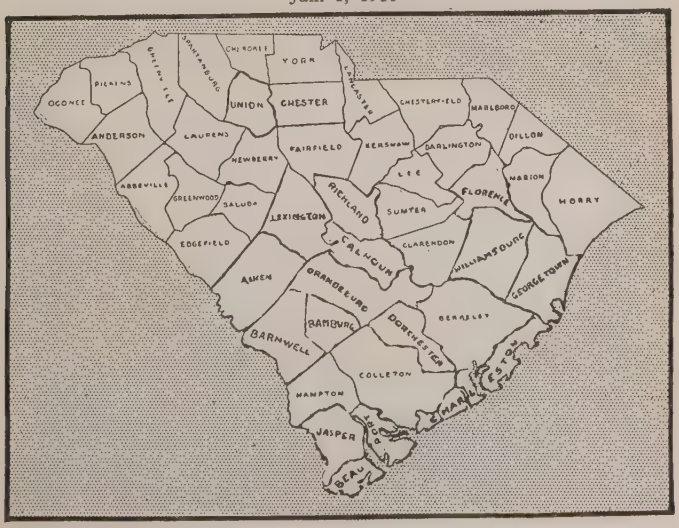


WET AND DRY MAPS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1915, 1916

Jan. 1, 1915

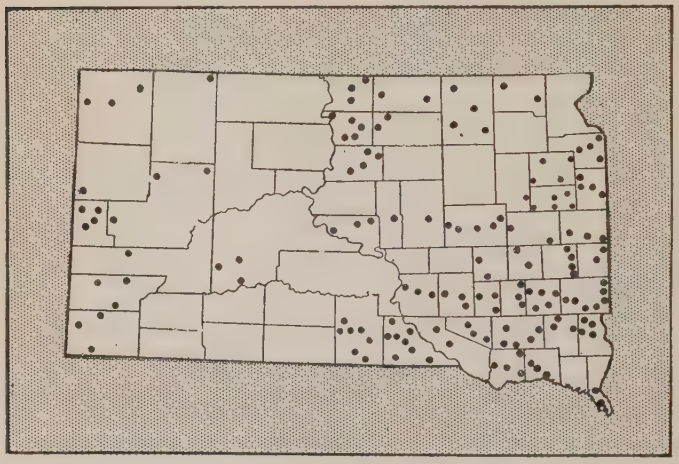


Jan. 1, 1916

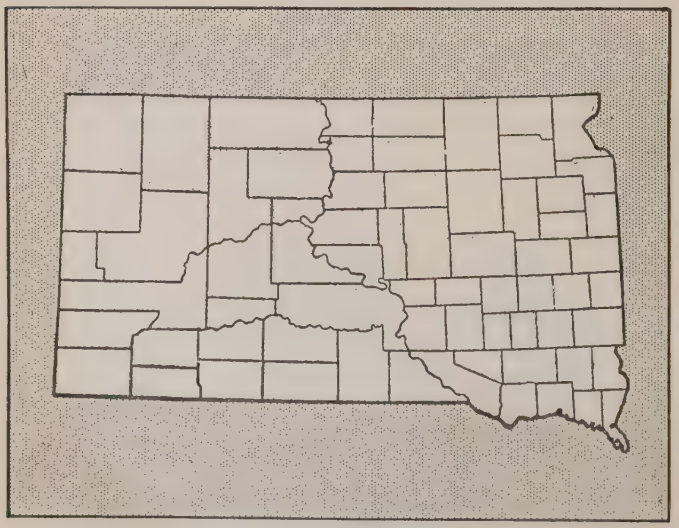


WET AND DRY MAPS OF SOUTH DAKOTA, 1913, 1917

Jan. 1, 1913

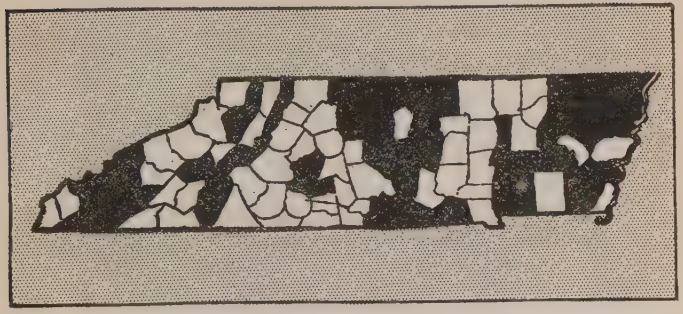


Jan. 1, 1917

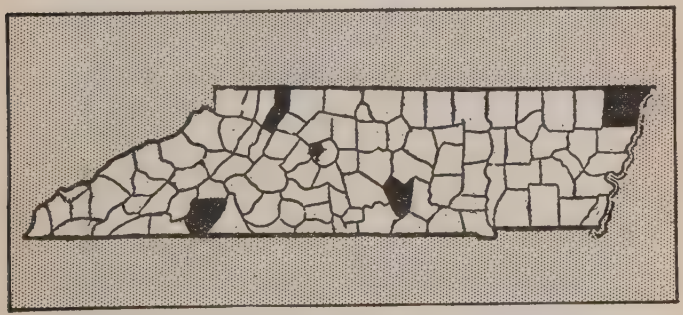


WET AND DRY MAPS OF TENNESSEE, 1902, 1908, 1910

Jan. 1, 1902



Jan. 1, 1908



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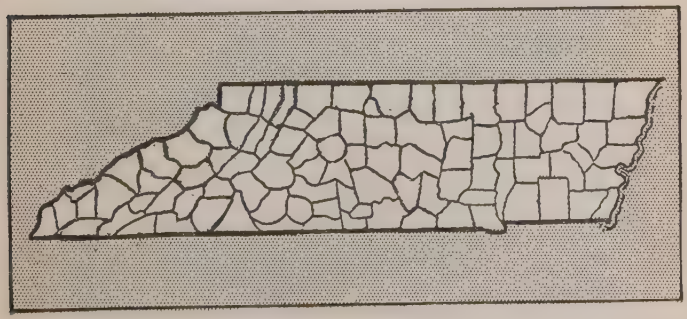
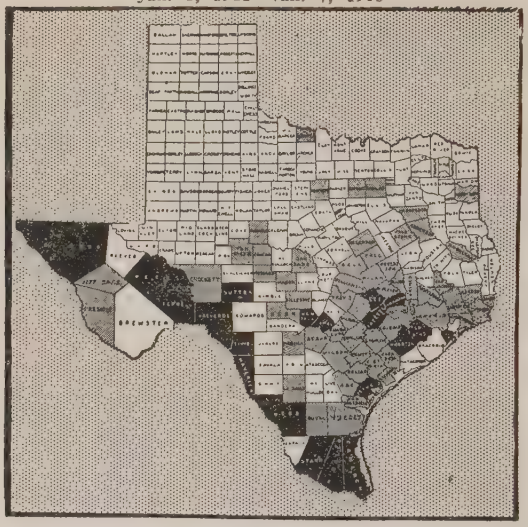
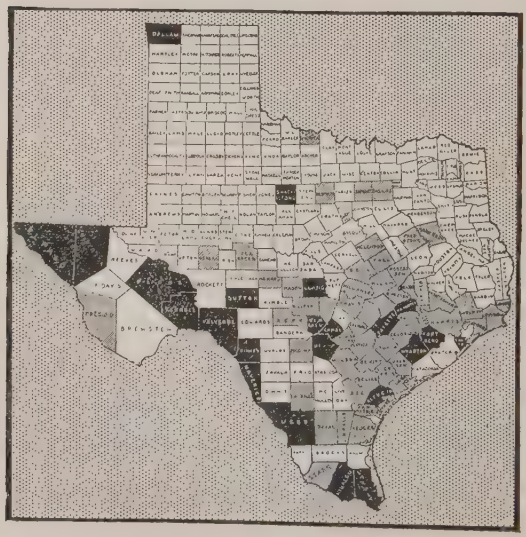


WET AND DRY MAPS OF TEXAS, 1911, 1915

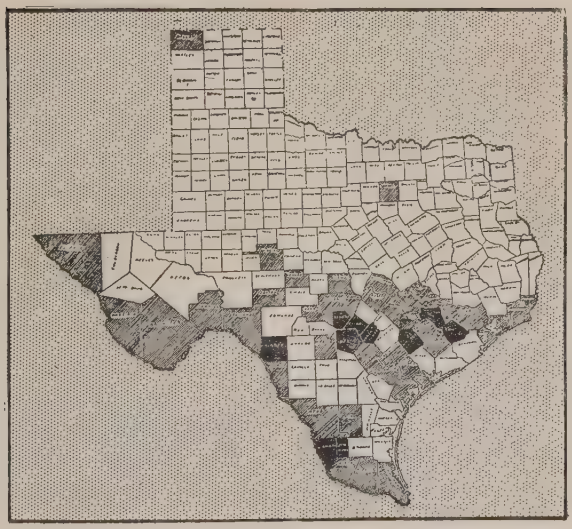
Jan. 1, 1911—Jan. 1, 1915

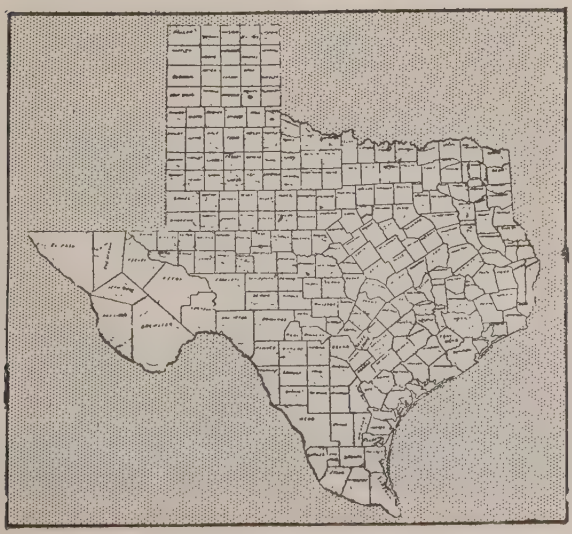




WET AND DRY MAPS OF TEXAS, 1917, 1919

Jan. 1, 1917—Jan. 1, 1919

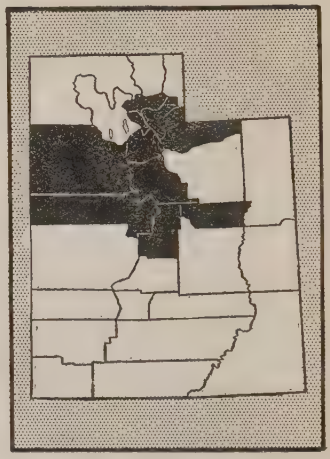




WET AND DRY MAPS OF UTAH, 1909, 1910, 1916, 1917

Jan. 1, 1909

Jan. 1, 1910



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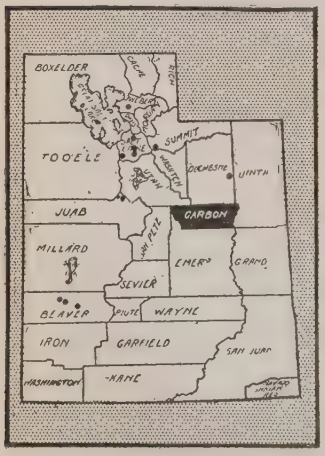

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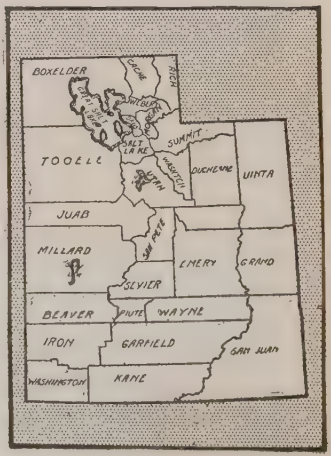
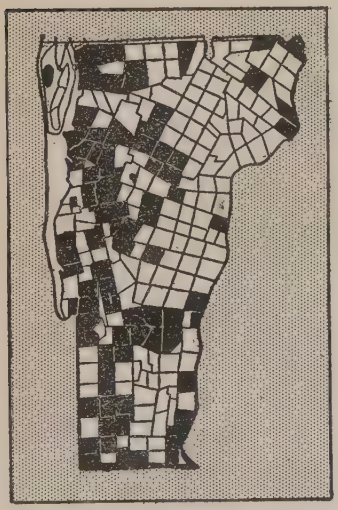
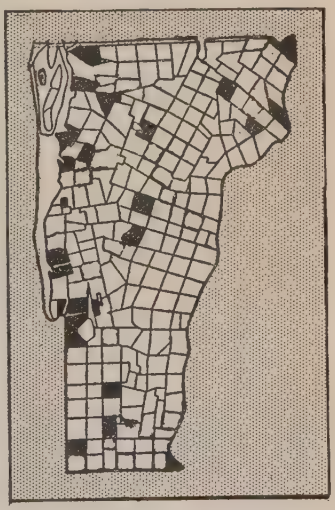


WET AND DRY MAPS OF VERMONT, 1904, 1910, 1917, 1919

Jan. 1, 1904



Jan. 1, 1910



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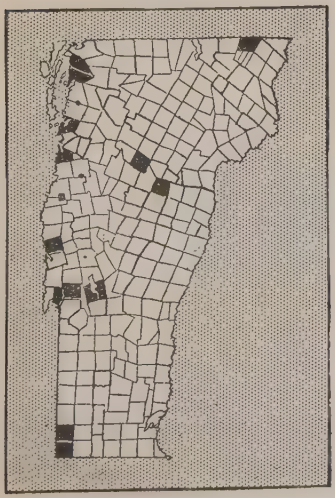
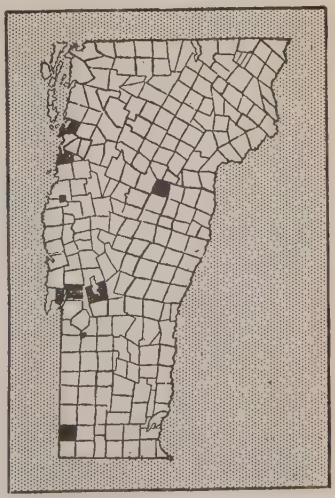
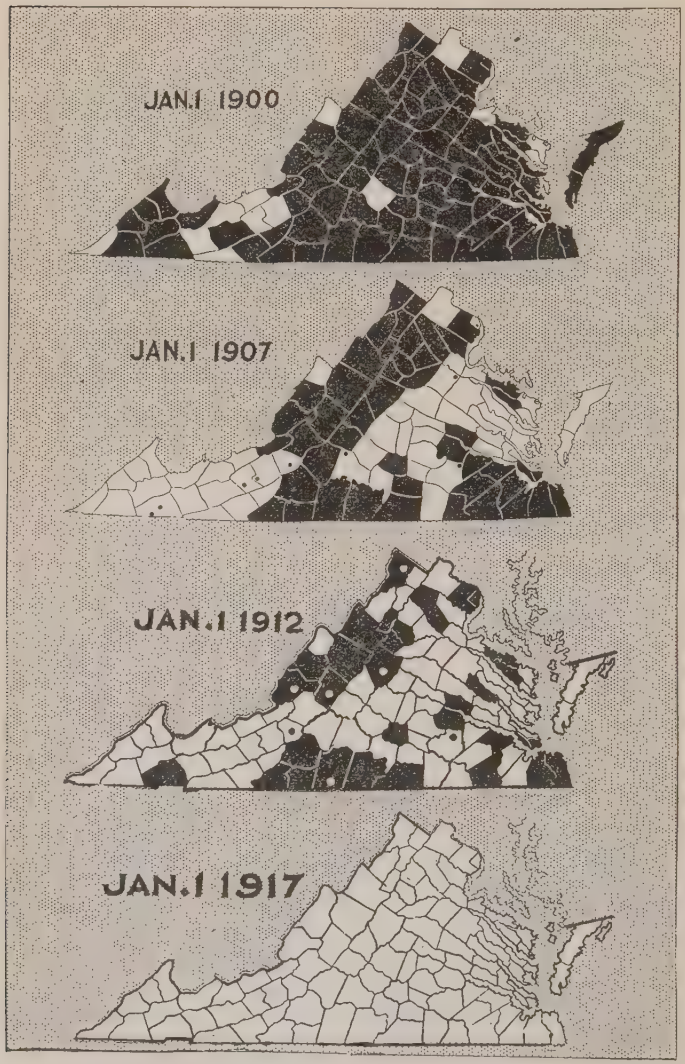


Jan. 1, 1919

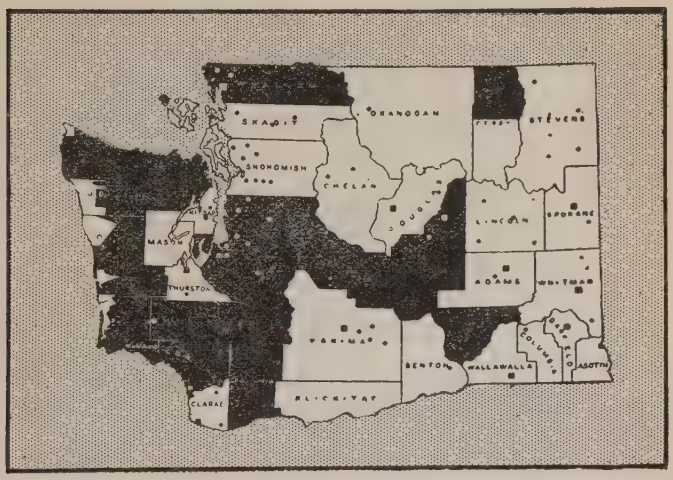


WET AND DRY MAPS OF VIRGINIA, 1900, 1907, 1912, 1917

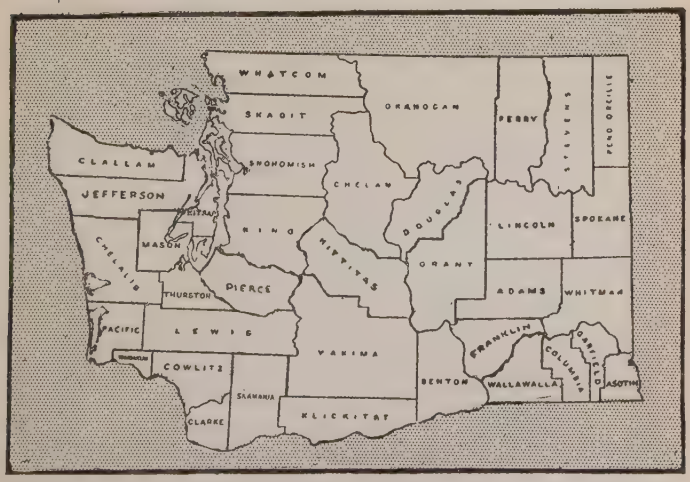


WET AND DRY MAPS OF WASHINGTON, 1911, 1916

Jan. 1, 1911

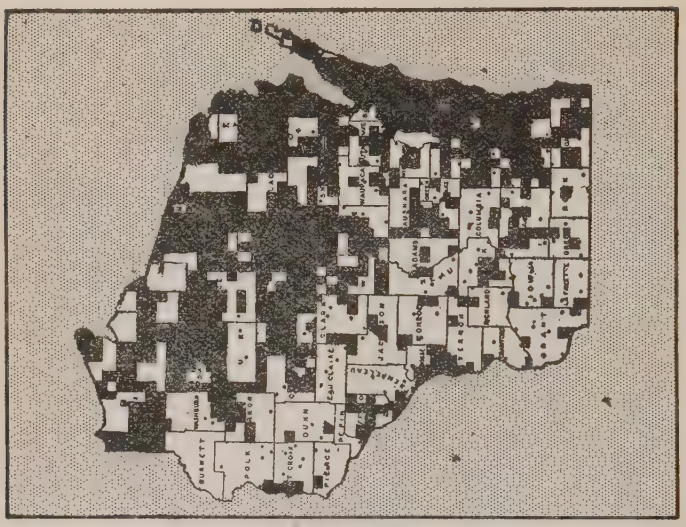


Jan. 1, 1916



WET AND DRY MAPS OF WISCONSIN, 1911, 1915

Jan. 1, 1915



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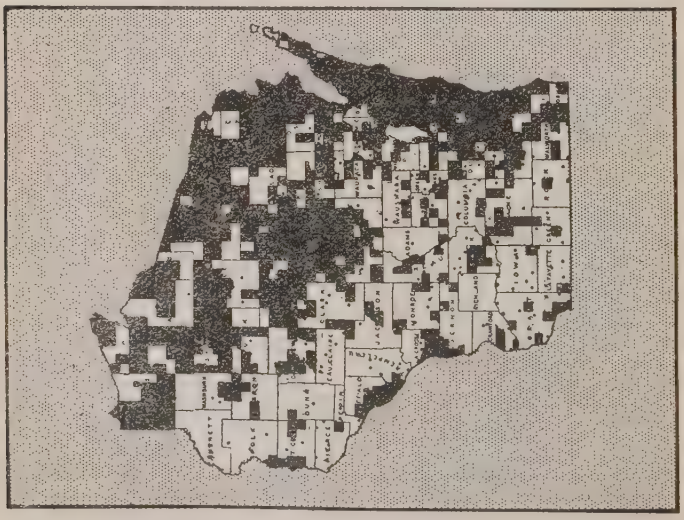
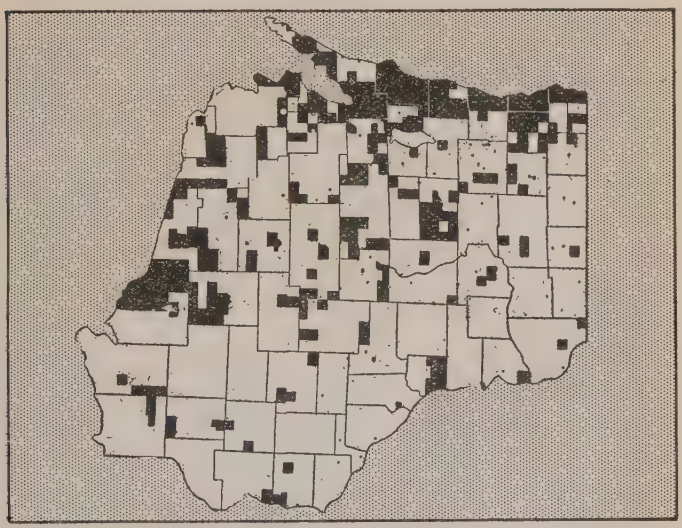
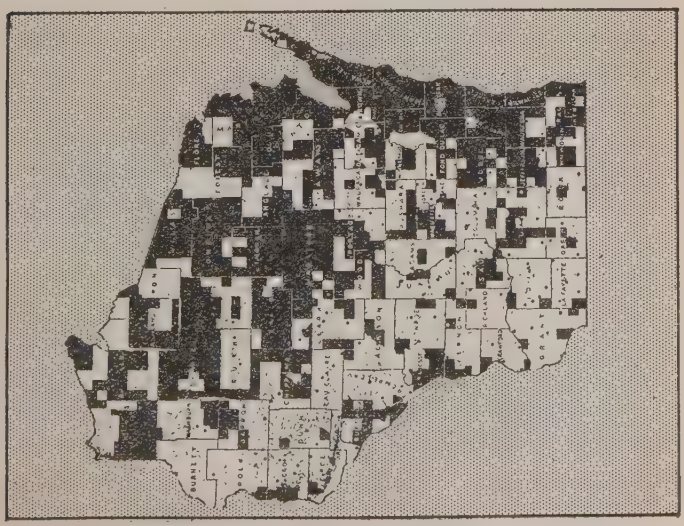


WET AND DRY MAPS OF WISCONSIN, 1917, 1918

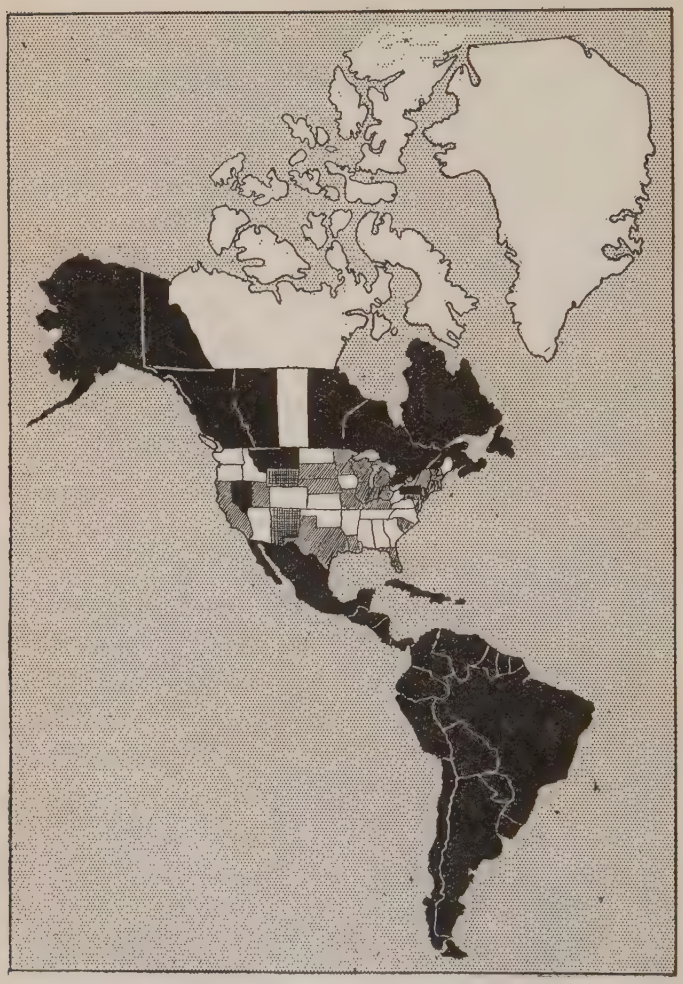
Jan. 1, 1918



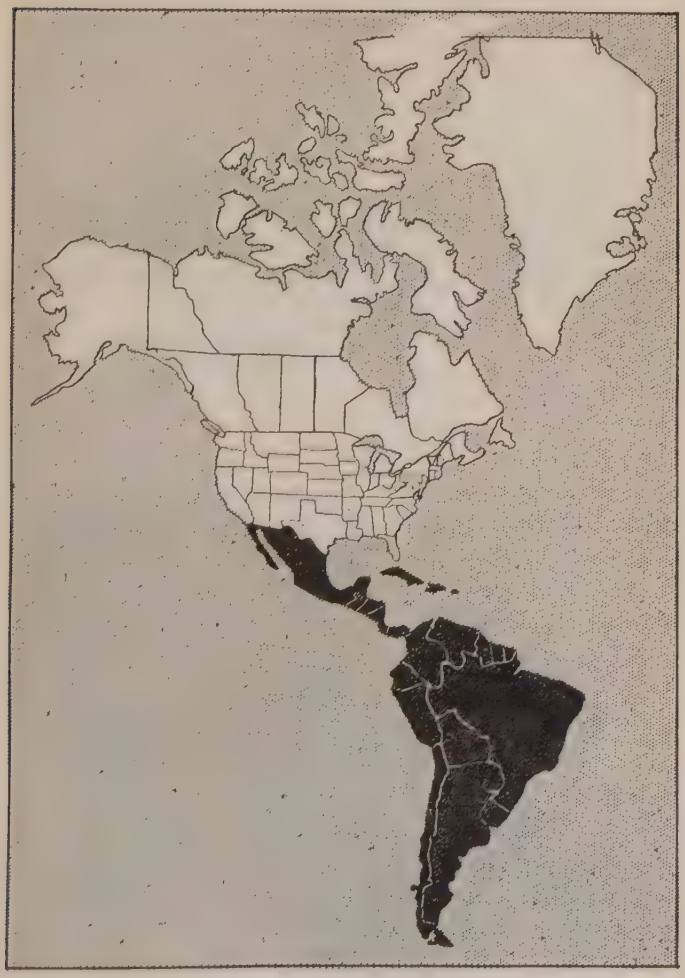
Jan. 1, 1917



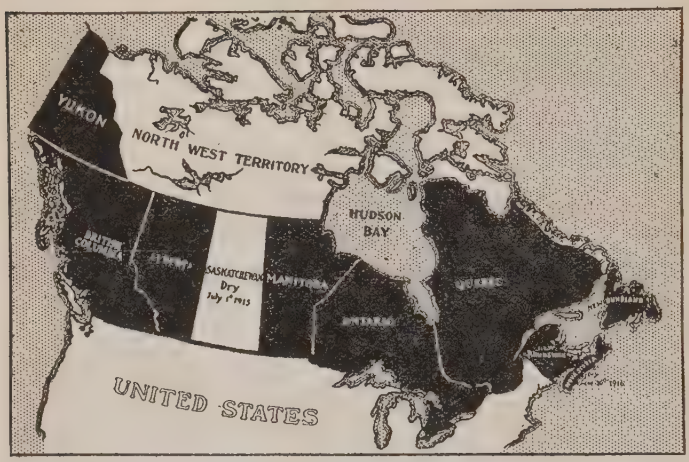
WET AND DRY MAP OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE, JULY 1, 1915



WET AND DRY MAP OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE, JANUARY 1, 1919



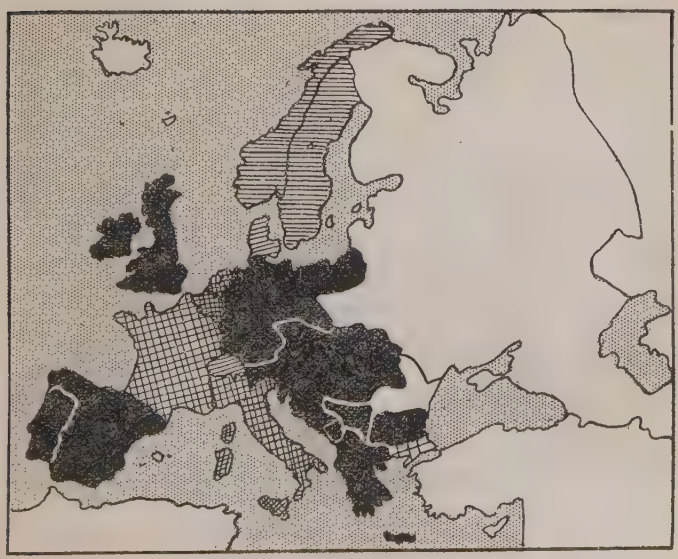
WET AND DRY MAP OF DOMINION OF CANADA, July 1, 1915



WET AND DRY MAP OF EUROPE, January 1, 1914

WET AND DRY MAP OF DOMINION OF CANADA, JULY 1, 1919

WET AND DRY MAP OF EUROPE JANUARY 1, 1917



WET AND DRY MAP OF THE WORLD, 1919

The World-Wide Liquor Problem

The liquor problem is confined to no country or race. It is universal in its scope. It is in reality a world problem, the solution of which demands a world-wide program.

Prohibition Countries

Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors has been adopted by the following countries: The United States of America, together with Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines; the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Russia, Finland. Roumania adopted war-time Prohibition.

Partially Prohibition Countries

The partially Prohibition countries are of two classes: First, those which have provided for Prohibition in local areas, and second, those which have prohibited the liquor traffic in part, throughout the whole extent of the country. In the first class are Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Australia and New Zealand. The second class includes those countries which have prohibited absinthe or other classes of intoxicating liquors, such, for instance, as France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy.

Countries Under Prohibition Religions

The countries which are under the influence of so-called Prohibition religions are Japan, China, Manchuria, Korea, India, Persia, Afghanistan, Turkey and Arabia, together with certain portions of northern Africa, a few other sections of Asia, and parts of Malaysia. For the most part, until recently, European and American intoxicants have not been permitted in these countries. In all of them, however, is to be found the manufacture and consumption by the inhabitants of so-called native liquors, distilled by simple processes and as deadly as the beer and wine of western nations. The great difference in this respect between those countries and the western world is that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in those countries have not been the subject of such intensive commercialization as in the countries of Europe and North America. The native liquor problem in those countries, however, as well as the more recent problem presented by the introduction and rapid development of western liquor industry and trade, challenges western civilization.

Native Race Countries

Certain countries, including practically all of the continent of Africa and a large number of the islands of the sea, are under nominal Prohibition of the traffic in distilled liquors by international agreements of the great powers of Europe. Unfortunately these international agreements for the suppression of the liquor traffic have not been generally enforced, and in most of Africa the natives have been degraded and debauched by the deadly combination of their own native liquors and those thrust upon them by the European and American liquor interests.

Countries Under License

The countries which have pursued the policy of regulation and taxation for purposes of revenue include the British Isles,

France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and most of the colonial possessions belonging to these several countries.

Free Liquor Countries

The nations where the liquor traffic is practically unchallenged by the governments and which are almost prostrate under the domination of alcohol include most of the Balkan States together with the republics of Mexico, Central America and South America. In these countries practically nothing in the way of an advance toward the solution of the liquor problem has been made.

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

THE BRITISH ISLES

The amount of materials annually used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages has been reduced from 1,856,000 tons before the beginning of the war to 512,000 tons in 1918.

The following war regulations are in force: All public houses are closed except from 12 noon till 2:30 p. m. and from 6 p. m. till 9:30 p. m., Sundays from 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. and from 6 p. m. till 9 p. m. Treating is forbidden. No soldier who has undergone any kind of treatment in a hospital may be served with liquors in any shape or form. This rule applies to officers of all ranks. Wine merchants are only allowed to sell liquor on week days from 12 noon to 2 p. m. and from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. The sale of spirits is prohibited from 2:30 p. m. Friday until 12 noon on the following Monday. No publican or wine merchant is allowed to serve liquor to persons obviously under the influence of drink. No publican or wine merchant is allowed to give credit. The penalty for infringing any of these regulations is six months' imprisonment or $500 fine or both.

In the city of London the convictions for drunkenness on Christmas of 1917 showed a decline of 60 per cent as compared with the convictions obtained during the same period in 1915. In Great Britain a similar comparison showed a decrease of more than 70 per cent.

The Times of January 8, 1918, gives a chart of the number of convictions registered yearly during the five years ending December 31, 1917, in sixteen English cities with populations of over 200,000. In 1913 there were 107,316 convictions. In 1914 there were 106,297. In 1915 there were 89,091. In 1916 there were 46,638. In 1917 there were 26,622.

One of the greatest dangers which threatens Great Britain today in connection with her efforts to solve the liquor problem, is the possibility of the adoption of the plan of state purchase and state operation of the liquor traffic.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, is a strong advocate of this plan. He urged state purchase in 1915 and has since that time used his influence in that direction.

It is estimated that state purchase would increase the national debt of Great Britain by £600,000,000, and would undoubtedly fasten the traffic upon the United Kingdom for at least another generation.

The pro-liquor argument to the effect that the working classes in the United Kingdom are opposed to Prohibition has been overwhelmingly answered by the plebiscites on war-time Prohibition taken recently in industrial areas throughout the British Isles. The following table shows the vote for Prohibition and against Prohibition:

ENGLAND

PLACE	For	Ag'st	Maj.
Batley	9,664	3,827	5,837
Birstal	2,063	776	1,287
Cleckheaton	4,869	1,149	3,720
Dartmoor	467	203	264
Dewsbury	13,801	8,681	5,120
Driglington	1,171	195	976
Gomersal	1,036	418	618
Heckmondwike	3,641	1,828	1,813
Hull	50,084	38,572	11,512
Liversedge	2,402	1,262	1,140
Mirfield	2,696	1,692	1,004
Morley	6,488	2,428	4,060
Nelson	13,363	4,794	8,569
Ossett	4,576	979	3,597
Spennymoor	2,765	143	2,622

SCOTLAND

PLACE	For	Ag'st	Maj.
Alva	1,332	47	1,285
Annan	906	257	649
Barrhead	3,343	299	3,044
Carluke	2,595	119	2,476
Clydebank	8,207	1,861	6,346
Cowdenbeath	2,371	576	1,795
Govan	3,607	2,398	1,209
Lesmahagow	1,076	32	1,044
Oban	1,249	80	1,169
Paisley	11,182	1,178	10,004

WALES

PLACE	For	Ag'st	Maj.
Blaenau Festiniog	2,685	229	2,456
Llanelly	9,054	4,043	5,011

It is a significant fact that in no place where a vote was taken was there a majority against Prohibition. The aggregate of the people's plebiscite votes was, for war-time Prohibition, 166,693, against war-time Prohibition, 78,066, thus making an aggregate majority for war-time Prohibition of 88,627.

The manufacture of spirits for munition purposes is in the hands of the government, by act of Parliament. The importation of spirits was reduced three-fourths, on account of war necessities, and the alcoholic strength was reduced to a maximum of 25 per cent.

The annual output of beer was limited in February, 1917, to 10,000,000 barrels, or 2,500,000 barrels each quarter. The output for the quarter ended September 30, 1917, was increased 33 1-3 per cent. The amount was also increased for the first quarter of 1918 by 20 per cent. The same order also permitted an additional 13½ per cent increase for brewers supplying "necessitous munitions areas." If the government would hold to the original limit of 10,000,000 barrels, that would place the annual beer production at only 27½ per cent of the pre-war period.

Conditions since the war began have served to show something of the stranglehold which the brewers and liquor dealers of England seem to have on the House of Lords and the government itself. This revelation, however, has so aroused the public throughout the British Isles and the demand for temperance reform has become so insistent that the government is being compelled to give the matter careful consideration.

The Defense of the Realm Act, which became effective in August, 1914, provided that competent naval or military authorities might close the premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors within or in the neighborhood of any defended harbor during such hours as might be specified in the order given. The

act also prohibited any person giving or selling to a member of His Majesty's forces any intoxicating liquor with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicating it to the enemy or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy. Selling or giving intoxicating liquor to a member of any of His Majesty's forces employed in the defense of any railway, dock, or harbor, with the intent to make him drunk, either on or off duty, was also prohibited.

The powers conferred by the above mentioned provisions of the Defense of the Realm Act were extended to any "proclaimed area" on September 1, and both orders were reissued on November 30, 1914. The Intoxicating Liquors Restrictions bill, introduced in Parliament in 1914 by the Home Secretary, Mr. McKenna, provided for empowering the licensing authorities temporarily to restrict the sale, consumption and supply of intoxicating liquors and to limit the hours of opening the licensed premises. The bill was weakened by providing that action should be taken only after the recommendation of the chief officer of police that such action was necessary for the maintenance of order. A very narrow construction was put on this act, which resulted in its not being carried out in many sections as otherwise it should have been. Later, under the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George, an effort was made to induce the government to take heroic steps for the suppression of the liquor traffic on account of the terrific handicap of drinking employees in munition factories, shipbuilding yards and elsewhere, where the work to provide for the nation's defense was being impeded by excessive drinking among employees. The liquor interests were greatly aroused and began to bring all possible pressure to bear against the possibility of the adoption of Mr. Lloyd George's general recommendation, although it seemed evident that this recommendation had the sympathy of the government and the King.

As a result of the agitation and the systematic effort of the liquor interests to divert the attention of the public from the Prohibition question, a strong influence in behalf of governmental control of the liquor traffic developed. The gigantic task, however, of the government's taking over such an institution as the liquor traffic at a time when its attention had to be given almost entirely to the immediate demands of the war situation, was such as to discourage the government from any such move until after the war is over. Unfortunately, therefore, the movement for temperance reform throughout the British Isles, which promised so much in the early part of the war, has failed to develop along the lines of the hopes of the British temperance forces.

For many years before the war, the liquor problem throughout Great Britain had come to be considered one of the greatest problems with which the government would eventually have to deal.

The amount spent on alcoholic drinks in the United Kingdom in 1917 was estimated at £259,000,000; in 1916 it was estimated at £203,989,000. In 1915 the estimated drink bill was £181,959,000, and in 1914 £164,463,000. Thus it will be seen that the amount expended for drink in Great Britain, during the year 1916, was in the neighborhood of $200,000,000 more than for the year 1914, which was the first year of the war, and that the amount expended for the same purposes in 1917 exceeded that of 1916 by more than £55,000,000.

For purposes of comparison the per capita expenditure may be taken as £5.12.6d on the population (48,089,000), as compared with £4.8.6d in 1916, but the population figure, under present conditions, can only be at best a rough estimate.

The total consumption of absolute alcohol in 1917 was approximately 45,000,000 gallons, as compared with 73,000,000 in 1916, 81,000,000 in 1915, 89,000,000 in 1914 and 92,000,000 in 1913. Of this quantity 73.6 per cent was consumed as beer, 23.6 per cent as spirits and 2.8 per cent as wine.

The expenditure on alcoholic liquors from August 1, 1914, to December 31, 1917, was at least £714,000,000, of which about £167,000,000 went directly in taxation.

The per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors for the year 1916 was .61 proof gallons of spirits, 23.32 bulk gallons of beer, and .22 gallons of wine. In 1915 the per capita consumption was .76 proof gallons of spirits, 24.18 bulk gallons of beer and .22 gallons of wine.

The total consumption of absolute alcohol, however, seems to be on the decrease, largely due to the fact of a change in the percentage of alcohol in the different kinds of intoxicating liquors. The estimate of alcohol consumed in 1916 is 69,700,000 gallons, while that for 1915 was 78,750,000. The estimates for the year 1917 show a decrease in the amount of alcohol consumed of 12 per cent. The revenue from intoxicating liquors for 1917 was £6,500,000 less than that for 1916.

The quantities of foodstuffs used in brewing during 1917 were approximately 600,000 tons of barley and 65,000 tons of sugar. The addition of this barley to our bread supplies in the form recommended by the food supply report of the Royal Society would have increased those supplies by 268,000,000 four-pound loaves, besides providing 240,000 tons of milling offals for feeding stock. The whole of the sugar, in the form in which it is used in brewing, could have been utilized directly for human food.

The distillation of spirits for potable purposes ceased before last summer. The figures as to materials used are not available, but the Minister of Munitions stated on May 8 that in the war year 1914-15 the grain destroyed was 376,000 tons; in 1915-16, 412,000 tons; in 1916-17, 370,000 tons; and "now it has been limited to the grain used in the yeast distilleries, which represents about 270,00 tons." The destruction in 1917, therefore, exceeded 300,000 tons. The bonded stocks of spirits (home and foreign) on January 31, 1918, were 135,537,000 proof gallons. These vast stores of potable spirits are capable of being utilized for munition purposes, thus setting free over 20,000 tons of grain per month, but they were safeguarded for drinking after the war.

The barley must either be imported or homegrown; the proportion of each class is not stated. If entirely imported it requires 29 ships of 5,000 tons each making four voyages a year; if homegrown it necessitates the cultivation of over 700,000 acres; the additional use, in either case, of valuable labor.

The number of men of all ages still employed, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture and sale (exclusive of licensed grocers' shops) of intoxicants was stated in a parliamentary answer to be no fewer than 150,000, with, of course, a very large number of women.

In 1914 there were approximately 141,000 liquor shops in Great

Britain; 111,000 of these shops being licensed for sale on the premises. This means one drink shop to every 330 persons in the United Kingdom, or one drink shop to every 200 adults 20 years of age.

The number of breweries in the United Kingdom in 1910 was 4,398. These breweries produced during the same year 56,480,000 hectoliters (47,320,240 United States barrels) of beer. The per capita consumption of beer in Great Britain and Ireland in 1910 was 119 liters, or ten liters less than in 1908.

The following table shows the per capita consumption of beer for 10 years:

YEARS	Gallons	YEARS	Gallons
1901	31.48	1907	27.81
1903	30.34	1909	26.47
1905	28.44	1910	25.87

The reports for the year 1908 show the consumption of wine for that year in the United Kingdom to have been 26,349,873 gallons, while that of distilled spirits was 38,133,721 gallons and that of beer was 1,021,123,632 gallons.

According to the official reports there was a decrease in the consumption of distilled spirits for the year 1910-11 of about 10,000,000 gallons. This seeming decrease, however, was very evidently not due to the decline in liquor drinking, but was due to the fact that on account of additional taxes on liquor licenses imposed by the finance act of the government in 1910 liquor dealers used up surplus stock instead of keeping on hand the usual supply and withdrawing from bond the actual amount consumed. The figures for this year and the next year will throw some light on that phase of the case.

In 1901 the quantity of distilled spirits consumed in the United Kingdom was in round numbers 57,000,000 proof barrels, while in 1909 it was only 43,831,007 proof barrels. During this same period the number of distilleries decreased from 199 to 176.

The population of the British Isles increased 21.3 per cent between 1890 and 1910, but the total consumption of beer during the same period increased only 5 per cent, and the per capita consumption decreased 13.4 per cent. During the same period the total consumption of spirits decreased 23.6 per cent and the per capita consumption decreased 37.3 per cent. During the same period the total consumption of wine decreased 14.6 per cent and the per capita consumption decreased 32.5 per cent.

The House of Commons, by an overwhelming majority, has shown itself favorable to advanced temperance legislation. The licensing bill for England and Wales passed that body by a majority of 237, the vote standing 350 for and 113 against. The House of Lords, however, controlled by the liquor and money interests of England, expressed through the leadership of Lord Rothschild and others, stands overwhelmingly favorable to the liquor traffic. The licensing bill, consequently, went down to defeat in the House of Lords by a vote of 272 to 96.

BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURE ON DRINK FOR 37 YEARS

Year	Estimated	Expenditure Per Head			Year	Estimated	Expenditure Per Head		
	£	£	s.	d.		£	£	s.	d.
1880	140,130,055	4	1	3¾	1900	184,881,196	4	10	4¼
1881	145,538,760	4	3	4	1901	181,738,245	4	7	8¼
1882	144,707,971	4	2	0½	1902	179,499,817	4	5	6¾
1883	143,887,204	4	0	9¼	1903	174,445,271	4	2	4
1884	144,734,214	4	1	0¼	1904	168,987,165	3	18	11¾
1885	141,039,141	3	18	3¼	1905	164,167,941	3	15	11
1886	140,550,126	3	17	4¾	1906	166,425,911	3	16	3
1887	142,784,438	3	18	0¼	1907	167,016,200	3	15	9
1888	142,426,153	3	17	2¾	1908	161,060,482	3	12	3¾
1889	151,064,035	4	1	3¼	1909	155,162,485	3	8	11½
1890	159,542,700	4	5	1½	1910	157,604,658	3	9	3½
1891	161,765,291	4	5	7¼	1911	162,797,229	3	11	10¼
1892	161,527,717	4	4	9¼	1912	161,553,339	3	10	9
1893	159,020,709	4	2	8¾	1913	166,681,000	3	12	5
1894	158,932,134	4	1	11½	1914	164,463,000	3	10	10
1895	163,133,935	4	3	4½	1915	181,959,000	3	18	11
1896	170,426,467	4	6	4½	1916	203,989,000	4	8	6
1897	174,365,372	4	7	6¾	1917	259,000,000			
1898	176,967,349	4	8	0¾	1918	259,300,000			
1899	185,927,227	4	11	8					

The total estimated expenditure of the nation on intoxicating liquors in the last 39 years thus amounts to £6,010,882,918, or an annual average of £167,414,946.

British Labor Party Utterance on the Subject of Prohibition

The British Labor Party has recently declared its policy as to the best way to handle the liquor question in England, by the following resolution:

That the conference records its sense of the great social evil and national waste caused by the excessive consumption of alcoholic liquors, and by the unfortunate intemperance of a relatively small section of the population; that the conference sees the key to temperance reform in taking the entire manufacture and retailing of alcoholic drink out of the hands of those who find profit in promoting the utmost possible consumption; and the conference holds that in conjunction with any expropriation of the private interests the electors in each locality should be enabled to decide as they may see fit:

(1) To prohibit the sale of alcoholic drink within their own boundaries.

(2) To reduce the number of places of sale, and to regulate the conditions of sale.

(3) To determine, within the fundamental conditions prescribed by statute, the manner in which the public places of refreshment and social intercourse in their own districts should be organized and controlled.

THE NATIONAL DRINK BILL FOR 1918

(By George B. Wilson, B.A., Secretary United Kingdom Alliance, and Howard Medallist, Royal Statistical Society)

The consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United Kingdom during 1918, measured in terms of absolute alcohol, shows a decline of approximately 18 per cent, as compared with the year 1917, and of 60 per cent as compared with the pre-war consumption in 1913.

The expenditure on intoxicants, calculated on a very conservative basis, was practically the same as in 1917—and at least 54 per cent higher than in 1913, and, with the exception of 1917, the highest on record in the history of the United Kingdom.

The factors operating in 1917 continued to operate in 1918. "In most industries," says The Labour Gazette, "the shortage of labour recorded in the preceding years of the war became even

more marked in 1918," but "after the signing of the Armistice on 11th. November, the cessation of much Government work resulted in a slackening in the engineering and allied trades," including the building and wood-working industries but "up to the end of December employment in other trades was not greatly affected by the Armistice. . . . The upward movement in wages continued throughout 1918," and an aggregate increase of nearly £2,800,000 in the weekly wages of over 5,650,000 work people was recorded, giving a total weekly advance of over £5,000,000 during 1917-18 as compared with £1,300,000 in 1915-16, and less than £400,000 in 1910-14. The foregoing figures do not include advances to agricultural workers, seamen and railway servants.

On the other hand, the continuance of the restrictions on the output of beer and release of spirits from bond really controlled consumption during the year. Although such limitation of supplies resulted in the maintenance of the price of beer at substantially the same high figure as in 1917 and in an increase in the price of spirits, the high rate of wages prevailing during the year rendered the restrictive effect of such high prices practically inoperative. To a certain extent the absence from the United Kingdom of several millions of men on foreign service tended to reduce the demand for liquor, but the presence on leave of large numbers of British and Colonial soldiers must not be forgotten, and there seems little reason to doubt that the great increase in employment amongst women has increased the number of alcohol consumers belonging to that sex.

The following table shows the quantities of alcoholic liquors retained for consumption during the calendar years 1913-1918 inclusive. The figures for beer are given both in "standard" and "bulk" barrels; spirits are given in imperial proof gallons; and wine, cider and perry in imperial gallons, to the nearest 1,000 barrels or gallons.

LIQUOR	1913 000	1914 000	1915 000	1916 000	1917 000	1918 000
Beer (standard)	35,324	34,193	29,148	26,676	16,134	12,791
do. (bulk)	36,843	35,661	30,960	29,855	21,054	21,960
Spirits	31,845	31,694	35,020	28,163	18,549	15,123
Wine	11,368	10,630	10,175	9,910	7,099	11,346
Cider and Perry (dutiable)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,098	8,714

According to this table wine showed an increase of 60 per cent over 1917, and practically the pre-war figure of 1913. Spirits showed a decline of 18½ per cent on 1917, and 52½ per cent on 1913. Beer, a reduction of 20 per cent in standard barrelage as compared with 1917, and 64 per cent with 1913. The actual quantity (regardless of gravity) of beer consumed was, owing to much greater dilution during 1918, higher by 4 per cent than in 1917. This process of dilution, which has developed during the present century, in the first instance on account of higher liquor taxation, has enormously increased during the war, at first as a natural result of the statutory restrictions upon the materials of brewing, but more recently by the direct orders of the food controller, especially that of March 19, 1918, limiting the gravity of beer in Ireland to 1045 degrees, and elsewhere in the United Kingdom to 1030 degrees.

The following table shows the development of the practice of dilution and gives the approximate number of barrels of

water added to the brewing materials capable of producing 12,791,000 standard barrels of beer in each of the calendar years named:

12,791,000 STANDARD BARRELS		
If Made in	Produced Bulk Barrels	Barrels of Added Water
1900	13,000,000	200,000
1913	13,400,000	600,000
1916	14,300,000	1,500,000
1917	16,500,000	3,700,000
1918	21,900,000	9,100,000

In other words, if the beer in 1918 had been of the same strength as in 1900, there would have been 8,900,000 fewer barrels brewed.

I estimate the amount spent on alcoholic liquors in the United Kingdom in 1918 at £259,300,000, as compared with £259,000,000 in 1917, £204,000,000 in 1916, £182,000,000 in 1915, £164,500,000 in 1914, and £166,000,000 in 1913, being an increase of £93,000,000 over the last mentioned pre-war year. On the higher prices of wines and spirits mentioned above, the total figure would be £270,800,000; £259,300,000 is certainly the minimum.

The expenditure on alcoholic liquors from August 1, 1914, to December 31, 1918, was not less than £975,000,000, or approximately £100 per family of five, and up to March 31 next, against a total war bill of approximately £8,000,000,000, there will be a war drink bill of over £1,000,000,000.

The following table gives the details; the figures do not include intoxicants supplied to the navy and army abroad, but they include intoxicants supplied to the forces within the United Kingdom, both by the government and the military canteens:

UNITED KINGDOM

LIQUORS	Qu'ntities consumed in 1917	Qu'ntities consumed in 1918	Cost in 1918
			£
British Spirits, 110s. per proof gallon	13,213,000	11,415,000	62,782,000
Other do.	5,336,000	3,708,000	20,394,000
Total do.	18,549,000	15,123,000	83,176,000
Beer, 144s. per bulk barrel	21,054,000	21,960,000	158,112,000
Wine, 28s. per gall.	7,154,000	11,346,000	15,884,000
Cider and Perry, 5s. per gall. (dutiable only)	8,098,000	8,714,000	2,178,000
			£259,350,000

The total consumption of absolute alcohol in 1918 was approximately 37,000,000 gallons, as compared with 45,000,000 in 1917, and 92,000,000 in 1913. Of this quantity 72 per cent was consumed as beer, 23 per cent as spirits, and 5 per cent as wine, cider and perry.

The taxation collected by "the trade" from consumers of intoxicants during the year was (to the nearest £1,000) approximately:

	1915 £ 000	1916 £ 000	1917 £ 000	1918 £ 000
Beer	33,500	31,700	20,000	26,600
Spirits	26,200	21,200	13,800	20,700
Wine, etc.	1,000	1,000	700	1,300
	60,700	53,900	34,500	48,600
Drink bill	182,000	204,000	259,000	259,300
Percentage	33 1–3	26 1–2	13 1–3	18 3–4

To the above figures must be added the amounts recovered as excess profits, as to which figures are not available; and also license duties, now reduced from a pre-war figure of £4,300,000 to about £1,500,000 per annum.

During the war the industrial use of alcohol has increased both in respect of industrial methylated spirit, and, to a much greater extent, of denatured spirit other than methylated, as the following figures (proof gallons) will show:

	1913 000	*1916 000	*1917 000	*1918 000
Industrial methylated	5,013	7,402	6,999	6,054
Alcohol in arts and manufactures	711	7,616	24,989	14,834

*"Increase due to requirements in connection with munitions of war and drugs, etc., for government purposes."

On the other hand, the supply of mineralized methylated spirit, which is the only kind allowed to be sold in small quantities, was during 1918 less than one-third (703,000 gallons) of that in 1913 (2,518,000 gallons), thus limiting the possibilities of abuse far below the pre-war level.

For the first time it is possible to give exact figures as to the consumption of non-alcoholic drinks, as these are now liable to duty: Unsweetened table waters, 9,649,000 gallons, sweetened ditto, 66,415,000 gallons, and herb beers 4,123,000 gallons, a total, with imports, of 80,350,000 gallons; and the duty on the foregoing was approximately £1,500,000.

N. B. to Tables.—The barrel and gallon in the United Kingdom are of greater content than in the United States. The English is to the United States gallon and barrel respectively as 1.0 is to .833, and as 1.0 is to .7291. One hundred "proof gallons" of spirits in the United Kingdom are equal to 137 American proof gallons.

The following table shows the number of intoxicating liquor licenses, Class A (retail) in England, Scotland and Ireland, also the revenue derived from such licenses, for the five fiscal years ended March 31, 1917:

EXCISE LICENSES—CLASS A—INTOXICATING LIQUOR LICENSES

Year Ended Mar. 31	England		Scotland		Ireland		United Kingdom	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1913	153,370	£3,956,735	18,781	£322,695	21,773	£229,276	193,924	£4,508,706
1914	150,073	3,861,687	18,635	326,418	21,643	231,249	190,351	4,419,354
*1915	148,587	3,698,253	18,489	298,094	21,578	230,566	188,654	4,226,913
1916	148,180	2,924,272	18,231	281,644	21,178	210,104	187,589	3,416,020
1917	147,769	2,947,134	17,956	242,311	21,178	211,267	186,903	3,400,712

*The receipt of duty for 1914-1915 and subsequent years was reduced owing to the allowance of rebate on liquor on-licenses for curtailment of hours of sale (Section 9, Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2); Section 6, Finance Act, 1915; and Section 17 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915).

EXCISE STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following table shows the number of licenses issued to brewers for sale in the United Kingdom, the license duty paid, the quantities of materials used, the quantity of beer produced, and the beer duty charged, in the ten years ended September 30, 1916. These figures are taken from the eighth annual report of the commissioners of His Majesty's customs and excise.

LICENSES ISSUED TO BREWERS AND LICENSE DUTY PAID

Year Ended Sept. 30	Licenses Issued to Brewers for Sale*	Amount of License Duty Paid	Year Ended Sept. 30	Licenses Issued to Brewers for Sale*	Amount of License Duty Paid
	No.	£		No.	£
1907	4,968	4,968	1912	4,165	400,766
1908	4,800	4,800	1913	3,946	400,034
1909	4,664	4,664	1914	3,745	411,935
1910	4,513	379,815‡	1915	3,547	418,234
1911	4,337	387,753	1916	3,374	350,194

QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS USED BY BREWERS FOR SALE*

Year Ended September 30	Malt	Unmalted Corn	Rice, Rice Grits, Flaked Rice, Maize Grits, Flaked Maize, & Other Similar Preparations	Sugar, Including Its Equivalent of Syrups, Glucose, and Saccharum
	Bushels	Bushels	Cwts.	Cwts.
1907	52,063,073	96,764	1,256,905	2,859,399
1908	50,960,923	91,069	1,278,988	2,883,269
1909	49,584,063	32,773	1,257,245	2,890,759
1910	49,975,539	74,285	1,293,738	2,910,010
1911	51,670,357	70,606	1,336,687	3,011,201
1912	51,567,463	68,129	1,419,171	3,067,465
1913	52,287,637	91,068	1,611,357	3,279,814
1914	52,525,634	92,385	1,566,506	3,279,710
1915	44,354,066	80,242	1,236,406	2,678,522
1916	41,605,426	77,763	1,344,098	2,399,922

Year Ended September 30	Hops	Preparations of Hops	Hop Substitutes
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1907	63,936,409	.....	29,502
1908	62,971,755	.....	4,479
1909	61,425,857	.....	2,954
1910	61,739,796	.....	4,053
1911	64,316,108	.....	5,785
1912	61,544,793	.....	15,217
1913	62,911,376	.....	18,885
1914	62,655,438	.....	19,503
1915	52,320,141	3,570§	11,128
1916	50,425,830	3,028§	13,660

QUANTITY OF BEER PRODUCED AND BEER DUTY CHARGED

Year Ended Sept. 30	Bulk Bbls. of Beer Produced†	Amount of Beer Duty Charged	Year Ended Sept. 30	Bulk Bbls. of Beer Produced†	Amount of Beer Duty Charged
	No.	£		No.	£
1907	35,368,809	13,323,089	1912	26,098,927	13,397,345
1908	34,953,274	13,144,445	1913	37,078,760	13,771,803
1909	34,167,217	12,807,179	1914	37,683,834	14,011,900
1910	34,532,314	12,916,457	1915	32,017,709	31,139,947¶
1911	35,949,478	13,402,941	1916	30,765,480	33,153,525¶

Number of licenses issued to, and the materials used by, private brewers who are chargeable with beer duty, i. e., farmers occupying houses exceeding £10 annual value who brew for their laborers, and other private brewers occupying houses exceeding £15 annual value, for the ten-year period ending September 30, 1916:

YEAR	No. of Licenses	Malt Used	Sugar Used	Beer Duty Charged
		Bushels	Cwts.	£
1906–7	1,526	26,104	88	4,836
1907–8	1,407	23,582	76	4,365
1908–9	1,261	20,882	72	3,860
1909–10	1,144	19,032	66	3,542
1910–11	1,104	17,676	65	3,290
1911–12	972	13,180	50	2,580
1912–13	821	12,700	42	2,354
1913–14	715	10,782	31	2,020
1914–15	762	8,662	22	4,163
1915–16	567	5,047	13	2,833

Number of licenses issued to private brewers who are not chargeable, i. e., occupiers of houses not exceeding £8 annual value, who brew for their laborers, and occupiers of houses between £8 and £15 annual value, who brew solely for their own domestic use, for the ten-year period ending September 30, 1916. (There is no information as to the materials used by them.)

1906–7	7,126	1911–12	4,736
1907–8	6,761	1912–13	4,008
1908–9	6,221	1913–14	3,566
1909–10	5,711	1914–15	4,805
1910–11	5,364	1915–16	4,895

†The quanties of "beer produced" represent the quantities calculated from the "worts produced," less 6 per cent for loss and waste.

‡License duty increased.

§Included with hops in prior years.

¶Beer duty increased.

Number Distilleries Operated in the United Kingdom

There were, in 1916, according to government reports, only eight distilleries operated in England, 23 in Ireland, while Scotland had 111.

Distilled Spirits Produced in the United Kingdom

The following table shows the quantities of spirits distilled in England, Ireland and Scotland for the ten-year period ended March 31, 1917:

DISTILLED SPIRITS PRODUCED

Year Ended Mar. 31	England Proof Gals.	Scotland Proof Gals.	Ireland Proof Gals.	United King. Proof Gals.
1908	13,328,083	22,796,555	11,653,513	47,778,151
1909	12,929,631	24,407,727	12,192,244	49,529,602
1910	10,762,746	22,309,296	10,758,965	43,831,007
1911	11,422,171	20,021,175	9,723,815	41,167,161
1912	12,339,444	23,629,829	9,747,976	45,717,249
1913	12,702,427	24,114,590	9,875,747	46,692,764
1914	13,900,010	28,023,719	9,878,739	51,802,468
1915	12,891,082	26,999,039	10,249,436	50,139,557
1916	11,554,812	26,740,957	10,839,430	49,135,199
1917	10,444,595	28,182,492	13,201,141	51,828,228

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF BEER, SPIRITS AND WINE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

YEAR ENDING DEC. 31	Gross			Per Capita (gallons)		
	Beer (Barrels) "Standard"	Spirits (Gallons)	Wine (Gallons)	Beer (Standard)	Spirits	Wine
	000's.	000's.	000's.			
1860.....	19,300	26,860	6,720	24.12	0.93	0.23
1865.....	24,800	27,340	11,990	29.88	0.92	0.40
1866.....	24,600	30,000	13,240	29.52	1.00	0.44
1867.....	23,700	29,520	13,670	28.08	0.98	0.45
1868.....	24,500	29,390	15,060	28.08	0.95	0.50
1869.....	25,400	29,780	14,730	29.16	0.96	0.48
1870.....	26,200	31,030	15,080	30.24	0.99	0.49
1871.....	25,300	33,070	16,140	29.16	1.04	0.51
1872.....	28,500	35,920	16,770	32.04	1.12	0.53
1873.....	29,900	39,150	17,910	33.48	1.22	0.56
1874.....	30,400	40,530	17,170	33.84	1.25	0.53
1875.....	30,500	41,910	17,240	33.48	1.28	0.53
1876.....	31,000	41,460	18,540	33.84	1.25	0.56
1877.....	30,300	40,530	17,570	32.40	1.21	0.53
1878.....	30,300	39,810	16,170	32.04	1.17	0.48
1879.....	26,500	37,490	14,800	28.08	1.09	0.43
1880.....	26,000	36,960	15,750	27.00	1.07	0.46
1881.....	26,970	37,050	15,550	27.72	1.06	0.45
1882.....	27,020	36,870	14,340	27.72	1.05	0.41
1883.....	26,830	36,980	14,290	27.36	1.04	0.40
1884.....	27,590	36,120	13,990	27.72	1.01	0.39
1885.....	27,100	34,520	13,770	27.00	0.96	0.38
1886.....	27,130	34,120	13,170	27.00	0.94	0.36
1887.....	27,730	34,100	13,590	27.36	0.93	0.37
1888.....	27,870	34,140	13,420	27.36	0.93	0.36
1889.....	29,820	35,790	14,070	28.80	0.96	0.38
1890.....	31,240	38,370	14,920	29.88	1.02	0.40
1891.....	31,670	39,140	14,770	30.24	1.04	0.39
1892.....	31,510	39,470	14,540	29.88	1.04	0.38
1893.....	31,590	37,690	14,090	29.52	0.98	0.37
1894.....	31,750	37,510	13,780	29.52	0.97	0.36
1895.....	32,230	39,040	14,550	29.52	1.00	0.37
1896.....	33,860	40,080	15,776	30.96	1.01	0.40
1897.....	34,760	40,960	15,780	31.32	1.02	0.39
1898.....	35,620	41,710	16,540	31.68	1.03	0.41
1899.....	36,840	44,420	16,590	32.53	1.09	0.41
1900.....	36,080	45,890	15,820	31.56	1.12	0.38
1901.....	35,510	45,210	15,200	30.77	1.09	0.37
1902.....	35,240	44,080	15,280	30.29	1.05	0.36
1903.....	34,950	41,890	13,870	29.78	0.99	0.33
1904.....	34,220	40,730	11,930	28.91	0.96	0.28
1905.....	33,250	39,330	11,890	27.85	0.92	0.28
1906.....	33,920	39,260	12,278	28.16	0.91	0.28
1907.....	33,790	39,980	12,282	27.81	0.91	0.28
1908.....	32,940	38,080	11,290	26.88	0.86	0.26
1909.....	32,290	31,060	11,400	26.11	0.70	0.26
1910.....	32,830	29,270	12,670	26.31	0.65	0.28
1911.....	34,250	30,690	11,220	27.22	0.68	0.25
1912.....	33,910	30,527	11,230	26.74	0.67	0.25
1913.....	35,324	31,845	11,370	27.76	0.69	0.25
1914.....	34,193	31,694	10,630	26.66	0.68	0.23
1915.....	29,148	35,020	10,175	22.75	0.76	0.22
1916.....	26,676	28,163	9,910	Population too uncertain owing to war.		
1917.....	16,134	18,549	7,099			
1918.....	12,791	15,123	11,346			

Consumption of Spirits (Domestic and Imported) in the United Kingdom

The following table shows the consumption and also the per capita consumption of spirits for each of the three sections for each year from 1908 to 1917, inclusive. The statistics do not include spirits delivered for methylation, for use in manufacture or for fortification of wines:

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED SPIRITS RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION IN EACH PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Year Ended Mar. 31	England Proof Gals.	Scotland Proof Gals.	Ireland Proof Gals.	United King. Proof Gals.
1908	27,765,933	7,694,729	4,236,500	39,697,162
1909	27,461,488	7,358,611	4,119,870	38,939,969
*1910	18,261,413	5,010,384	2,736,465	26,008,262
1911	22,003,463	5,651,466	3,232,771	30,887,700
1912	21,572,671	6,133,546	3,181,040	30,887,257
1913	21,309,993	6,342,355	3,083,740	30,736,088
1914	22,559,759	6,850,419	3,186,248	32,596,426
1915	24,089,220	6,811,416	3,444,798	34,345,434
†1916	24,975,400	6,819,625	3,802,258	35,597,283
1917	16,658,465	4,762,839	2,574,633	23,995,937
Quantities Per Head				
1908	.80	1.65	.97	.91
1909	.78	1.57	.94	.88
*1910	.52	1.06	.63	.58
1911	.61	1.19	.74	.68
1912	.60	1.29	.73	.68
1913	.58	1.34	.70	.67
1914	.61	1.45	.72	.71
1915	.64	1.44	.79	.74
‡1916	.67	1.44	.86	.77
‡1917	.45	1.00	.58	.52

*On the 30th April, 1909, the rates of duty were increased from 11s. to 14s. 9d. the proof gallon on home-made spirits, from 11s. 4d. to 15s. 1d. on rum and brandy, and on other imported spirits in proportion.

†On the 18th May, 1915, additional duties were imposed on immature spirits.

‡The per head figures for 1915-16 and 1916-17 are based on the estimated population for 1914, a later estimate not being available.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, CENSUS 1911, ENGLAND AND WALES

	Total		—25		25—	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Distillers	2,336	102	449	58	698	29
Maltsters	10,153	33	1,319	16	2,629	6
Brewers	73,341	2,007	16,683	1,404	18,414	294
Dealers	185,187	112,886	41,879	36,348	45,122	30,207
Totals	271,017	115,028	60,330	37,826	66,863	30,536
	386,045		98,156		97,399	
	100		25.4%		25.2%	

	35—		45—		55—		65—	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Distillers	537	9	375	4	204	1	73	1
Maltsters	2,699	1	1,986	6	1,066	3	454	1
Brewers	17,652	118	12,149	97	6,222	59	2,221	35
Dealers	43,425	20,363	31,650	14,656	16,758	7,865	6,353	3,447
	64,313	20,491	46,160	14,763	24,250	7,928	9,101	3,484
	84,804 (21.9%)		60,923 (15.8%)		32,178 (8.4%)		12,585 (3.3%)	

Total for United Kingdom, about 465,000.

Production of Beer in the United Kingdom

The following table shows the quantities of beer produced by breweries in the different sections of the United Kingdom. These statistics do not include the beer brewed privately for various home purposes, which home brewing is also licensed by the government. But the beer so produced is insufficient in quantity to materially affect the conclusions to be drawn from the table. Inasmuch as beer is more completely consumed in the vicinity of its place of manufacture, these statistics of production in each section are not far astray from what statistics of consumption would be if such statistics were available:

	QUANTITY BEER PRODUCED			
Year Ended Mar. 31	England	Scotland	Ireland	United King.
	Bulk Barrels	Bulk Barrels	Bulk Barrels	Bulk Barrels
1908	30,391,452	2,030,307	2,937,265	35,359,024
1909	29,574,861	1,946,492	2,854,999	34,376,352
1910	29,284,045	1,956,659	3,059,210	34,299,914
1911	29,679,204	2,028,710	3,215,374	34,923,288
1912	30,991,776	2,153,569	3,330,174	36,475,519
1913	30,758,800	2,119,666	3,417,851	36,296,317
1914	31,737,384	2,288,481	3,532,902	37,558,767
1915	29,310,783	2,042,477	3,412,520	34,765,780
1916	26,914,428	1,917,148	3,279,032	32,110,608
1917	25,497,825	1,816,003	2,850,170	30,163,998

Responding to the demands of the liquor dealers, the war cabinet of the British government recently decided to allow an increase of 25 per cent on the present statutory barrelage of beer and an increase of 2 per cent in the alcoholic strength or the "permitted gravity." This took effect from January 1, 1919, but the decision was not rendered until six weeks after it was scheduled to go into effect.

Under the war-time beer order, which came into effect on April 1, 1918, the standard barrelage allowed to be brewed in the United Kingdom was 10,720,442 barrels, of an average gravity of 1,030 degrees in Great Britain and 1,045 degrees in Ireland.

This new order allowing an increase of 25 per cent in the barrelage will permit the brewing of 13,400,000 barrels during the year, commencing February 1, an increase of nearly 3,000,000 barrels over the previous year.

Announcements have been made of the release of further supplies of spirits. On the first of March the Sugar (Brewers' Restrictions) Orders, 1917 and 1918, were revoked as from March. The effect of these revocations is that (1) the food controller's license is no longer necessary to entitle a brewer to buy low-grade sugar, brewers' invert, or other saccharine material, or a seller to supply a brewer with same; (2) there are no longer any restrictions on the quantity of low-grade sugar, brewers' invert or other saccharine material used by a brewer.

The food controller has also revoked the Barley (Restrictions) Order, 1917, and the Cereals (Restrictions) Order, 1918. The effect of this is that, except as regards the manufacture of malt, there is no longer any restriction upon the use of barley.

The following table, compiled from the "Manual of British and Foreign Brewery Corporations for 1918," shows the dividends declared, and the increase in the reserve fund of the principal British breweries for the year 1917, as compared with the year 1913:

	Dividend		Increase of Reserve
	1913	1917	Over 1913
			£
Ansell's Brewery	10	10	110,000
Arnold, Perrett	Nil	16	19,000
Atkinson	Nil	20	.....
Aylesbury	Nil	6	.....
Bass & Co.	10	14	250,000
Bentleys, Yorkshire	5½	9	30,000
Bents	Nil	10	8,000
Birkenhead	14	14	43,000
Boddingtons	6	11	17,500
Brampton (1918)	12½	20	9,000
Bristol Georges	11	15	10,000
Bristol United	10	14	.....
Buckleys	6	10	25,000
Bullard	Nil	2½	29,000
Butler, W.	Nil	5	55,000
Cameron	16	18	40,000
Cannon	15	36	42,000
Charington	2	6	.....
Chesters	9	11	100,000
City of London	Nil	30	38,000
Deuchar (Jas.)	6	12	45,000
Deuchar (Robert)	Nil	30	37,000
Groves (John)	7	12	3,000
Groves & Whitnall	3	6	50,000
Guinness	16½	16	900,000
Hoare	3½	6	50,000
Holt	Nil	7½	24,000
Huggins	3¾	15	4,000
Lion	6	10	64,000
Marstons	5	8	20,000
Moors & Robsons	8½	17½	22,000
McEwan, W.	6	12½	.....
Morgans	Nil	7	15,000
Newcastle	8	15	155,000
Noakes	5	25	8,000
Oakhill	8	19	6,000
Parkers, Burslem	8	10	95,000
Plymouth	Nil	8	6,000
Smith, Garrett	Nil	6	6,000
Style & Winch	8	15	30,000
Threlfall	8	15	40,000
Walker & Homfrays	10	15	30,000
Peter Walker	10	17½	20,000
Warwicks & Richardson	8	14	17,000
Watney & Co. (Deferred ordinary)	Nil	8	.....
Wenlock	5	20	20,000
Whitbread	½	7	.....

DRINK, DISEASE AND DEATH—COMPARATIVE MORTALITY

	Agri-culture	Maltsters	Brewers	Inkeepers and Inn-Servants
All causes	60	77	139	180
Influenza	100	133	167	171
Diseases of nervous system	60	75	110	178
Diseases of circulatory system	66	89	140	144
Diseases of Respiratory system	49	67	120	148
Suicide	89	137	121	216
Phthisis	45	56	133	173
Bright's Disease	51	80	123	243
Alcoholism and liver disease	47	88	279	670

NET OUTPUT IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

(According to Census of Production, 1907)

The following short statement shows for the United Kingdom as a whole the gross output, the cost of materials used, the amount paid for work given out to other firms, the "net output," the number employed, and the net output per person employed for the industries:

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	Gross Output. Selling Value or Value of Work Done. (1)	Materials Used. Cost. (2)	Work Given Out. Amount Paid to Other Firms (3)	Net Output. Excess of Col. (1) over Cols. (2) and (3) (4)	Persons Employed Total. (5)	Net Output per Person Emp'd. (6)
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£	£
Mines and quarries	148,026	28,495	—	119,531	965,230	124
Iron and steel, engineering and shipbuilding	375,196	212,224	9,890	153,082	1,539,415	99
Metal trades other than iron and steel	93,465	81,341	231	11,893	114,473	103
Textile	333,561	235,038	4,189	94,334	1,253,044	76
Clothing	107,983	58,185	2,125	47,673	756,466	63
Food, drink and tobacco	287,446	197,734	198	89,514	463,701	191
Chemical and allied	75,032	53,466	9	21,557	127,842	168
Paper, printing, stationery and allied	61,308	26,611	1,047	33,650	325,475	103
Leather, canvas and India rubber	34,928	26,229	81	8,618	84,724	102
Timber	46,390	24,780	166	21,444	239,195	89
Clay, stone, building and contracting	116,692	49,679	6,557	60,456	725,240	83
Miscellaneous	8,288	3,778	67	4,443	46,874	95
Public utility services	77,051	30,786	325	45,940	342,941	134
Total	1,765,366	1,028,346	24,885	712,135	6,984,170	—
Brewing and malting	54,133	25,833	196	28,104	84,969	331
Spirit distilling	4,833	3,352	—	1,481	6,525	227
Spirit compounding, rectifying and methylating	4,027	3,625	—	402	1,135	354
Bottling	12,795	9,655	—	3,140	20,265	155
Aerated waters, cider, British-made wines, non-alcoholic beverages (brewed), and vinegar	6,038	2,461	—	3,577	28,657	125

TOTAL PROCEEDINGS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EACH DIVISION; AND PROPORTION PER 10,000 POPULATION

YEAR	Total Convictions				No. Convictions per 10,000 Pop.			
	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1890	189,746	106,620	100,202	396,568	66.0	266.3	212.3	105.7
1891	187,293	105,160	100,528	392,981	64.4	260.5	214.8	103.9
1892	173,929	103,130	93,197	370,256	59.1	252.8	201.1	97.1
1893	168,927	98,427	89,565	356,919	56.8	238.7	194.4	92.8
1894	178,722	99,800	88,215	366,737	59.5	239.6	192.2	94.5
1895	169,298	101,296	85,361	355,955	55.7	240.3	187.1	90.7

1896	187,258	108,786	90,343	386,387	60.8	255.7	198.9	97.5
1897	193,276	99,969	94,238	387,483	62.0	232.5	208.0	96.9
1898	202,498	108,565	94,279	405,342	64.3	249.8	208.6	100.3
1899	214,298	112,447	98,401	423,146	67.2	256.0	218.5	103.7
1900	204,286	108,069	97,457	409,812	63.4	243.5	218.1	99.5
1901	210,342	108,648	88,295	407,285	64.5	242.3	198.6	98.0
1902	209,908	105,424	91,276	406,608	63.6	232.7	205.9	96.9
1903	230,180	95,681	85,502	411,363	69.1	208.9	193.7	97.0
1904	227,403	91,957	81,775	401,135	67.5	201.4	185.6	94.1
1905	219,276	94,768	79,968	394,012	64.5	206.3	181.9	91.7
1906	211,493	105,452	77,262	394,207	61.5	228.2	175.8	90.9
1907	210,024	109,701	76,860	396,585	60.5	235.8	175.3	90.6
1908	202,081	103,200	74,267	379,548	57.6	220.5	169.6	86.0
1909	182,416	81,311	68,748	332,475	51.4	172.7	156.9	74.6
1910	175,449	80,124	64,322	319,895	49.0	169.1	146.9	71.2
1911	187,965	87,937	62,819	338,721	52.1	185.1	143.6	74.9
1912	199,593	92,414	63,623	355,630	54.6	194.9	145.1	77.9
1913	205,717	102,050	59,519	367,286	55.7	215.9	135.9	79.8
1914	204,929	98,698	54,715	358,351	55.4	207.9	124.9	77.7
1915	57,168	81,385	47,241	285,794	—	—	—	—
1916	94,289	Unavailable			Population Unascertainable			
1917	52,427							

ENGLAND AND WALES

According to Baron D'Abernon, chairman of the Central Board of Control, the regulations limiting the hours of sale and providing for the dilution of spirits and beer and forbidding treating, have resulted in a great decrease in drunkenness and the diseases incidental to drinking. In August, 1918, Baron D'Abernon stated that the drunkenness was about half of what it was in 1917 and that that of 1917 was only about one-third of the pre-war period. He states that there has been a general decrease of about 83 per cent in drinking among both men and women.

Votes on the question of war-time Prohibition taken by 27 different cities in England, Scotland and Wales resulted in 166,693 votes being cast for war-time Prohibition and 78,066 being cast against war-time Prohibition, giving a majority for war-time Prohibition of 88,627.

The amount of spirits consumed per capita for 10 years is shown as follows:

YEARS	Pints	YEARS	Pints
1901	8.00	1907	6.48
1903	7.35	1909	6.08
1905	6.72	1910	4.08

During the first ten years of this century, moreover, the per capita consumption of beer in England and Wales declined 18 per cent and the per capita consumption of wine declined 33 per cent.

There are 12,995 parishes with a population of 7,469,488 in the rural districts of England and Wales. Of these, 3,903, with a population of 575,219, have no liquor saloons for the sale of intoxicating liquors on the premises.

During the years from 1905 to 1909 about 7,000 liquor shops were closed in England and Wales and the convictions for drunkenness dropped from 207,171 to 169,518.

The almost universal custom of having barmaids in the public houses of London and other cities and towns throughout the

United Kingdom, and the fact that a very large per cent of the customers in front of the bars are women, present what is probably the most serious aspect of the liquor problem in England.

TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALCOHOLISM AND CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER IN ENGLAND AND WALES, AND RATES PER MILLION OF ESTIMATED POPULATION

YEAR	Total Deaths				Rate Per Million			
	Alcoholism		Cirrhosis		Alcoholism		Cirrhosis	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1890.....	1,308	729	2,002	1,561	94	50	144	105
1891.....	1,327	728	2,089	1,552	94	49	148	104
1892.....	1,231	740	2,029	1,580	86	49	142	104
1893.....	1,334	840	2,007	1,577	93	55	139	103
1894.....	1,109	733	1,983	1,490	76	47	136	96
1895.....	1,237	808	1,962	1,629	84	51	133	104
1896.....	1,364	824	2,092	1,690	91	52	140	106
1897.....	1,460	937	2,283	1,851	97	58	151	115
1898.....	1,500	964	2,318	1,828	98	59	152	112
1899.....	1,735	1,136	2,574	1,958	113	69	167	119
1900.....	2,063	1,575	2,527	2,112	132	95	162	127
1901.....	1,778	1,353	2,375	1,933	113	80	151	115
1902.....	1,673	1,111	2,296	1,770	105	65	144	104
1903.....	1,475	1,075	2,196	1,720	91	62	136	100
1904.....	1,396	962	2,207	1,764	85	55	135	101
1905.....	1,297	914	2,166	1,842	79	52	131	104
1906.....	1,341	940	2,117	1,744	80	53	127	98
1907.....	1,328	873	2,070	1,833	79	48	123	102
1908.....	1,112	825	2,060	1,611	65	45	121	89
1909.....	998	673	2,048	1,481	58	37	120	81
1910.....	862	628	1,827	1,384	50	34	106	75
1911.....	990	637	1,832	1,457	57	34	105	78
1912.....	964	686	1,898	1,480	55	36	108	79
1913.....	1,093	800	2,039	1,519	62	42	115	80
1914.....	1,150	819	2,092	1,572	64	43	117	82
1915.....	870	681	1,947	1,364				
1916.....	646	408	1,690	1,049	Population unascertained			

Licensed Places in England and Wales

A Blue Book, just issued, shows that on January 1, 1917, there were in England and Wales 85,273 premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises, and 22,719 premises licensed for sale for consumption off the premises, giving proportions according to estimated population, of 22.86 on-licenses and 6.09 off-licenses (or together 28.95 licensed premises) per 10,000 persons.

On January 1, 1917, there were 8,167 registered clubs, being 353 below the total of the previous year. It was estimated that the number of clubs in existence on January 1, 1918, was 7,980, showing a further decrease of 187 as compared with the corresponding date 1917.

The total convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1917 were 46,410, as compared with 84,191 in 1916—a decrease of 37,781, or 44.88 per cent, following a decrease of 51,620, or 38 per cent, in the preceding year. The total of 46,410 is the lowest recorded, and is 75.43 per cent below the total for 1913.

THE TEMPERANCE POSITION IN ENGLAND AND WALES

(By George B. Wilson, B.A., Secretary United Kingdom Alliance and Howard Medallist Royal Statistical Society)

The temperance situation in England and Wales on the eve of the war may be summarized as follows:

1. By virtue of the licensing act, 1904 (now the licensing consolidation act, 191), Parliament deprived the licensing justices of their immemorial power to refuse, on ground of non-necessity, the renewal of any on-license for the sale of intoxicants except on payment of compensation. This compensation is not provided by the state, but from a statutory levy on the holders of on-licenses in the particular area. It is, in fact, a state-organized mutual insurance by "the trade" for "the trade." The act was, admittedly, drafted in the interests of the traffic, and this portion of it was openly stated by "the trade" to have been prepared in the offices of the National Trade (Liquor) Defense Association in London. The act did not create any vested interest in these licenses, or prevent Parliament from revising the whole system. It did not prevent Parliament from applying local veto; but it did limit the power of refusal which licensing justices were beginning to exercise, and, in so doing, it weakened considerably their control over the public houses by depriving them of "the whip," which the power of refusal placed in their hands in cases of disobedience to their wishes. During the 13 years since the act down to the end of 1917, 11,163 on-licenses have been refused with compensation amounting to £10,400,000, and 4,266 on-licenses have been closed, under the original powers of the justices, for misconduct, or have been surrendered or have lapsed. The following table gives the number of on-licenses, off-licenses and clubs at various dates:

	Licenses				Licenses		
January 1	On	Off	Clubs	January 1	On	Off	Clubs
1895	103,341	—	—	1915	86,626	23,202	8,902
1905	99,478	25,405	6,589	1916	85,889	22,977	8,520
1910	92,484	24,438	7,536	1917	85,273	22,719	8,167
1913	88,739	23,632	8,457	1918	84,635	22,470	7,980
1914	87,660	23,408	8,738				

2. The position of off-licenses, where liquor is sold for consumption "off" the premises only, is entirely different. With exception of a few licenses where a personal privilege still exists, the justices have, subject to appeal, unrestricted power to refuse all or any without any claim whatever for compensation.

3. The position of clubs where liquor is supposed to be supplied only to members and bona fide guests has been a privileged one, the club, if registered with the justices, being treated as a private house, and the sale being, in the eye of the law, a "supply" or "distribution" only, and not a purchase. These clubs pay a duty of 6d in the £ on their purchases. The proportion of the drink expenditure through clubs does not probably exceed 3 per cent and many of them are perfectly bona fide, but in parts of Lancashire, Durham, Northumberland, and the West Riding of Yorkshire there are many clubs which are really unlicensed public houses.

4. The manufacture of beer and spirits is conducted under

excise licenses which may be taken out by anyone, but, in practice, no new licenses are asked for, and the tendency is to consolidate the manufacturing interests. Practically 94 per cent of the licensed houses in England and Wales are "tied"—either by loan, ownership or lease to breweries.

The number of breweries is as follows:

YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30—	Breweries Brewing				
	Under 1,000 Stan. Bbls.	Under 10,000	Under 100,000	Over 100,000	Total
1870	26,506	1,809	338	26	28,679
1900	4,759	910	570	51	6,290
1910	3,141	722	488	47	4,398
1914	2,536	580	477	54	3,647

When war broke out Parliament empowered the naval and military authorities, and soon after the justices, with the consent of the chief constable, to restrict the hours of sale of liquor, and many such orders were made with beneficial results. But the winter of 1914 revealed the fact that grave injury was being caused to the British fighting forces by the prevailing drinking facilities which were taken advantage of by a minority of workers sufficiently large to hinder shipbuilding repairs, transport of men and munitions. Prohibition was pressed for in many influential quarters and the King and Lord Kitchener and several members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Lloyd George, banished intoxicants from their houses for the period of the war. But, somehow, Prohibition did not come about, and Mr. Lloyd George took up the idea of buying up the liquor traffic. Strong hostility to this step was felt in many quarters; the financiers were against it; and the great majority of temperance workers also strongly opposed it. In the result the scheme was abandoned, and Mr. Lloyd George introduced into Parliament and passed the defense of the realm (amendment No. 3) act, 1915, empowering the government by order in council to set up a board for the state control of the liquor traffic "for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the war" in any scheduled area where either war material was being made, or loaded, or unloaded, or dealt with in transit, or men belonging to H. M. naval or military forces were assembled. The board began its operations in July, 1915, and by the end of 1917 its regulations had been applied to 44 areas in Great Britain with an approximate population of 38,000,000—or nineteen-twentieths of the total population of England, Scotland and Wales.

The liquor control regulations confer extensive powers upon the board, including:

1. To close licensed premises or clubs, either for all purposes or for the purpose of the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor.

2. To regulate the hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied in licensed premises or clubs.

3. To regulate the introduction of liquor into, and its transport within, the area.

4. To require the business of any license holder to be carried on under the supervision of the board.

5. To prevent any person, other than the board, from selling intoxicating liquor in the area.

6. To prohibit treating.

7. To establish refreshment rooms for the supply of intoxicating liquor or of other refreshments.

8. To acquire any licensed or other premises, either compulsorily or by agreement, either permanently or temporarily, and either in whole or in part, as well as any business (including stock in trade).

9. To direct or permit the dilution of spirits to an extent beyond that allowed under the sale of food and drugs acts.

10. To suspend covenants, contracts or obligation on the part of license holders.

11. To authorize inspectors to enter licensed premises or clubs, if need be, by force.

The main provisions of the orders are, broadly:

1. The sale or supply of intoxicating liquor, for consumption on the premises, is ordinarily restricted on week days to two and a half hours in the evening, that is to say, it is permitted during the usual times of the principal meals, and is prohibited before the mid-day period, throughout the afternoon, and after 9 or 9:30 in the evening. On Sundays in England the hours of sale are usually reduced to five or four and a half.

2. Off sales of spirits are made subject to certain additional restrictions, and they are prohibited on Saturdays and Sundays and after the mid-day period on other days. Off-sales of other intoxicating liquor are ordinarily required to cease in the evenings an hour before the closing hour for on-sales.

3. Payment for intoxicating liquor elsewhere than at the licensed premises, and soliciting or canvassing for orders, are prohibited.

4. "Treating" and credit sales are, subject to certain minor exceptions, absolutely prohibited.

5. Clubs, as well as licensed premises, are made subject to the restrictions.

6. Licensed premises are permitted to open for the purpose of the supply of food and non-intoxicating drink, and of solid refreshment, at an early hour in the morning, so as to meet the requirements of men proceeding to their work, and they are allowed to remain open for this purpose during the hours when they are prohibited by the board's order from selling intoxicants, on Sundays as well as on week days.

7. Permission is given to reduce the strength of spirits by dilution to a much greater extent than is allowed by the general law.

In addition to the general restrictions throughout Great Britain, the Central Control Board have purchased and are now conducting the liquor traffic in four areas, the principal of which is Carlisle and District. The circumstances of Carlisle were abnormal. The board dealt very gradually with its alterations and re-arrangements, and they were not able to give exclusive attention to Carlisle. The whole record of drinking and drunkenness in the area must be handled most carefully in the light of the changing character and varying numbers of the population in the district, and of the increasing restrictive policy adopted by the board. The improvement which has gradually

been effected, insofar as it has not been attributable to the change in the population, has been due solely to the prohibitory character of the regulations adopted, and all these reforms might be applied to the whole country, and are not only dependent on the policy of state purchase, but are in some degree counteracted thereby. Since the general election in December last, Sunday closing and the Prohibition of week-end spirit sale have both been abandoned in this area. The following table is submitted by the board as representing in statistical form the results which they have secured:

PRESENT COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR CONDITIONS

	1913	1918
Absolute alcohol consumed, gals.	76,000,000	30,600,000
Convictions for drunkenness (weekly averages)	3,482	*615
	1913	1917
Cases of delirium tremens (in representative area)	511	99
Deaths from alcoholism	1,831	580
Attempted suicide	2,426	935
Suffocation of infants	1,226	704
Deaths from cirrhosis of the liver	3,880	2,283

*First six months.

The board has, in my opinion, overestimated the importance of restrictions of hours and underestimated the value of limitation of output and consequent reduction of consumption of alcohol. The figures do not include naval or military drunkenness, and many factors have been at work which were not in operation in pre-war days, nor has there been the same standard of strictness under war lighting and police conditions. No one, e. g., can possibly believe that in Greater London in any week in March, 1918, there were only 217 cases of public drunkenness, or in Birmingham 9; and the statement by the commissioner of metropolitan police, adopted by the board, seems to English temperance reformers ridiculous, "that we have now reached low-water mark, and no measure, **not even of total Prohibition,** would be likely to bring about any further appreciable reduction in the numbers of charges of drunkenness." Even though the registered alcoholic mortality in England and Wales fell from 5,815 in 1913 to 2,863 in 1917, those deaths really represent, according to the Swiss experience, only one-eighth of the deaths directly due to drink, i. e., 20,000! The temperance case is that, insofar as the liquor traffic has been prohibited—by restriction—insofar have its evils diminished; but inasmuch as Prohibition by restriction leaves a large volume of evil, it is the duty of a wise people to prohibit entirely a traffic which can never be successfully controlled.

RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT OF INTOXICANTS

In August, 1916, the output of beer (restriction) act was passed, ordering the brewer to reduce his output on the basis either of 30 per cent of his 1913-14 quantity, or 15 per cent of his 1915-16 output, resulting in the reduction of the output for the year ending 31st March, 1917, to 26,626,000 barrels.

On April 1, 1917, the output was further restricted by the food controller to 10,720,000 barrels, or, with the army and navy allowance, 11,470,000 barrels.

On July 1, 1917, the output of beer for the September quarter was increased by 33 1-3 per cent to the rate of 15,043,000 standard barrels, half the beer to be brewed at a gravity not

exceeding 1,036 degrees, 20 per cent was offered to all brewers on those terms, the balance of 13 1-3 per cent being brewed under special license for consumption in munition areas.

On October 1, 1917, increase at the same rate was again sanctioned, but the gravity for one-half of the output was raised to 1,042 degrees. The prices were also fixed at 4d. per pint under 1,036 degrees and 5d. per pint under 1,042 degrees; and the increase was again sanctioned for the March quarter, 1918.

On April 1, 1918, the authorized output for the year ending March 31, 1919, was fixed at 12,590,000 standard barrels at a considerably reduced specific gravity, viz.: 1,030 degrees in England, Scotland and Wales, and 1,045 degrees in Ireland.

The restrictions on wine and spirits took effect from April 1, 1917, and were fixed at 50 per cent of the withdrawals for 1916. This restriction on wines was abandoned in the summer of 1918.

Post-Armistice Conditions

The armistice on November 11 was succeeded by a general election in the United Kingdom. Mr. Lloyd George, in his manifesto, stated that there would have to be "a proper adaptation to peace conditions of the experience which, during the War, we have gained in regard to the traffic in drink."

In reply, however, to the "League of the Man in the Street," who asked for a definite pledge that restrictions on racing and those imposed by the Central Control Board (liquor traffic) should be removed or considerably modified, Mr. Lloyd George's secretary wrote on November 26 that the Prime Minister "fully recognizes the desirability of withdrawing, as soon as possible and as far as the military situation permits, any restrictions which have been imposed, by reason of the War, on the social habits of the people of this country . . . and desires equally with your League that these restrictions both on racing and on other matters shall be removed at the earliest possible opportunity." [Another source substitutes "railway" for "military."]

On the other hand, in reply to a question from the Temperance Council of Christian Churches asking what is the attitude of the Prime Minister on their "Nine Points" Program of Temperance Reform, which includes further restrictions of hours of sale, based upon the action of the Control Board, and also the extension of the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913, to England and Wales, Mr. Lloyd George replied on December 3 that:

"The principles embodied in the Nine Points are principles which he has upheld for many years. Mr. Lloyd George is of opinion that the time will soon arrive when this question will have to be dealt with in a comprehensive manner. In the meantime he feels we ought to try and benefit from our experiences during the War in relation to the regulation and control of drink by the state."

In a further letter which was issued to the press on the eve of the election, but dated November 29, to the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, Mr. Lloyd George states that

"We cannot afford to revert to the conditions prevailing in the years preceding the War."

He also refers to "the sacrifices and suffering entailed by insufficiency of food, excess of work, inadequacy of wages, by deficient and defective housing accommodation, by excessive indulgence in alcohol, and by similar defects in our social fabric,"

which, he says, "can no longer be tolerated." He adds that "the lessons of the war in regard to the drink traffic must be carefully examined and observed." He refers to the decrease in the output of alcohol, with the consequent decline in drunkenness and in alcoholic mortality, and concludes:

"These and similar acts will have to be borne in mind when the time comes—as it must come—to deal with the problem in a comprehensive and permanent manner. For every obstacle—moral as well as physical—to the health and happiness of the people must be removed."

On the eve of the poll a disclaimer was issued to the public saying that

"A statement has been widely circulated to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George is in favor of closing every licensed house and club. The Association of Conservative Clubs is authorized by the Prime Minister to give an emphatic denial to this allegation."

The result of the election was to return a large Coalition majority, mainly consisting of Unionists, who form a clear majority of the whole House of Commons. This party is strongly opposed to all temperance reform and is led and organized by Sir George Younger, as official "whip," who is the chairman of one great brewery with a capital of £750,000, and director of another with a capital of £500,000. "A large proportion of the successful candidates," says the Morning Advertiser, the liquor paper, "have returned answers favorable to the trade."

On February 3, 1919, the government announced their decision to increase the standard barrelage of beer, as from January 1, 1919, by 25 per cent, i. e., by 3,000,000 standard barrels, or about 5,000,000 selling barrels, and increased the average specific gravity by 2 degrees.

On February 24 the government announced its intention to increase the amount released from bond up to 75 per cent of the quantities released in 1916, i. e., by about 6,000,000 proof gallons; and these two additions to the drink consumption of the nation for the next year will amount to over 9,500,000 gallons of absolute alcohol.

On March 3 the government stated that the food controller was considering a further increase of beer, and there seems little reason to doubt that it is the intention of the government to make a very large increase, probably to a total of 36,000,000 barrels of beer, of an average gravity of about 1,040 degrees, whilst, at the same time, the Central Control Board (liquor traffic) is slightly increasing the hours of drinking, and has, in the Carlisle area, where they have purchased the traffic and public houses, abandoned Sunday closing and also the week-end Prohibition of spirits.

On February 26 Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was not the intention to grant the power of local veto to England, Wales or Ireland.

From a parliamentary point of view, therefore, the outlook is very unsatisfactory.

SCOTLAND

The following synopsis of the provisions of the Temperance Act for Scotland shows the provisions now in force and those which are to be voted upon in 1920:

I. Provisions Now in Force

Clubs.—Intoxicating liquor shall not be sold between the hours of 2 o'clock and 10 o'clock in the morning. There are also more effective powers to prevent the opening of clubs and to stop abuses.

Theaters.—Intoxicating liquor shall not be sold, except during the same hours as the public houses.

Drunken Persons.—Any one endeavoring to enter a public house while in a state of intoxication is liable to prosecution and punishment.

Riots.—Sheriffs have power to close all licensed premises near which there is a riot or expected riot.

Structural Alterations.—Magistrates cannot order any alterations on license premises from now until 1920.

No license holder in Scotland is now allowed to sell intoxicating liquor before 10 o'clock in the morning. This is a great gain.

II. Provisions Coming Into Force in 1920

Requisition.—In September, 1920, a requisition signed by not less than one-tenth of the electors in any area may demand a poll.

Poll.—The poll shall be taken in November or December, 1920, and a new poll may be taken every three years.

Resolutions—The questions to be submitted will be three in number:—

1. No-license resolution.
2. Limiting resolution.
3. No change resolution.

Voting

1. No-license will not be carried unless 55 per cent of those voting are in favour of it. The 55 per cent of those voting must not be less than 35 per cent of the number of voters on the roll. If no-license is not carried, those in favor of it will have their votes added to the resolution in favor of reduction of licenses.

2. A limiting resolution, which means a reduction of one-fourth of the licenses, will not be carried unless a majority of those voting equal in number to 35 per cent of the voters on the roll are in favor of it.

3. No change—If a majority of voters is in favor of no change, that resolution will be carried.

Voters.—The voters in Burghs are those who are on the municipal roll and in Parishes those who are on the Parish Council roll. Women electors are therefore entitled to vote.

Areas.—Towns with less than 25,000 inhabitants will be treated as a single area. Towns with over 25,000 inhabitants have the wards as areas. Where the ward has less than 4,000 inhabitants the town council may join it to another ward. In counties the parish is the area.

The per capita consumption of distilled spirits in Scotland, the whisky producing center of Great Britain, decreased more than 40 per cent during the ten years following 1900. The following table shows the decline from year to year:

YEARS	Pints	YEARS	Pints
1901	14.88	1907	12.80
1903	14.48	1909	12.16
1905	12.88	1910	8.24

SCOTLAND'S DRINK PROBLEM

(By Hon. W. J. Allison, Secretary of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association)

Whatever the Liquor Control Board or the British government intend to do concerning the liquor traffic in other parts of the United Kingdom, there is no doubt but that in Scotland the fateful question will be decided next year by the people themselves under the Temperance (Scotland) Act.

The Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association was responsible for the drafting and introduction into the House of Commons in 1883 of the Local Veto (Scotland) Bill, and for keeping it before Parliament in each successive session until it was adopted as a government measure in 1912 and passed into law, under the title of the Temperance (Scotland) Act, in 1913. The act contains a number of useful minor provisions which are now in operation, but were not included in the original bill. The main purpose of the act, which in the preamble is described as

"AN ACT TO PROMOTE TEMPERANCE,"

was enacted to "come into operation on the expiration of eight years from the first day of June, 1912."

War conditions and food problems have clarified the vision and revealed the urgency of the problems.

Preparing for the First Vote in 1920 (Joint Action)

The National Temperance Council of Scotland, which comprises all the national and denominational temperance organizations, the Y. M. C. A., Brotherhood and other religious societies, has had before it the question of how best to secure a Prohibition vote in 1920. It was agreed to appoint the representatives of the Scottish Temperance League, Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, Grand Lodge of Scotland I. O. G. T., and the British Women's Temperance Association (S. C. U.). as a special committee to prepare a scheme for united action whereby the country as a whole might be organized without overlapping or duplication of effort. For the organization of a great campaign and for the raising of a campaign fund the committee advised the formation of an independent national citizens' committee to control and supervise the work, and this recommendation has been unanimously approved. Steps will be taken in due course to have the committee set up.

For preliminary work the country has been divided into three sections, and these have been allocated to the Scottish Temperance League, Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland, I. O. G. T., the British Women's Temperance Association cordially agreeing to co-operate in all districts.

In the formation of local committees, it is understood that the national organizations undertaking this work will invite all the branches of the component organizations of the National Temperance Council to co-operate in forming the local committees in the various polling areas.

A draft model constitution for local committees is being prepared to insure as far as possible uniformity of action.

Number of Licenses in Scotland

At the end of 1914, the date of the latest return, there were 10,111 licenses in Scotland. In the five preceding years there had

been a reduction of 542 (without the payment of any compensation). The number of licenses in county jurisdictions is 3,773, or one to every 486 of the population. In cities and burghs there are 6,338 licenses, or one to every 465 of the population. Taking Scotland as a whole, there is one license to every 473 of the population.

Prohibition Parishes

A return presented at Parliament for the year 1907-08 showed that there were 869 parishes in Scotland with a population of 1,847,206; and that in 210 of these parishes there were no liquor licenses of any kind, the Prohibition obtaining in these 210 parishes being due to the veto power possessed and exercised by the ground landlords who refused to allow liquor licenses on their property. The remaining 659 parishes are each voting areas under the Temperance (Scotland) Act.

Annual Report of the Commissioners for Scotland for 1914

The annual report of the prison commissioners shows that in 1914 there were 43,535 commitals, a decrease of 3,551, as compared with the preceding year, and the lowest total since 1875. The decrease was most marked in the latter half of the year, and the commissioners think that there seems good reason to believe that the war exercised a steadying effect on many of those who regarded the law lightly, and has stirred in them not only some sense of the pride of citizenship, but some appreciation of its responsibilities.

Crimes against the person show a decrease of 244; against property with violence, 62; against property without violence, 611; breach of the peace, 1,676; drunk and disorderly, 466; etc.

The proportion of commitments in Scotland to population was 9.21 per 1,000, as compared with 9.95 for 1913 and 10.23 for 1912—still, however, more than double the English proportion, which for 1913 was 4.33 per 1,000.

The number committed to prison for the first time was 9,611, a reduction of 947, or about 9 per cent. The total number is, however, still very large, and appears to show that sufficient use is not being made of other alternatives to imprisonment in dealing with offenders who have not hitherto been in prison.

As usual, the report gives a short account of the previous history of 60 prisoners—30 male and 30 females—taken in the order of their admission into prison. Of the former, with one exception drink was the cause of offense, and of the latter, with two exceptions, drink was the main or contributory cause to the fall from rectitude.

IRELAND

There are upwards of 250 regulations for the government of the Irish liquor traffic, all of which are systematically set at defiance either openly or surreptitiously by the people. The government collects upwards of $30,000,000 from the drinkers of Ireland in the form of taxes paid by the brewers, distillers and publicans. During the war the government permitted the makers and sellers to reduce the alcoholic strength of beer and spirits by almost 50 per cent, and in addition made a considerable abatement in revenues, owing to the curtailment of supplies of brewing materials.

In Father Matthew's time Ireland, with a population of 8,000,000, had 15,000 saloons, or about one to every 500 inhabitants.

Today there are 20,000 saloons in Ireland, or about one to every 200 inhabitants. Probably one-half of the population of Ireland are total abstainers.

During the last 50 years for every decrease of one thousand in the population an additional saloon has been opened in Ireland. From all important centers in Ulster and from Belfast resolutions have been sent in to the government appealing for war-time Prohibition. The Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Federation, representing the entire Roman Catholic church in Ireland, has strongly represented to the government and to the leaders of the Nationalist party the "urgent necessity of including Ireland in any provision to be made for the protection of soldiers in training, the wives and children of soldiers at the front, from demoralization through drink."

In 1904 a law was passed preventing Irish magistrates from granting any new license save to hotels of at least eight public bedrooms which are proven to be required by the increase of business in the locality.

The Irish people have been spending at the rate of $15 per capita per annum on intoxicating drinks. The average drinkers number between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000.

The Irish drink bill for 1916 exceeded $82,000,000.

The statistics for Ireland for the decade from 1901 to 1910 inclusive, show the per capita consumption of spirits was as follows:

YEARS	Pints	YEARS	Pints
1901	8.72	1907	7.76
1903	8.40	1909	7.52
1905	7.84	1910	5.04

In 1882 the quantity of spirits consumed in Ireland was 5,300,000 gallons, while in 1910 the amount consumed was only 2,300,000 gallons. The reports for 1910 also show a decreased consumption under the amount for 1909 of 1,212,387 gallons.

As the consumption of liquor declined in Ireland so also crime decreased. The number of arrests for drunkenness in Ireland in 1876 was 112,253, while in 1909 the number of arrests was 68,748. The arrests for drunkenness have decreased by 14,014 since 1903, in which year the new law enacted by Parliament went into effect preventing the issuing of new licenses in Ireland for a period of from five to seven years. During the first four years under this law the number of licenses decreased 1,417.

FRANCE

The liquor traffic is strongly entrenched in the French republic, and public opinion is backward so far as the Prohibition of all alcoholic liquors is concerned. The fact that France is the greatest wine-producing country in the world is largely responsible for this condition. The wine trade has been such an important factor in both her national and international commerce that a great amount of educational work will need to be done before the French republic in general lines up against that portion of the liquor traffic comprehended in the beer and light wine industry.

Temperance activities in the past throughout the French nation have been largely confined to the efforts aiming at the elimination of distilled spirits and the movement toward this end is well under way, as has already been evidenced by the war measure prohibiting the manufacture and sale of absinthe.

Efforts looking toward the development of the manufacture of non-alcoholic wines should be very helpful to the Prohibition movement, for the economic phases of the wine question present the greatest obstacle to the temperance movement. Wine is generally considered as a beverage the consumption of which is healthful and not harmful.

It is estimated that during the year 1916-17 there was produced in France 11,000,000 American barrels of beer.

The attitude of M. Clemenceau on the liquor question is of peculiar interest at this time when the "National Tiger," as he is called, holds the reins of government. In 1912 M. Clemenceau wrote a preface to a book on alcoholism by Dr. Louis Jacquet, in which he called alcoholism the most redoubtable enemy of social peace and public prosperity. He declared that no one believed in the utility of the laws and aimed only at ordering a drunkard to the police station, even if these were supported by the placards which the hypocrisy of the legislature had put upon the walls of the saloons to prohibit the drunkenness which was scandalously favored by its other laws. He called this civil sanction of alcoholism.

"One begins to understand today," he wrote, in 1912, "that liberty to poison cannot have a legitimate place among the acquisitions of the French revolution. Universal suffrage would be disqualified if it escaped from one slavery only to fall under the dominion of a league of private interests in open warfare against the public good."

Last year a reform demanded for over two years by Jean Finot, president of l'Alarme, was quickly arranged by M. Clemenceau. The liquor ration for the French soldiers had been universal even for those who did not want it. Under the measure of M. Clemenceau the soldiers not wishing the liquor receive either a substitute in the way of universal food allowance or an equivalent in money which can be used to supplement the army food ration.

The drink bill of France amounts to about 1,752,772,850 francs annually.

Greatly increased taxation on alcoholic liquors in France has raised the revenue derived from that source by the republic to 300,000,000 francs. Over against this revenue, however, the government faces a tremendous expense by reason of the part which alcohol plays each year in disease, pauperism and crime.

The expense of caring for the alcoholic insane in 1895 was 8,114,000 francs. The salary loss sustained by reason of sickness and damages caused by liquor amounted to 1,340,000 francs. Public assistance chargeable to the same cause amounted to 70,000,000 francs. The losses from drink-occasioned suicides and accidental deaths amounted to 5,000,000 francs. The cost of crime chargeable to alcohol was estimated at 9,000,000 francs.

The retail sale of spirits for consumption on the premises in cafes, smoking rooms and other drink-selling places is prohibited except from 12 noon to 2 p. m. and from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

On the 14th of December, 1916, M. Briand, the French Premier, presented to the French Chamber of Deputies a bill granting to the government the right to requisition the alcohol in France for use in munition factories. This was to apply to all stocks of alcohol, whether in bond or in private custody, where such stocks exceeded 100 hectoliters. The Premier also announced that the government was favorable to a policy of total Prohibition of whisky, brandy and spirituous liquors, and insisted that the solution of the liquor problem in France involved the life of the nation and its salvation.

Upon the outbreak of the war the sale of spirits in the French army was promptly prohibited. On February 2, 1915, the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 481 to 52 passed the Absinthe Prohibition bill, which was also promptly passed by an overwhelming majority in the French Senate, thus suppressing for all time the manufacture, sale and exportation of absinthe and similar drinks.

The Prohibition of absinthe throughout the nation is well enforced. A proprietor of a liquor selling establishment in the city of Paris, who had given absinthe to his friends, was recently fined $40,000.

On March 25, 1915, General Joffre published an army order prohibiting the sale of distilled liquors to the soldiers in the army zone, and limiting the sale of fermented liquors to a few hours each day.

In October, 1915, the Minister of the Interior issued a decree prohibiting the use of distilled spirits among women and children, but this decree has not been well enforced.

In 1915 the Minister of War issued an order forbidding the sale of liquors to soldiers. This was thrown out by the Supreme Court. Parliament in 1917 conferred the right to issue such an order as a war measure and the minister thereupon issued another order to the same effect.

During 1916 the government proposed to the House of Deputies a measure prohibiting altogether free distillation. The House passed the measure, making an exception, however, which permitted peasants to distill free of duty as much as 10 liters a year for their own personal consumption.

On March 8, 1917, intoxicated persons and spirits were both banished from the work-shops.

An old law of 1873 has been revived by Parliament prohibiting the appearance of public of persons who are intoxicated and create a scandal. The sale to minors under 18 years, the employment of barmaids under 18 years except members of one's own family, and the harboring of prostitutes are also prohibited.

The question of free distillation has long been an important question in France. Before the war all the people had the right to distill intoxicating liquors for their own use free of duties. Considerable effort has been made to prohibit free distillation. This effort, however, has been largely in the interest of increased revenue for the government. Prior to the war period it was impossible to secure any limitation of the right of any peasant or farmer to distill his own liquors free of tax.

The legislation passed during the war period limits the peasants to the distillation of 10 liters (about two and one-half American gallons) free of duty.

Before the breaking out of the world war, France presented the greatest menace to the progress of the temperance reform movement of any nation in Europe. There were over 1,000,000 distilleries in France. There was one wine shop in the nation for every 40 of the population. Paris alone had 30,000 liquor selling establishments. The consumption of intoxicating liquors among the French people in 30 years had increased 1,300 per cent. In 1910 an effort was made to limit the number of liquor selling establishments to one for every 200 of the population. The bill passed the Senate by a majority of five out of a total of 269 but failed to pass in the Chamber of Deputies.

The production of beer in France for the first five months of the fiscal year 1911 was 6,737,000 hectoliters as compared with 6,072,000 hectoliters for the same period of 1910 and 5,742,000 hectoliters for the same period of 1909.

In 1910 there were 3,263 breweries in France. The beer produced amounted to 15,400,000 hectoliters (12,905,000 United States barrels). The per capita consumption of beer for 1910 was 36 liters.

The consumption of absinthe in 1878 was 15,521 hectoliters; in 1909 it was 206,000 hectoliters, an increase of 1,300 per cent in 30 years.

The consumption of wine in France, including Algeria and Tunis, was 1,710,900,000 gallons in 1905. The consumption of distilled spirits for 1903 was 97,177,968 gallons.

During the fiscal year 1910-11 France exported 38,584,408 quart bottles of champagne. Of this amount 1,951,944 bottles came from France to the United States of America.

The influence of the French government and French financial interests, however, were not confined to French territory. Through the powerful arm of the French Bourse, the French Republic had been reaching out to the remotest sections of Europe in the effort to stem the world tide of temperance reform.

When Norway, a few years ago, enacted advanced temperance legislation directed toward the reduction of the importation and use of wines, the French Bourse, under threat of boycotting the loans needed by Norway for new railway lines, compelled the Norwegian Parliament to repeal the law.

When the Santag of Finland, by an overwhelming majority, adopted a law providing for absolute Prohibition, the Czar of Russia, who has been the overlord of Finland, also under threat of the French Bourse to withdraw vast Russian loans, refused to allow this law to be put into operation.

When the French nation in 1896 acquired sovereignty over the island of Madagascar, the Queen, Ranovolona III, who had maintained Prohibition throughout her reign, was sent into exile, and upon the demand of the French Bourse the liquor traffic was re-established.

RUSSIA

The first Russian revolution of 1917 under the leadership of Kerensky continued the policy of Prohibition. What the Bolshevik government is doing in this respect is difficult to ascertain. Two classes of reports are appearing in the news dispatches. One indicates that anarchy reigns throughout the empire and that the Prohibition law, as well as all other laws, are not respected. It would seem, however, that from the crippled condition of all industries including the liquor industry, intoxicating

liquors in any great quantity are certainly not available in Russia at the present time. Other reports seem to indicate that the Bolshevik government is strengthening and enforcing the Prohibition of the liquor traffic wherever it has been able to establish itself. Various news reports indicate that the fines established for both the sale and the use of intoxicating liquors are very heavy.

In Poland, Ukraine, Lithuania and in Bohemia, as well as among the Slavs of southern Austria, considerable temperanc work has been done. The activities of the various temperance movements in these sections before the war were greatly limited and handicaped because of general political conditions. From reports coming from these several sections the indications now are that the temperance movement in all these territories is likely to be given a tremendous impetus and under the freer forms of government which are being established in these sections the Prohibition organizations will be given such an opportunity as they have never had before.

The most reliable estimate available indicates that the production of beer in Russia during the fiscal year 1916-17 was not more than one million American barrels.

In 1894 the government of Russia took over the vodka traffic, making it a complete government monopoly. From that time until 1914 the consumption of intoxicating liquors in the Russian Empire increased over 500 per cent. This fully demonstrated to the Russian government and the Russian people that government operation of the liquor traffic is no solution to the problem which that traffic presents. Before the breaking out of the war, strong representations had been made to the Russian Duma and to the Czar by advocates of Prohibition, and it is very evident that the great crisis of 1914 gave to the Czar an opportunity of easily doing that which he had been contemplating for some years before the war began. All the wine shops, beer saloons and government vodka shops were closed during mobilization in Russia. In September, 1914, the sale of vodka and all other spirits was prohibited until the end of the war. About one month later, the Czar, through a special decree, prohibited forever in the Russian Empire the sale of vodka.

The per capita consumption of beer in Russia has always been very small. In 1910 the 320 breweries of the Empire produced 8,800,000 hectoliters (7,374,400 U. S. barrels) of beer. The per capita consumption of beer in Russia has been only about 6 liters per year. The annual production of wine, before the war, amounted to approximately 80,000,000 gallons.

The history of the liquor traffic in the Russian Empire and the part which the government has played in dealing with that traffic, is very significant. The creation of a state monopoly for the sale of vodka, in 1894, was not the first attempt which the Russian government had made along this line. In 1819 the Russian government attempted a state monopoly of the traffic, which continued for about eight years. In 1826 the policy was changed by the government permitting the traffic and deriving revenue from the sales by private corporations and individuals. This policy continued until 1862, when a general excise license took the place of the old system. This license system continued until 1894, when the state monopoly was again put into operation.

Soon after the adoption of the license system in 1862, the number of licensed liquor establishments was 257,531. In 30 years from that time this number had decreased to 114,963. In 1914 the number had dwindled to approximately 61,000; 25,300 of which were operated by the government. While the number of establishments for the sale of intoxicating liquors decreased under the state monopoly system, the amount of liquors consumed gradually increased, the government itself promoting in almost every way possible the sale of liquor through the government shops, for the purpose of increased revenue. This revenue constantly increased until it amounted to 26 per cent of the total revenue of the Empire just before the war.

Investigations and reports made in different parts of the Russian Empire during the five years preceding the great world war had much to do with the government's change of policy after the war began. An investigation in the city of Moscow in 1911 revealed the fact that 90 per cent of the drinking population had learned the habit while at school. Of 18,134 school boys between the ages of 8 and 13 in Moscow, it was found that 12,152 were addicted to the use of liquor. Out of 10,404 girls of the same age, 4,733 were found to be addicted to the use of liquors.

In 1912 the Duma adopted resolutions proposing the removal of the arms of the Empire from the vodka labels and the adoption of poison labels for all bottles of spirits. During this same year the Russian Minister of Marine abolished the spirit ration in the navy. A bill was introduced in the Duma in 1913 at the instance of the government which was intended to promote the temperance movement, by limiting the hours of opening for state liquor shops outside of municipalities and compelling state liquor shops to conform to the regulations of the municipalities as to opening and closing hours. This measure was still pending when the war broke out.

In January, 1914, the Czar officially declared against the increase of the state revenues through the vodka monopoly, through the debauchery of his subjects.

The gross earnings of the state monopoly for the year 1913 were estimated by the Russian Minister of Finance at $467,400,000.

While the absolute Prohibition decree covers only the sale of vodka, the privilege of local option as to the sale of wine and beer has been extended to the municipal councils of the cities throughout the Empire, and the illegal sale of such liquors is punishable by very heavy fines and imprisonment.

The results of Prohibition, as testified to by government officials and government records, are most significant. For instance, in January and February of 1914 there were sold in European Russia and Eastern and Western Siberia 48,085,000 gallons of spirits. During the same months in 1915 in these localities there were only 642,000 gallons sold, most of which was for medicinal and industrial purposes.

On June 30, 1916, the Duma prohibited the sale of vodka and beer after the war, leaving the sale of wine optional with the cities and towns.

In April, 1917, the provisional government prohibited all beverage liquors containing over 1½ per cent of alcohol except in wine-producing districts, where the question of the sale of 12 per cent alcohol wine is left optional with the city authorities. The production of beer in Russia for 1917 is given at 1,000,000 barrels.

GERMANY

Direct and reliable information regarding the present status of the liquor traffic in Germany is difficult to secure. Several important general facts, however, have leaked through. From the information available it would seem that the imperial government has taken very few measures curtailing the liquor traffic except by way of food and munitions conservation acts. So far as restrictive measures regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors are concerned, the matter has been left largely to the provincial governments and in most cases to the individual municipalities.

With the increase of food difficulties the German government gradually limited the materials available for use in the manufacture of both distilled liquors and beer, as a result of which it is conservatively estimated that at the time of the signing of the armistice the production and use of beer was not more than 10 per cent of what it was before the war.

A measure providing for the government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors was presented to the Reichstag early in 1918, but no conclusive action has been taken in regard to the proposed measure. Many of the provinces and the municipal governments have prohibited the distilling of intoxicating liquors and have limited the sale of all alcoholic beverages.

It is estimated that during the year 1916-17 there was produced in Germany something less than 8,000,000 American barrels of beer, as against more than 60,000,000 barrels for the same period in the United States.

From all information available it is evident that Germany has greatly reduced the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

On January 31, 1918, Associated Press information from Zurich, Switzerland, under date of January 30, was to the effect that the General Gazette for Brewers reported that the supply of barley for German breweries would be stopped and that the whole brewing industry brought to a standstill and that not even beer for the German army would be produced.

The measure was said by the brewers' publication to be due to the poor harvest of oats last year and the necessity for using the barley for horse food. German breweries had already been working under a restricted allowance of grain. The anuual report of the largest German brewery, published last summer, stated that the brewery had received from the preceding harvest only 15.71 per cent of its normal allowance of barley. From this, it was estimated how little brewing there had been in Germany for some time, and this was altogether to stop as one of the means to promote the winning of the war.

The news from Zurich was not the only news respecting the closing down of brewing in Germany. The Brewers' Journal of New York, of February 1, 1918, gave the following startling news:

Whatever little news the autocratic governments of Germany and Austria reluctantly permit to be published in regard to the pitiable economic conditions of the inhabitants of their respective countries certainly does not show any improvement of the German and Austrian brewing industry. The outlook is decidedly gloomy. Of the thousands of small breweries which have been closed, many will never be opened as their business has been totally destroyed. Others will be used for manufacturing anything but beer. Of late the government has commandeered a number of breweries and converted them into meat

packing plants and other facilities urgently required for the production of food for the starving population and the needs of the army.

The following item from the February, 1918, number of the American Brewer, is significant:

The business of brewing beer, which ranks second in importance among German industries, is in a bad way, and according to the Berliner Tageblatt, so drastic have become the restrictive measures of the authorities in the matter of labor and material that the future is looked forward to with the gravest apprehension.

Before the beginning of the great world war there were 13,000 breweries in the German Empire. In the city of Berlin there were, before the war, 9,000 "animier kneipen" (public houses) where women are employed as waitresses in order that their personal appearance may attract a crowd and increase the sales of beer.

During the period of mobilization in Germany the sale of alcoholic liquors was absolutely forbidden in all German towns. In March, 1915, the local authorities throughout the Empire were given the power to limit or prohibit the supply and sale of spirits.

The production of distilled spirits, as well as the production of beer, has been greatly decreased during the war. In April, 1916, an Imperial Liquor Bureau was created for the purpose of regulating the production and sale of distilled spirits, its office being to reserve the largest portion of distilled liquors for use in the manufacture of munitions. In 1915 the quantity of beer brewed in Germany was only about 40 per cent of the average annual output before the war. This decrease was due largely to the legal limitations placed upon its manufacture and sale. During 1916 only about 48 per cent of the quantity of beer produced in 1915 was permitted to be brewed.

Tovey's Official Brewers' and Maltsters' Directory of North and South America for 1918 gives the amount of beer brewed in Germany in 1917 at only 7,700,000 barrels.

In Bavaria the sale of beer is limited from 11 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, and after 7:30 p. m.

The per capita consumption of beer in Germany in 1900 was 33.2 gallons. In 1909 it had dropped to 29.37 gallons.

Bavaria holds the world's record for beer consumption, the per capita amount for 1910 being 283 liters (74.75 gallons). The present per capita consumption of all intoxicating liquors per year amounts to 113.9 liters, distributed as follows: Beer, 91 liters; wine, 5 liters, and distilled spirits (figured at 35 per cent), 7.9 liters.

In the German navy the decrease in the consumption of alcohol was 8 per cent in 1906, 12 per cent in 1907, 19 per cent in 1908 and 30 per cent in 1909.

A marked decrease in the consumption of beer throughout the Empire has been noticed in recent years. In 1909 the decrease in the consumption of beer was about 65,000,000 gallons. In 1910 the decrease was about 75,000,000 gallons. In five years prior to 1912 the decreased consumption of beer amounted to 175,000,000 gallons.

The government receipts from taxes on distilled spirits for the year 1910-11 were 154,932,291 marks ($36,873,885.25), or 25,067,709 marks less than the budget estimates.

Reports of the Imperial German tax office show that receipts from beer tax for the year 1910-11 amounted to 112,445,617 marks ($26,762,006.85), or 945,617 marks more than provided for by the estimates for the imperial budget.

In 1905 Germany consumed 79,600,000 gallons of wine, and in 1903 the consumption of spirits amounted to 124,313,000 gallons, while that of beer reached in that year 1,782,778,000 gallons.

According to official reports Germany produced in 1910 a total of 64,491,824 hectoliters (54,044,148 United States barrels) of beer, which represented a decrease of 6,198,268 hectoliters (5,194,148 United States barrels) from the amount produced in 1909. The number of breweries reported for 1910 was 13,186, which number was less than the number reported for 1909 by 1,684.

The laws of the 26 German states are very old and are mostly directed against the misuse of spirits. Very little restriction of any kind has been placed on beer or wine.

ITALY

One of the serious results of the war in Italy has been to practically bring to a standstill all temperance and Prohibition work in the country. The temperance organizations existing in Italy prior to the war as well as the temperance publications throughout the country were so weak in general influence and financial strength that they were completely submerged soon after the war began, so that practically all organized temperance work throughout the country has been suspended. This condition is probably responsible for the fact that the government has accomplished very little in the way of remedial temperance legislation during the war period, although some distinctively advanced temperance efforts were made in certain sections and by certain city governments in 1915 and 1916.

It must seem that the temperance movement in Italy must be rebuilt from the ground up.

Some 15,000 liquor stores were closed throughout Italy during 1915 and 1916.

Since the outbreak of the world war Italy has absolutely prohibited the sale of absinthe, while the sale of any kind of alcoholic liquors to persons under 16 years of age has been forbidden.

On August 22, 1915, the wires flashed the news from the city of Milan that 1,800 liquor licenses in that city had been revoked as the first step in a national campaign against alcoholism.

Italy has the questionable distinction of producing about one-third of all the wines used in the world.

The fight against alcohol in Italy is very largely a fight against the uses of wines, distilled spirits and beer being only secondary in evil effects upon the people of that country. The annual production of wine in Italy is about 850,000,000 gallons.

There are 93 breweries in Italy with an annual production, according to the reports of 1910, of 567,186 hectoliters (455,101 United States barrels). The per capita consumption of beer, which is only about two liters, is smaller than in any other country of Europe with the exception of that of Turkey and Spain.

The production of distilled spirits in 1909 was 800,537 hectoliters. In 1889 the amount produced was only 85,284 hectoliters.

The quantity of wine consumed in Italy per capita in 1884 was 72½ liters. In 1905 it had risen to 111½ liters. During this same period the per capita consumption of beer and the per capita consumption of spirits have increased over 50 per cent.

One of the most encouraging signs of the present anti-liquor crusade is the fact that among the leaders of the temperance

forces are the chiefs of the Socialistic party who are themselves total abstainers.

The following table shows something of the tremendous problem which the government of Italy faces in this struggle against the alarming use of alcohol in all parts of the nation:

YEAR	Population	Deaths	Deaths from Alcohol
1887	29,614,430	828,992	434
1897	31,716,318	695,602	504
1907	33,776,087	700,333	663
1908	34,129,290	692,769	897

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The unsettled conditions in Austria-Hungary make it almost next to impossible to get reliable information as to what present conditions are as to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. It seems certain that before the armistice was finally signed the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout Austria had come to an end, not by any government effort to curb the liquor traffic, but rather by reason of the food conditions which required the Prohibition of the use of any food materials in the manufacture of intoxicants. Both the manufacture of distilled spirits and the manufacture of beer ceased in Austria in 1918 and this condition is likely to continue until raw materials are available.

In Hungary the condition is somewhat different. The wine industry is one of the great industries of Hungary and the extensive vineyards have provided wine even during the time when the use of all other materials for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors was prohibited.

It is estimated that during the year 1916-17 there was produced in Austria-Hungary 2,360,000 American barrels of beer.

Practically all of the people in Austria, both young and old, use alcohol in some form. During the past ten years, however, there has been a growing sentiment against it. This sentiment is due in some respects to temperance progress in Germany and Switzerland, and in some respects to the missionary propaganda of foreign churches carried on in Austria.

Prof. George E. Howard of the University of Nebraska in his study, "Alcohol and Crime," notes the relative number of convictions for aggravated assault and battery in three Austrian centers. They are:

Bromberg, 358 per 100,000.

Lower Bavaria, 441 per 100,000.

Palatinate, 517 per 100,000.

It happens that Bromberg is the great Austrian center for spirits, Bavaria the great center for beer, and the Palatinate the great center for wine.

Professor Howard further shows that beer probably leads whisky and wine in the making of individual criminals.

The anti-liquor provisions in Austria-Hungary adopted during 1915 and 1916 were very similar to those adopted in the German Empire. During the greater part of 1916 the manufacture of beer was prohibited, the government taking the attitude that the prohibition was necessary in order to conserve the food supply,

especially the supply of barley. In many public houses the sale of distilled spirits has been prohibited altogether.

In Hungary the use of barley for beer was prohibited in March, 1917. Moreover, on August 23, 1917, the government forbade the use of cherries, pears and apples for the production of alcohol.

An Associated Press dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, in January, 1918, announced that the Austrian government had reduced the output of beer for 1918 to only 8 per cent of the normal peace time production.

Since the war began, Austria has limited the hours for the sale of liquor on week days to those between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., closing all liquor shops on Sundays and holidays.

There are 2,090 breweries in Austria-Hungary and dependencies. These breweries produced in 1910 a total of 23,048,239 hectoliters (19,314,424 United States barrels). Salzburg has the second largest record for per capita beer consumption in Europe, the amount in 1910 being 230 liters, Bavaria alone recording a larger per capita amount.

The amount of wine produced in Austria-Hungary per annum is about 200,000,000 gallons, while that of spirits is about 115,000,000 gallons.

SPAIN

The liquor traffic reigns supreme in Spain. Prior to the war there were two temperance organizations in that country. One of these organizations advocated moderation, but had not been able to do much in the way of securing a following or accomplishing any great results. The other organization was a teetotal society founded by an English physician. This society published a small paper under the name of Abstemio, which unfortunately has been compelled to suspend during the war. The problem in Spain presents most discouraging aspects, largely because of the wine industry, which is one of the strongest economic bulwarks of the country.

Spain is one of the largest wine producing countries of the world. The total area under vines in 1909 was 3,203,206 acres. The annual production of grapes is over 528,400,000 gallons, with an estimated value of $63,000,000. In 1909 the grapes used for the manufacture of wines amounted to 2,419,112 tons. More than one-seventh of the world's production of wine is made in Spain, and in addition the grapes exported by Spain to France and Italy are used annually to produce about 2,000,000 additional gallons of wine.

During 1910 Spain exported 51,636,813 gallons of wine at $8,819,055.

The production of beer in Spain during 1910 amounted to only 340,000 hectoliters (284,920 United States barrels), there being only 41 breweries in the nation, and the annual per capita consumption of beer being only three liters.

SWITZERLAND

Very little in the way of Prohibition legislation was secured in Switzerland during the war period. The manufacture of all intoxicating liquors of course was limited by government action, which limited the use of materials for the manufacture of such liquors, but the measures strongly advocated by the temperance forces for the suppression of the liquor traffic during the period of the war were not successful. The use of potatoes, grain or

sugar for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors is now forbidden.

Indications are that the government will endeavor to place a tax upon the distillation of spirits, which now is free.

The temperance forces are active and are demanding the complete Prohibition of the liquor traffic. A local option league was organized in Switzerland during 1918, the aims of which are to extend the right of local option already recognized by the licensing laws of the cantons, so that each municipality may have the right to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors. The law which provides for the free distillation privilege for the peasants is a part of the measure passed in 1885-7, which created a government monopoly of the sale of distilled spirits.

Switzerland is practically the only country in the world where fermented liquors are not taxed either directly or indirectly by the national government. There are 160 breweries in the several cantons which produced in 1910, 2,600,000 hectoliters (about 2,178,800 United States barrels) of beer. The per capita consumption of beer in 1910 was 76 liters.

While beer is the popular beverage in German Switzerland, wine is the popular beverage in French and Italian Switzerland. The consumption of wine in 1905 was 22,190,000 gallons.

The use of distilled liquors has decreased in recent years, while that of absinthe has been absolutely prohibited by law. This law was adopted by vote of the people of the several cantons on July 10, 1908, the majority in favor of the provision being 98,530 out of a total vote of 373,934

Under the direct legislation system of Switzerland each canton has the power to vote on the liquor question or any other question.

At the present time there is a movement to prohibit free distillation.

BELGIUM

The portion of Belgium which has remained under Belgian government has prohibited the distillation of liquors, but there are strong indications that so soon as the government is reorganized in that territory which was under German rule prior to the armistice, stringent temperance measures will be enacted. An official commission of inquiry into the question of liquor legislation was created in 1916 under the presidency of Minister Emile Vandervelde, who himself has been a total abstainer, a careful student of the liquor question, and a consistent promoter of temperance reform. Reports indicate that the commission is about ready to report. The venerable Cardinal Mercier, who remained in Belgium under the German regime and whose beautiful spirit of sacrifice and service has written his name in the hearts of liberty-loving and Christian people throughout the world, has always been considered one of the foremost temperance leaders in Belgium. He is the honorary president of the International Roman Catholic Temperance Union.

In that portion of Belgium not under German rule during 1917 and 1918 there were 2,520 saloons for a civil population of 62,500, or one saloon for every 24 inhabitants. The importation and sale of spirits in this same portion of Belgium were prohibited in November, 1914.

During 1916-17 in the portion of Belgium which remained

under the Belgian government there was produced about 4,000,000 American barrels of beer.

Before the war began, Belgium had prohibited the sale and manufacture of absinthe.

There were 3,349 breweries in Belgium. These breweries produced in 1910, 16,000,000 hectoliters (13,404,000 United States barrels) of beer. The per capita consumption of beer for the same year was 220 liters, which was larger by 50 liters than the per capita consumption in 1908.

The production of spirits in Belgium amounts to about 10,000,000 gallons annually.

The latest available statistics show the annual consumption of wine in Belgium to be 8,948,200 gallons, and that of distilled spirits 9,895,000 gallons.

A careful estimate places the number of liquor selling establishments throughout the nation at 220,000 exclusive of the other places where beer only is sold. In other words there is one liquor selling place for every eight men. The annual drink bill is estimated to be over $200,000,000.

HOLLAND

The chief minister of Holland, Baron Ruys de Beerenbrouck, is a teetotaler and a very active temperance reformer. He was president of the executive committee of Holland which had in charge the entertainment of the Thirteenth International Congress on Alcoholism, held at the Hague in September, 1911, and was keenly interested and active in all sessions of the Congress. It is very likely that in harmony with his strong convictions on the liquor question he will propose to the Parliament of Holland the adoption of a local option measure in harmony with the expressed will of the 600,000 citizens of the country who signed a petition requesting the Parliament to pass such a measure.

The government of Holland has prohibited the use of cereals by distilleries. This has been adopted as a measure necessary to the war conditions surrounding Holland. In April, 1916, a Local Option League was organized in Holland and secured the signatures of 600,000 men and women to a petition requesting the Parliament to pass a local option law.

According to the latest available reports (1910) there are 562 breweries in Holland producing 1,800,000 hectoliters (1,508,400 United States barrels) of beer per year. The per capita consumption of beer is 29 liters. The consumption of wine in Holland is about 2,000,000 gallons per year, while that of distilled spirits amounts to about 9,000,000 gallons per year.

A law went into effect May 1, 1910, prohibiting the sale of whisky, gin, brandy and all other forms of spirits at railway stations, the sale of wine and beer only being permitted.

Three recent test votes taken on the liquor question resulted in a total of 100 votes for unrestricted sale, 694 votes for the continuation of the present system, 739 votes for the diminution of dramshops and 2,287 votes for Prohibition.

Since 1897 the per capita consumption of alcohol has fallen almost one-half.

NORWAY

The sale of distilled liquors was generally prohibited in Norway soon after the beginning of the war. The sale of all alcoholic liquors to soldiers of any grade, to men of the war fleet

and to railway men on duty, was also prohibited. It is probable that the general strike in Norway during 1916 was more directly responsible for the adoption of temporary Prohibition than war conditions, and after the strike was over the Prohibition measure was repealed. New difficulties, including a shortage of food, however, soon induced the government to take up the question anew and at Christmas time, 1916, the Prohibition of the sale of distilled liquors was enacted. This measure prohibited the sale and importation of intoxicating liquors from the 18th of December, 1916, until January 8, 1917. The results of this experience, however, were so favorable that the government extended the Prohibition until March 1, 1917, and Parliament finally sanctioned the provision for the period of the war.

The Prohibition now not only covers distilled spirits, but wines with more than 12 per cent alcohol and beer with more than 2½ per cent alcohol. It is generally believed that the Prohibition of distilled spirits will be permanent but that the limits placed upon wine and beer will continue only during the war. The Norwegian Storthing in 1917 authorized the government to enact full or partial Prohibition of the liquor traffic in the whole country, in any province or in any municipality, in the case of any extraordinary emergency such as war, general strikes, mobilization, famine or great economic difficulties.

The Storthing in 1918 revised the law providing for a vote on the Prohibition or license of the sale of distilled liquors in municipalities. Previously licenses could be prohibited by 50 per cent of the registered electors. The proposition has now been reversed and the "samlag" (saloon) can only exist when 50 per cent of the registered electors vote for its maintenance.

A law passed in 1917 puts an end to the class of licenses known as "life licenses," leaving each community full power to prohibit the sale of all liquors, including beer and wine.

The government has also prohibited distillation of spirits and the sale of wine containing over 15 per cent of alcohol.

The use of cereals and malt in the manufacture of beer containing over 2¼ per cent of alcohol is also prohibited.

The sale of spirits was prohibited by the government on August 4, 1914, and continued until October 11, 1914. During this period of 69 days the arrests for drunkenness numbered 5,545, as against 9,507 for the same period of 1913. From October 11, 1914, for 42 days, the government permitted the sale of liquors on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 12 noon. During this 42 days there were 5,983 arrests for drunkenness as against 5,798 for the same period of 1913.

Beer is the great drink among the users of intoxicants in Norway. That country has exactly the same number of breweries as Spain, but produces 100,000 more hectoliters of beer each year than does Spain. The production of beer in Norway for 1910 amounted to 440,000 hectoliters (368,720 United States barrels).

The per capita consumption of beer in Norway is 19 liters, as against two liters in Spain.

There are 26 distilleries in Norway with an output in 1909 of 500,000 liters (105,668 gallons) and in 1910 of 910,000 liters (240,395 gallons).

The per capita consumption of wine is 12.68 quarts, while that of spirits is 1.55 quarts.

Norway has one of the best local veto liquor laws to be found upon the statute books of the countries of Europe.

The lower house of Parliament which for some time has had a majority in favor of Prohibition, but has been unable to get concurrence from the upper house, announced early in 1917 the measures they deemed urgent on the alcohol question. These included:

Total Prohibition to go into force at the end of ten years, the traffic in the meanwhile to be progressively reduced; immediate Prohibition for the period of the war.

The lower chamber voted unanimously for immediate Prohibition, but the upper chamber voted against it, 72 to 60, and proposed a number of measures far less radical. A compromise bill was finally effected.

The new legislation includes the following changes:

1. Wine and beer are bought under the Gothenburg system.

2. Liquors may not be served to persons under 21 years of age; to any one condemned for drunkenness within two years; nor to those who within three years have committed offenses in a state of intoxication.

This new legislation did not go into effect until January, 1918, and did not repeal existing restrictions, laws and ministerial orders. About 60 per cent of the local districts, 1,424 out of 2,409, are dry.

The government ordered in August a suspension of distilling on account of the grain shortage, and earlier in the year a temporary prohibition of the sale of spirits until May 12 in order to take an inventory of the stock on hand and to determine what limitation must be set upon individual purchases. This last was afterwards fixed at two liters of spirits a month, until October 1, 1917, spirits being understood as all over 25 per cent of actual alcohol.

Minors, or those who had been fined for drunkenness or for crimes due to drink, are not allowed to purchase. The card system for all drinkers makes the enforcement of these provisions possible. Men who fail to support their families adequately are not allowed to purchase wine, beer or spirits, either to carry away or to consume on the premises.

Retail places must be closed at 2 o'clock on afternoons before holidays and Sundays, and on those days no spirits can be sold before noon nor after 7 o'clock in the evening, and not until after 2 p. m. on Sundays and holidays. Wine or beer with meals may be sold before 12 o'clock, but not unless the food purchased amounts to 75 "ore," and if less than 30 "ore" the beer is limited to one-fourth liter, i. e., one-half pint.

SWEDEN

War Prohibition was not general throughout Sweden. Certain provinces adopted partial or total Prohibition early in the war. In most cases, however, this was a temporary measure. There is a great popular demand for local veto, but as yet the Swedish Parliament has not seen fit to grant this right. A new licensing law was enacted in 1917. This law prohibits the joining of the sale of liquor with the sale of other wares. The sale of all intoxicating liquors is a concession granted by the government to companies in what is known as the Gothenburg system. This system heretofore extended only to the sale of spirits, but the new law includes the sale of beer and wine.

Under the so-called Bratt law, every inhabitant who wishes to buy distilled liquors receives a card which entitles him to a limited monthly quantity.

The company and local veto systems which prevail in Sweden, while far from solving the liquor problem, contain certain prohibitive features which have operated to the decided advancement of the temperance cause during recent years.

Sweden has a rural population for the most part. Of the 5,429,600 population, 4,107,449 live in the country. There are 2,395 country parishes, of which 2,323 have abolished the brandy traffic. According to the 1909 reports there are 92 town and 72 country parishes where the sale of liquor is permitted.

There are 220 breweries in Sweden, which produced 2,800,000 hectoliters (2,346,000 United States barrels) of beer in 1910.

The per capita consumption of beer for 1910 in Sweden was 51 liters.

The consumption of wine in 1903 was 898,200 gallons while that of spirits for the same year was 10,730,500 gallons.

In 1916 local Prohibition was defeated in the upper house of the Swedish Parliament by a vote of 85 to 52. By action of the government beginning the 16th of November, 1916, and continuing until the 1st of October, 1917, no one can receive for home consumption more than two liters of brandy in one month. The sale of brandy in the public houses is not permitted, except with meals costing at least 15 cents. The sale of brandy for home consumption is prohibited on Sundays and other holidays, also after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoons.

FINLAND

Prohibition which was twice voted by the Diet but failed of sanction by the Czar, was finally proclaimed May 29, 1917, by the Parliament, which has since declared independence of Russia. The Prohibition includes all alcoholic drinks except very weak beer, and was declared in spite of objection and threats of commercial reprisal from the consuls of France and Spain if the wines of those countries were excluded.

A special bureau for the enforcement of Prohibition has been created by the new Finnish government so that the direction of Prohibition enforcement has now been placed in the hands of Dr. Matti Helenius Seppala, who is recognized as the leading Prohibitionist in Finland and who is actively at work to see that Prohibition in the new government is made a complete success.

DENMARK

The temperance forces of Denmark have presented to the government and Parliament a petition containing over 700,000 signatures requesting Prohibition for the country and it is not improbable that some action will soon be taken by the Parliament. The following extracts from the report of the Bureau of Information of the Temperance Association in Denmark, approved by Consul General William H. Gale August 8, 1918, set forth in detail the problem which is presented in that country.

	Average Yearly Consumption Million Liter—Pure Alcohol	Average Yearly Consumption Per Head—Pure Alcohol
1912	14.82	5.29
1913	13.60	4.81
1914	13.90	4.86
1915	14.56	5.04
1916	15.19	5.20

Consumption of Taxable Beer

	Average Yearly Consumption Million Liter Pure		Average Yearly Consumption Per Head Liter
1912	88.4	1912	31.6
1913	87.8	1913	31.
1914	90.6	1914	31.7
1915	92.2	1915	31.9
1916	98.7	1916	33.8

The period from 1912-1914 showed a decided decrease in the consumption of these kinds of beer, but after 1914 an increase is noted.

Consumption of Wine

	Average Yearly Consumption Million Liter		Average Yearly Consumption Per Head
1912	3.82	1912	1.27
1913	4.18	1913	1.48
1914	3.32	1914	1.16
1915	4.19	1915	1.45
1916	(not published)	1916	(not published)

What the Drinking Habit Costs

Used for manufacturing "Aquavita" (a strong kind of brandy used in Denmark) and yeast in 1916 (according to "Statistical Information"):

33,090,000	Kg.	Maize	Kr. 7,299,654
12,750,000	"	Malt and Maltsprouts	" 5,737,500
3,690,000	"	Rye	" 682,650
370,000	"	Buckwheat	" 74,000
240,000	"	Rye and Wheat-bran, Melasse and Sugarbeets	" 43,200
50,140,000	Kg.	Articles of Nutrition	Kr. 13,837,004

From this amount of grain was manufactured 14.91 mil. liter of spirits, besides 2.95 mil. kilogram of yeast. In employing this method of producing yeast 100 kg. of grain is necessary for producing 33 kg. of yeast (the "air method"), 14 liter of spirit being obtained at the same time. (See "Government Controlled Productions of 1915," published by statistical department.) According to this we must put down as much as 5,170,000 kg. of provisions as consumed by the production of yeast. For the production of spirits are used 44,970,000 kg. of provisions at a value of **kr. 12,410,191.**

For the production of taxable beer is used:

1,700,000	Kg.	of Maize	Kr. 375,020
18,900,000	"	of Malt	" 8,505,000
18,500,000	"	of Rice	" 11,100,000
24,000	"	of Sugar	" 12,710
			74,000

Amount of Coal Wasted

"The United Breweries" ("De Forenede Bryggerier") have used 18,500,000 kilogram of coal in the year 1915. All the breweries in the "Union of Breweries" have used, during the last few

years, an average of 821,862 kr. worth of coal, as calculated by the price of coal before the war.

The share capital of the "United Breweries" is at the moment 12,000,000 kr., the shareholders' profit 10 per cent.

The accounts of the "Carlsberg Brewery" are not published, but it is shown (through Professor L. V. Birck) that the yearly surplus exceeds 2,100,000 kr. the "Carlsberg Fund," which has worked the "Old Carlsberg" brewery since 1888, and the "New Carlsberg" brewery since 1902, has a total surplus profit of about 30,000,000 kr. This fund is keeping up the "Carlsberg Laboratory" amongst other things.

"The Danish Spirit Factories" (Danske Spiritfabrikker) have had the following net profit during the last few years:

1912.....401,361 Kr.	1914.....607,139 Kr.	1916.....433,670 Kr.
1913.....486,424 "	1915.....703,532 "	

The shareholders receive 12 per cent. The capital is 3,000,000 kr.

"The Danish Wine and Conserves Factories" (Danske Vin & Konserves Fabriker) have had a surplus profit of **959,000 kr.** in 1917, and have paid out 35 per cent to the shareholders.

The Drinking Account

The consumption of alcoholic drinks in Denmark during 1916 has been at the rate of 24.84 million liter spirit (aquavit, rhum, whisky, brandy, etc.) @ 50 per cent alcohol 98.7 mil. liter of the taxable beer (of which about nine-tenth is ale and non-intoxicating beer), and about four-fifths of a million liter wine.

What the drinking part of the community has paid for these articles cannot be definitely stated; but, presuming that one-half of the strong drinks consumed were bought in shops, the other half in restaurants, and reckoning with the very low prices in 1916, the account looks thus:

Distilled drinks .....31 Mil. Kr.	Taxable beer .....63 Mil. Kr.
Non-taxable beer .....22 " Kr.	Wine .....20 " Kr.
Total .....136 Million Kr.	

This total amount represents **one-eighth of the total income of the Danish people.**

State Profit

The budget of the Danish state shows a profit in 1917 on the alcohol traffic of about 28.55 million kr., i. e., 12 per cent of the collected revenues of the state, this, it should be noted, in 1917—as against 11.93 per cent of the year before the taxation law of 1912.

Prohibition of Aquavita in Denmark

The sale of distilled drinks was forbidden in Denmark from March 1 to March 26, 1917.

From this brief period of Prohibition we have statements of such character and weight as to clearly indicate the significance of such laws for our country.

Sobriety Laws in Denmark

1857: The law about unrestricted trade, also applicable to retail liquor dealers, is introduced.

1870: Law about the spirit trade carried.

1873: The Supreme Court ("Hjesteret") gives the right to restaurants and public houses to "serve for all and sundry."

1880: Prohibition of sale of spirits to the fishermen in the North Sea fishing outside the Danish Territory.

1891: Law about taxation of beer. Production of beer containing more than 6 per cent alcohol is prohibited.

1903: June 25, a "sobriety commission" is started.

1906: The law about drinking shops (which as far as the towns are concerned emphasizes the old line of division between innkeepers and restaurant owners) is carried.

1907: January 16, the movement for communal voting on the alcohol question is started.

1907: June 24, the "sobriety commission" finishes its work.

1909: The ministry for interior affairs (indenrigsministeriet) declares itself willing to submit its decision to the communal voting results.

1912: May 10, the law about alcohol trading is voted on. (Carried on January 1, 1913.)

1914: July 17, the second "sobriety commission" is formed.

A list of "appeals for Prohibition" obtained 619,812 signatures on the main list, and 101,625 signatures on the additional list "for minor."

Besides this there have been several preventive measures, immediately after and as a result of the war in Europe. The first weeks after the outbreak of war: Total, or partial, Prohibition in 14 communes. (Section 7 in law of February 4, 1871: "Provisional measures, which the chief of police considers necessary in extraordinary cases as prevention against disturbances of the public peace, order and safety"); Prohibition of selling spirits to soldiers (in nine towns and four counties); Prohibition throughout the country against the soldiers staying in public houses or restaurants after 9 p. m.

1914, September 25: Prohibition against the use of home-grown wheat and rye for the production of alcohol.

1915, February 25: Prohibition against utilizing grain and potatoes from the country itself and from other countries for the distilling of spirits—with the exception of such barley and maize as the firms have imported for their own use.

1915, March 25: Prohibition against utilizing imported barley in producing taxable beer, unless the breweries have imported such grain themselves for their own use; and Prohibition before the commencement of the war.

1916, September 1: Prohibition against utilizing maize for the production of spirits, unless the firms themselves have imported the maize.

1917: The closing at 11 p. m. is made imperative.

1917, March 21: The production of spirits for use as beverage is prohibited.

1917, April 3: Production of lager beer limited to 80 per cent, and non-taxable beer to 100 per cent of the production of the previous year.

1917, September 1-7: Prohibition against the trading with and serving of wine.

1917, March and November: Various taxations.

At the last general election the abstainers gained six members in the House and ten in the Senate. Thirty-six per cent of the House members have promised to vote for the plebiscite on Prohibition; 29 per cent have said "yes" to the questions of the

temperance people; only 9 per cent are adversaries, and 29 per cent are indifferent. Since 1917 264 parishes have voted on the renewal of licenses and in 221 of these there has been a majority against license; in 43 a majority for license. The votes cast have numbered 59,675 against and 20,389 for license.

ICELAND

Iceland went under Prohibition on January 1, 1915. The prohibitory law was adopted by vote of the people on September 10, 1908, the vote for Prohibition being 4,645 and the vote against Prohibition being 3,181. While the Prohibition of the sale of liquors did not go into effect until January 1, 1915, the prohibition of the importation of liquors into Iceland became effective January 1, 1912.

Reports for the first year under the Prohibition regime indicate great benefits from the Prohibition policy.

The law which was adopted by a vote of 4,645 to 3,181 on September 10, 1908, provides for the Prohibition of the importation of liquors into Iceland after January 1, 1912, and for the Prohibition of the sale after January 1, 1915.

The savings deposits in Iceland have been increased from an annual average of 600,000 crowns in 1912 before Prohibition, to 4,200,000 crowns during the first year under Prohibition.

FAROE ISLANDS

From January 1, 1918, the sale of alcohol in shops and in restaurants has been forbidden on the Faroe Islands, with the result that the consumption, according to official statements, has decreased from 24,330 to 3,199 liters wine; from 121,412 liters aquavit to 54,301; from 361,000 liters taxable beer to 11,450; or, in other words, from 4.23 liters pure alcohol per head, yearly to 1.54 liters per head, yearly.

BULGARIA

Moderate drinking is almost universal in the country. Every business firm and shopkeeper has to pay for a license annually to carry on his business, and the "kurtchma" (drink shop) comes under this rule. Wine is manufactured from the grapes raised in the country. Beer has been recently introduced from Austria and Germany. It is served in the fashionable cafes and garden resorts. "Rakia" is a distilled liquor largely made from wine, and is the native drink.

The Bulgarians are perhaps the most advanced of all the Balkan people in their efforts against alcohol. Drunkenness is far more prevalent among the Serbs than among the Bulgarians.

Special temperance work in Bulgaria commenced in 1898 when Mrs. Jos. A. M. Locke was requested to take charge of the W. C. T. U. work in European Turkey. Temperance societies were formed in 16 places.

The per capita consumption of beer in Bulgaria is four liters. There are only 18 breweries in the country and their production in 1910 was 165,000 hectoliters (137,270 United States barrels). The consumption of spirits is still lighter than that of beer, the annual consumption being about 800,000 gallons.

Bulgaria, however, consumes annually about 30,000,000 gallons of wine, which, though much larger in amount than all other intoxicants used in that country, is much smaller in proportion than the alcoholic consumption of most other European countries.

GREECE

Greek Protestants in Saloniki started the first temperance society among the Greeks which had ever been heard of in Macedonia about 1897.

Greece produces less beer per annum than any other European country, although the per capita consumption of the country is just double that of Turkey.

The ten breweries of Greece produced 88,000 hectoliters of beer in 1910, providing a per capita consumption of three liters.

The nation is practically under Prohibition so far as the natives are concerned.

PORTUGAL

Portugal is a wine drinking country, the consumption of beer and spirits being proportionately very small. The annual production of wines amounts to about 110,000,000 gallons.

General temperance organizations are practically unknown in Portugal and very little temperance sentiment exists.

A small temperance society directed by Protestants which had been doing a limited amount of work prior to the war was compelled to discontinue activities and no temperance organization is now conducting a propaganda.

SERBIA

Very little in the way of temperance legislation has been adopted by the Serbian government, although the Prohibition sentiment under the leadership of the Good Templars was active before the war. Since the allied armies reconquered the town of Monastir in 1917 a lodge of Good Templars was organized, and an abstaining officer, Major Popovitch, has been the leading organizer of an institution for destitute boys and girls who have lost their parents during the war. This institution is carried on as a part of the temperance propaganda. Early in 1918 the Serbian government sent a commissioner to Switzerland to study the question of the manufacture of non-alcoholic liquors from fruits. Indications are that Serbia after the war will probably become one of the real centers of temperance activity in the Balkan states.

The nine breweries of Serbia produce 96,000 hectoliters (80,448 United States barrels) of beer per annum (1910 statistics) and supply the necessary amount for Serbian consumption, which is three liters per capita.

More wine than any other intoxicating liquor is used by the inhabitants of Serbia. The annual consumption of wine is about 7,000,000 gallons.

ROUMANIA

Roumania was the only country in the Balkan states that adopted Prohibition as a war measure.

The beer consumption in Roumania is not of much consequence. There are only 18 breweries in the country, and the production of these breweries in 1910 was 190,400 hectoliters (159,555 United States barrels). The per capita consumption of beer in Roumania is only three liters.

The use of spirits in Roumania greatly exceeds that of beer, the spirits production being about 7,000,000 gallons per annum. Both beer and spirits consumption are small when contrasted with the consumption of wine in the country, which amounts to about 52,840,000 gallons per annum.

CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC

The following quotation from a letter written by T. G. Masaryk, the first president of the Czecho-Slovak republic, to Prof. Irving Fisher is an indication of the attitude that may be expected from the new government of this new republic. The letter is dated New York, November 19, 1918, and says:

"I am sailing tomorrow to Europe, and you can imagine that I am not prepared to write a long and elaborate thesis on Prohibition; but you will allow me to send through you a short message to my Bohemian and Slovak countrymen, commending them to abstinence; I mean total abstinence. I myself used to drink; but my own experience prompted me to accept the principle of abstinence. I am healthier, I can do much more work and in short I enjoy and use life better than I did when drinking. I hope the war has strengthened the habit of not drinking. I may add that I do not believe in moderate drinking—that is self-deception, and I do not believe in stopping drinking gradually—stop at once, that is the only way. I wish our whole country would be dry!"

TURKEY

Turkey has been considered a dry nation because it is under the Mohammedan religion. The idea that Moslems never drink is a mistaken idea. Drinking of both wines and "raki" (a strong spirituous liquor) are both on the increase among the Turks. This is especially true in Constantinople and Smyrna and the coast district. Wines and raki are quite generally manufactured throughout the country. Very little is exported. Most of this liquor is consumed. Beer is also manufactured in Constantinople and elsewhere. The breweries are carried on largely by Germans and Austrians, and the beer is consumed largely by foreigners.

Most liquor interests, however, are in the hands of the Greeks, who consume much more liquor proportionately than the Turks. Practically all saloons and drink shops along the coasts and western Asia Minor are run by Greeks, and in not a few cases the saloons are owned and operated by the Greek Orthodox Church, which apparently sees no harm in thus being linked up with the liquor traffic. In the Pera quarter of Constantinople on the same plot of ground with the church there are a dozen or more drinking places owned by the church. The revenue from these drink shops helps to maintain the Orthodox Church.

Among the Armenians a great amount of drinking exists. It is found at all weddings, family celebrations, New Year's parties, and no respectable host would think of letting his guest leave the house without plying him with raki. The Armenians have had charge of most of the vineyards and have manufactured most of the wine until the great war.

Most of the saloons in Turkey are in the cities. There is not a large number in the rural districts. Liquors, however, are sold in the cafes very generally, as well as in the open liquor shops.

The Koran forbids Mohammedans to drink wine, but this rule is now interpreted not to include alcoholic beverages such as cognac and "rakee," the national drink, the use of which is very common among all classes.

European influence in Turkey in recent years has been to increase the use of intoxicating liquors. The German influence along this line has been especially great.

THE CONTINENT OF ASIA

The organized and financially powerful liquor traffic of the western world is beginning to fasten itself upon the countries of the continent of Asia.

The great religions of Asia are Prohibition religions. Buddhists, Mohammedans, Brahmins and Hindus are all in reality pledged to total abstinence as a part of their religious creeds. For this reason large areas of the continent of Asia have been considered Prohibition areas because of the dominance of Prohibition religions. These so-called Prohibition countries, however, in reality, are not Prohibition at all. Alcohol in various forms is consumed there in great quantities, neither does this arise altogether from the importation of western intoxicants. The native drinks in practically every Asiatic country are drinks which contain in some cases even a greater percentage of alcohol than the more popular intoxicating beverages of other countries.

The great difference between the eastern world and the western world, so far as intoxicating liquors are concerned, is that the trade in alcoholic liquors has not been organized on such a scale and has not been the development of a great propaganda in these eastern countries as has been the case in such countries as the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and other European countries. The point which needs special emphasis in this connection is that alcohol is the damaging ingredient in all intoxicating drinks, whether they are native or imported. The most deceiving suggestion at the present time being advanced with great emphasis by the advocates of the liquor traffic is that intoxicating liquors which contain small percentages of alcohol are not so harmful as liquors which contain a large percentage of alcohol. The answering fact to this suggestion is that the size of the drink of any liquor is measured largely according to the alcohol which it contains. While it may appear that there is a vast difference between a one-ounce glass of whisky and a 12-ounce glass of beer or a four-ounce glass of wine, the fact remains that these three drinks of varying sizes contain upon the average about the same amount of alcohol. This fact, together with the further fact that the alcohol in so-called native drinks is just as deadly as the alcohol in what the western world names whisky and beer, readily show that the Prohibition fight in Oriental countries is something more than merely a fight to keep western intoxicants from overrunning these countries, but it is as well a fight to destroy the present native liquor traffic before it can organize itself into the powerful and unscrupulous foe with which the Prohibition forces of the western world have been compelled to struggle.

This, however, does not change the fact that a very dangerous factor has already injected itself into the Oriental liquor problem by the increased activity of European and American liquor interests to find new fields for their activities in the east.

The liquor traffic in Asia under present conditions is growing by leaps and bounds. European distillers and wine merchants together with American and English brewers are atempting to introduce western liquors into every possible section of the continent of Asia.

The temperance work being done at the present time in Asiatic countries is largely in the hands of Christian missionaries, as well as many of the leading spirits of Oriental religions, who are fighting a decidedly unequal battle with the powers of iniquity not only in India, China, Japan and other countries of the eastern world, but also with the gigantic liquor interests of the very countries from which the Christian missionaries go to present to the people of Asia the teachings of the Christian religion.

The International Order of Good Templars during recent years has made some progress in the way of organizing lodges and pledging natives to total abstinence. In 1907 there were 114 I. O. G. T. lodges in Asia with a membership of 3,371. In 1911 there were 130 lodges in that continent with a membership of 3,391.

The strongest organized temperance movement throughout the continent up to the present time has been the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, native societies of which have been organized under strong leaders in many of these countries.

JAPAN

The temperance movement is rapidly coming to the front in Japan. The courts and some private companies no longer accept drunkenness as an excuse for responsibility in case of accident. There has been a decided decrease in drunkenness while on duty among engineers, chauffeurs, railroad employees, etc., during 1917 and 1918. Many of the most influential and successful men in Japan have given up drinking intoxicating liquors.

The Japanese race is naturally sober, but in recent years the rapidity with which European liquor drinking has been taken up by large numbers of the Japanese in the cities and seaports of the islands indicates that if the present liquor development continues, Japan will very shortly have a new and most serious problem on hand.

The abstaining army of Japan in the Japanese-Russian war presented a living example of the virtue of temperance alongside of the vodka-consuming soldiers of Russia; but Western liquor interests in the past few years have made great headway in their commercial campaign of greed and ruin, toward robbing Japan of one of the most important characteristics which have been responsible for her rapid development during the past century.

The statistics for 1916 show that 183,862,000 gallons of alcoholic beverages were manufactured in Japan during the year. These liquors sold for approximately $100,000,000. Foreign liquor was imported in increasing quantities. The drinking habit is a serious menace. Public sentiment against it is weak. Drinking seems a necessary part of all celebrations as well as social intercourse.

Sake (rice liquor) is the principal native intoxicating drink of Japan. It has long been a great curse to the Japanese people, and still plays a large part in the social customs and national observances of the people.

Sake is used by practically all classes of men and to some extent by women, and yet drunkenness among women in Japan is very unusual.

Beer is said to have been first brewed about 1876 under German tutelage. It has become very popular and in the year ending March 31, 1916, 248,000 koker (47.6 gallons U. S. wine measure

or 39.7 gallons British imperial measure) were brewed. This would mean 11,804,800 gallons U. S. wine measure. The amount of sake brewed in the year ended September 30, 1916, was 4,233,000 koker, or 201,490,800 gallons U. S. wine measure.

The sales of clarified sake during the year of 1912 amounted to 289,030,000 yen, or $144,515,000. The rice used in making this amount of sake was 2,700,000 koker (this koker equals 5.11 Wincester bushels, or 4.96 imperial bushels.) The output of beer in 1912 was 196,404 koker, valued at 8,820,000 yen, or $4,410,000. In the year ending December 31, 1916, the exports from Japan of clarified sake were 3,882,000 sho; beer in pint bottles, 321,000 dozen; beer in quart bottles 1,116,000 dozen; beer in casks, 10,000 sho. (One sho equals .48 gallons U. S. wine or .40 gallons imperial measure.) Most of this liquor exported from Japan goes to Manchuria, China, Asiatic Russia, and lately Hongkong, Singapore, the South Seas and Oceania.

Another table for the same year gives the value of exports of sake to different countries as follows:

China, 627,000 yen; Manchuria, 733,000 yen; United States, 383,000 yen; Canada, 94,000 yen; Hawaii, 150,000 yen; others, 39,000 yen, making a total of 2,030,000 yen.

The exports of sake to the United States and Canada and Hawaii are evidently for the Japanese living in those countries.

Sake is about 18 to 20 per cent alcohol. The people look upon the sake habit as mildly bad. Japan on the liquor question is about in the same position as America was in Andrew Jackson's time, but Japan is susceptible to education.

In 1915 $24,000,000 worth of rice was used in brewing sake, a the cost of $230,000,000. The government receives $25,000,000 from the tobacco monopoly each year, and more than twice that much from the tax on sake. The average workingman spends from his monthly income of $9 or $10, $1.50 for sake and 25 cents for tobacco.

Sake and other liquors containing less than 45 per cent of alcohol pay from 20 to 35 yen tax for a koker, and a yen additional for every one per cent increase in alcohol. The following table shows the receipts for taxes in 1912:

Sake tax	82,580,000 yen.
Profit on tobacco monopoly	50,571,213 "
Land tax	85,718,594 "
Income tax	2,757,513 "
Business tax	21,854,307 "
Customs duty	41,410,920 "

The Japanese government now receives from the sake tax a yearly income of about 100,000,000 yen ($50,000,000). Japan's opportunity to increase her liquor trade has been made possible by the European war. At present Japanese brewing companies supply almost the entire beer trade of India, China and the Straits Settlements. Before the war Japan sent 500 gallons of beer a month to India. She now supplies more than ten times that amount.

The rice riots which occurred in Japan in the summer of 1918 were due to the efforts of unscrupulous rice brokers and speculators who attempted to corner and monopolize vast quantities of rice, principally for the manufacture of sake, the national Japanese alcoholic drink. The reason for this move seems to

have been the great demand in Siberia and other portions of the Russian empire for intoxicating liquors since the revolution.

A Japanese newspaper, The Yamato Shim Bun, states that in the manufacture of 460,000,000 yens' worth of sake ($230,000,000) in 1915, the value of the rice wasted is estimated at 48,000,000 yen, or $24,000,000.

Of late years breweries have been operated by foreigners and by the Japanese. The product of these breweries is being used by the well-to-do classes. There is considerable importation of wine from England and America, also brandy and whisky. These imported liquors are bought mostly by the wealthier Japanese. The saloons that are in Japan have mostly been opened by foreigners in the open ports. The Japanese liquor shop is a small place where sake is sold, either to be drunk on the premises or carried home. The Japanese liquor shop, however, is not a loafing place or a place to meet one's friends. It does not have the social character about it that the American saloon has.

The social welfare committee in Japan reports that the Osaka Higher Technical School, one of the foremost schools of the country, provides a special course for training young men for the brewery business.

A temperance society under Christian auspices was organized in Yokohama in 1875, but was short lived. In 1886 a new society was formed in the same city and is still in existence. In 1898 the National Temperance League was organized by 20 societies then existing. There are now 112 affiliated societies, the same being in Korea, Manchuria, Hawaii and on the U. S. Pacific coast, with 27,000 active members. Conventions are held annually. The League publishes a monthly journal, Kuni no Hikari (Light of Our Land), circulation 8,000 monthly. The president of the society is Honorable Taro Ando, who was formerly consul general at Honolulu, and afterwards held important offices in Japan, but in recent years has given his time and effort to temperance and other reform movements.

The W. C. T. U. publishes the Women's Herald which has a circulation of 2,000, and the Children's Herald with a circulation of 5,000.

Buddhism condemns strong drink. At the gateways of the temples of one Buddhist sect are stone pillars on which are inscriptions forbidding the entrance of sake. This Prohibition is, however, not always effectual. Tubes of sake are a common New Year's present at temples and Shinto shrines.

There are not many saloons such as are operated in America, except in the large cities of Japan and the open ports, but sake and wine and bottled beer may be bought at almost any grocery store or from the many liquor shops by almost any one who applies.

An intoxicated Japanese is seldom ugly or quarrelsome, consequently but little violence results from drunkenness, hence many travelers report no drunkenness, because they cannot easily detect the effects of drunkenness as it manifests itself in the native population. Moreover, very little drunkenness is ever seen on the streets. Drinking is largely confined to the homes, hotels, houses of ill fame, etc., and it is mostly done at places where people begin after dark, remaining during the night.

In the picnic season, the New Year's celebration and at the

time of religious festivals drinking is more open. The same is true when the people go to see the cherry blossoms or maple leaves. The drunken state of the people at these picnics is one of Japan's greatest shames.

Investigation proves that the high death rate of children in Japan is due largely to drinking on the part of parents, also that the decrease in the average height and weight of the Japanese may be attributed to the same cause. It is said that the average age of men thirty years ago was something over 39 and that of women almost 38. It is now 31 for the men and 31½ for the women.

Hon. Sho Nemoto, a member of the lower house of the National Diet, a Christian who received a part of his education in Vermont, has in each of the last dozen or more sessions introduced a bill prohibiting the sale or giving away of liquor to minors for their own use. Offenders according to this measure are to be fined not more than ten yen. This bill has passed the lower house ten times and has been several times approved by a committee of the House of Peers, but has always been finally voted down in the House of Peers.

A RETROSPECT OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN JAPAN

(The following article, which has been prepared by Honorable Taro Ando, president of the National Temperance League of Japan, will serve to show something of the extent of the liquor problem in that kingdom.)

In attempting to furnish facts about the condition of temperance work in our country, we are ashamed to be obliged to state that temperance sentiment is still in a primitive condition, and temperance organizations, comparatively speaking, are yet in their infancy, although the first enterprise of the kind in Japan was launched more than forty years ago.

About the year 1875 a small temperance society was organized by Japanese Christians of the Kaigan Presbyterian Church in Yokohama. Though this society existed for a short time only, it is generally regarded as the pioneer temperance society in modern Japan, and was probably the first in the history of this country; for, although as far back as a thousand years ago the emperors of Japan, through successive reigns, attempted to check the progress of the manufacture and use of sake, there is probably no instance on record, previous to the year 1875, of an organized attempt on the part of the people to propagate temperance principles. After a few years this society was disbanded, because some of the members failed to keep their total abstinence pledge. But the temperance spirit which prompted the formation of the society did not die with the disbanded organization. In 1886 a new society was formed in Yokohama from the smoldering embers of the former one. This latter organization, known as the Yokohama Temperance Society, has continued until the present day.

The total number of societies at present is about ninety-three. Some seventy-two of these are in Japan, four in Korea, seven in Manchuria, six in Hawaii, and two in America. The largest of these is the Tokyo Temperance Society. The newest and most active ones are those in Manchuria, formed by the military, industrial (railway) and commercial communities of the new Japanese settlements in that territory.

The National Temperance League

The League was organized in 1898. It was composed of the few independent temperance organizations then existing in Japan. The ninety-three affiliating societies have now over ten thousand active members.

In October, 1902, a representative of the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union came to Japan and began to work for the temperance cause in co-operation with the leaders of the National Temperance League and of the National W. C. T. U.

This work in Japan was very successful and has been permanent. Two things should especially be mentioned, namely, the splendid work at the Osaka National Exposition, and the success in persuading the imperial railroad authorities to operate a non-smoking car on passenger trains, a regulation which is in force to this day.

The annual convention of the League is usually held in Tokyo. It has met, however, in Yokohama, in Nagoya and also in Kobe.

The league is maintained under a constitution of sixteen articles, which provide: (1) That all existing societies in Japan, whether composed of foreigners or Japanese, which make the signing of a total abstinence pledge a condition of membership, are eligible to become affiliated societies of the league. (2) That the business of the league intervening between conventions shall be transacted by a board of control composed of fifteen members. (3) That each affiliating society shall pay to the league an annual fee of ten sen per member. (4) That the wearing of the league's badge shall be obligatory. (5) That the league shall have an official organ, the Kuni no Hikari, to be published monthly.

Various Forms of Effort

Grand Rally—In connection with each annual convention a rally is held in some public building of the city. The streets in its vicinity are paraded with banners and short speeches are delivered, preliminary to the larger meeting held in the public building. Also, where practicable, temperance addresses are delivered by members of the convention in the churches some time during Convention Sunday.

Monthly Meetings—The affiliating societies are expected to hold meetings on stated days once a month for transacting business and delivering lectures. Special efforts are made on such occasions to secure pledge signers and to increase the membership.

Temperance Literature—Efforts are constantly put forth to secure a wide circulation for the Kuni no Hikari. In addition to this, large quantities of temperance literature are sent out for sale and for free distribution. The personal temperance talks and exhortations which appear from time to time in the Kuni no Hikari have proved very effective.

Temperance Evangelist—When the National League was formed, Rev. K. Miyama was appointed its official representative as temperance evangelist. This position he filled for nine years, traveling frequently over the length and breadth of the empire, besides journeying to Formosa, Korea, Manchuria, Hawaii and the United States of America in the interests of the cause.

The influence of the league is distinctly Christian. Since

most of the members of the affiliating societies are members or adherents of Christian churches, the meetings of the associations are usually held in the churches. The meetings are opened and closed with religious exercises, hymn singing, Bible reading, prayer and the benediction. In consequence of this temperance work in Japan is universally regarded as being a part of the Christian religion. Therefore those who come to the meetings are friendly to Christianity, or at least not opposed to it. Temperance work in Japan, therefore, renders no small assistance to the propagation of the gospel.

Present Condition.—The general aspect of our societies presents an encouraging condition. The cause is making gratifying progress in many ways and in many places. The societies at Tsuruoka, Joto and Komoro have made enviable records.

CHINA

Two thousand years ago the liquor problem became so serious in China that it threatened to greatly weaken if not practically extinguish the Chinese race. An imperial edict prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors was made in 66 B. C. The result of the great struggle was that a widespread sentiment has been built up, and is embodied in some of the best classical Chinese literature against drunkenness and against drinking to excess. The sentiment, however, is only for great moderation, and not for total abstinence; consequently there are very few Chinese who do not drink at all. The number of drunkards is proportionately small.

The Chinese make wine called 'Chiu' out of rice millet and sorghum. For the common liquor only one distillation is made. When more strength is desired it is distilled two or three times, and is then called 'Samshu' or 'three fired.' This stronger wine contains as much as 50 per cent alcohol, and has been known to cause insanity.

This rice wine is sold all over China and drunk by practically all Chinese. Its effects are not so noticeable as the effects of imported liquors. Most of it is consumed at weddings and on holiday feast days.

China has no records or statistics on the liquor question. The taxes which are levied throughout the country are not uniform. They are levied by the county and district magistrates, usually with the thought of getting as much of a 'squeeze' as possible for themselves (the officials). Taxes have been raised generally during the past few years and the price of liquor has risen accordingly. The consumption, however, is not greatly affected. Alcohol is usually used by the natives in the hot form and is taken as a rule in small quantities an ounce, more or less, at a time. It is not a regular article of drink, yet there are not many Chinese who do not use it. Taking the country as a whole, the use is confined largely to the festive occasions. Three-fourths of the Chinese live in small cities and villages where the consumption of alcohol in proportion to the population is not so great as in the larger cities. Foreign wines, whisky and beer have been introduced during the last fifteen years, but an increasing quantity of these same classes of liquors is now being produced in China.

There are no anti-liquor laws in China. The drinking habit is on the increase especially in the port cities and the large cities

of the interior where western civilization has come. Large quantities of foreign liquors are sold and these as a rule cause more drunkenness. There are now ninteen breweries in China, one-fourth of which, before the war, were German. There are also two companies making foreign wine. Beer, porter, wines and spirits are imported. In 1913 the imports of liquor amounted to $2,357,889; in 1916 they amounted to $2,452,767, in United States currency. The increase is slight, but that such an increase took place when prices were high and tonnage short is significant. Still another reason why the increase was not more was because more liquor was being manufactured in China.

A report from the city of Hsuchowfu, in the southern part of China, states: "This city is considered an interior city, but there are large quantities of several kinds of foreign whisky and beer on sale here. No expensive Chinese feast is considered complete without having from two to five different brands of this foreign whisky. This city has a population of about 125,000 and is located in one of the poorer sections of China, where food famines are frequent; but, despite this fact, over $100,000 worth of grain is used by the native wine shops annually."

One of the greatest dangers to the Chinese is found in the activity of American and European liquor interests, who are determined to extend their trade to every section of the country. China is likely to be one of the dumping grounds for the liquor traffic of the United States when Prohibition goes into effect in America.

The principal temperance organization is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which in the year 1916 had 40 local unions in all China.

INDIA

The liquor traffic is under the strict control of the government. There is some illicit production, but the government is the official manufacturer and distributor of all liquors, drugs and narcotics produced in the country. The liquor and drug department is known as the "Abkari."

There is no long-standing habit of the people demanding alcoholic liquors, but on the contrary, opposition to their uses inculcated by their religion.

But since 1900 the government which establishes licensed drink shops wherever it chooses, has increased its revenue from the sale of drink from 3.71 million pounds to 8.49 million (1915). Twenty years ago the revenue derived from drink in India was 19 per cent of the total proceeds of taxation; now it is 32 per cent.

There are now 80 distilleries in India, 38 per cent of which, both buildings and sites, are owned by the government.

The Imperial Legislative Council of India after considering a resolution offered on February 20 urging the Prohibition of all alcoholic liquors and drugs as the ultimate policy of the government, defeated the resolution by a vote of 20 to 33. On March 8, 1918, there was presented to the council a suggestion for local option on the liquor question. This proposal was not adopted, but Sir George Barnes, speaking on behalf of the government, said: "If a local government should in the future recommend the closure of all liquor shops in any particular area, I do not think the honorable members will find the government of India standing in the way of the recommendation."

The Calcutta Temperance Federation has induced the Excise authorities to try the experiment for one year of excluding all licensed premises from the four central wards of the city. Included within this area is the Calcuta University and all the large colleges and schools (representing about 10,000 young men), besides four important public squares, and a number of hospitals, temples, mosques, and churches. Last year the Commissioner of Excise announced the introduction of a long-needed administrative reorganization, the abolition of auctioning of licenses in Calcutta district and the prohibition of credit sales of foreign liquors. This year numerous licenses have been canceled, and now Prohibition has been adopted for 12 months as a test to its future adoption.

The government of Mysore appointed a special committee of members of the representative assembly to "consider and suggest measures for reducing drunkenness among the people." The committee recommended a scheme of excise committees and licensing boards, and other reforms. Total Prohibition is proposed for special areas, particularly in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore, upon the lines already carried out in the capital of the neighboring state of Hyderabad, the object definitely laid down being "the final extinction of the liquor traffic and the traffic in opium and other intoxicating drugs." The government has declared its entire sympathy with the proposal of local option, and also the inauguration of other reforms recommended by the committee of inquiry.

The Commissioner of Excise in Calcutta has announced the abolition of the auction of licenses in the Calcutta district and the prohibition of credit sales of foreign beverages.

The Times of India, printed at Bombay, dated January 2, 1919, gives an interesting account of a meeting of natives of India who desire the protection of a prohibitory law for that country, instead of the license law which now prevails. The article, which is entitled "Prohibition in India," reads:

A public meeting, representative of all classes, under the auspices of the Ahmadiyya Anjuman Ishaat Islam, Lahore, was held on Sunday at the Ahmadiyya buildings in order to move government to pass a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale, export and import of intoxicating liquors in India. Maulvi Sadruddin, Principal of the Munshi High School, presided. Maulvi Muhammad Ali, M.A., the head of the society, in moving the first resolution, said that the Americans, great nation as they were, after all enforced the principle which was for the first time introduced, preached and advocated by the Holy Prophet of Arabia 1,300 years ago. He hoped that England would also follow the example of America and prohibit the sale and manufacture of liquors. Resolutions (1) requesting the government that a law similar to that of America be passed with regard to the Prohibition of the manufacture, sale, export and import of intoxicating liquors; (2) to congratulate President Wilson, through a cablegram, on acting on a principle which was for the first time introduced by the Holy Prophet of Islam; and (3) requesting all temperance societies, public bodies and associations to move in the matter and hold public meetings throughout the length and breadth of the country, were passed.

The native liquor is made from the flowers of the mahua tree and from the juice of the palm tree.

The lower classes are very much given to drinking toddy. The palm trees, which formerly were usually tapped for sugar, are now used for toddy. The revenue derived from liquors in 1914-15 was 8,856,881 pounds, or about $44,000,000. During the last ten years the license fees on liquor shops have advanced very

greatly. The tax charged for country spirits in 1912 and 1913 was 6.05rupees per proof gallon or a little more than $2.00 per proof gallon.

In 1914-15 the excise receipts were about 17 per cent of the receipts of the national government, exclusive of such things as business enterprises such as railways, telegraphs, irrigation, etc.

The Bombay government report for 1917 indicates that that government is attempting to diminish the liquor habit. The price of liquor has been raised and the number of liquor shops diminished. The best sentiment of the best Indian leaders is against drinking, but the increased contact with westerners and western ideas has led many of the Indian educated people to take up the drink habit. There is an increase in the use of liquor among the common people from year to year.

There is a fairly strong temperance movement in India, engineered by Europeans. An official organ is published, which attempts to influence the European community.

The Anglo-Indian Temperance Society was organized by W. S. Caine, a member of Parliament. It has 280 societies. Some publish their own paper and have lecturers who go when called to any part of the country.

The Royal Army Temperance Association is doing good work for the English soldiers. The All-India Temperance Conference unites all other temperance organizations and the 280 societies of the A. I. T. A.

Some temperance teaching is done in the public schools. The Rechabites, Good Templars and kindred organizations, as well as the W. C. T. U., are carrying on their work and issuing their own publications.

There has ben a very marked and decided forward movement in the matter of total abstinence during the last 40 years. Forty years ago even missionaries from European countries were drinkers, and Americans and Canadians were regarded as eccentric because they did not drink. The drinking of English liquors among the better class of natives, however, is on the increase and the drinking of native liquors among the lower classes is also on the increase.

At the last meeting of the National Missionary Council the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the National Missionary Council request the Bishop of Madras to form a carefully selected sub-committee on temperance, whose duty it shall be to gather information concerning the extent and growth of the drink habit in India, particularly among Christians the prevailing state of the traffic; the policies of the general and local governments in relation thereto; and to report to the Council the results of this inquiry together with such recommendations as may be advisable."

The people of India, through their representative leaders, have not ceased to make objection to the planting of licensed liquor-sellers in localities where there is no demand for drink except as it is encouraged and inculcated by the liquor-sellers, backed by the government, as a means of obtaining revenue.

In response to continued agitation on the subject, the natives aided by the missionaries, the government established in 1912 "Excise Advisory Committees," composed of "official and non-official members to recommend the withdrawal of licenses." Be-

tween 1912 and 1914, 326 such committees were established. In 1916 all municipal boards were made excise advisory committees. But they can only recommend. The excise officers accept or reject the recommendation, and when last April, Hindu leaders advocated giving these advisory committees power to decide the number and location of liquor shops, the government representative opposed the proposition in the legislative council and it was lost by a close vote, 16 to 15.

The policy of the government of India as announced in 1905 and many times before, is to subordinate all consideration of revenue to the efforts to "Minimize temptation to those who do not drink and to discourage excess among those who do."

As to how well this policy has been carried out can be judged by the following table showing the revenue received by the government from tax on intoxicating liquors during the past 35 years:

1874-5	$ 7,805,000	1906-7	$29,175,000
1883-4	11,690,000	1907-8	30,815,000
1894-5	18,000,000	1908-9	31,710,000
1904-5	26,475,000	1909-10	33,585,000
1905-6	28,105,000		

Further evidence of how well the government has held to its so-called "policy" is to be found in the statistics of certain districts of India, where the consumption of liquors has increased from 5,000,000 gallons to 8,500,000 gallons in five years. In the same length of time the production of liquor in Bengal increased 50 per cent, while the population increased only 2 per cent.

Since 1905 the number of native liquor shops throughout India has been reduced by 22,834, while the number of foreign liquor shops has been increased 181. In most sections the hour of opening is 8 a. m. and the hour of closing 8 p. m.

Under the excise laws in many of the provinces of India licenses are sold at auction in order to make the most out of the liquor traffic for the government revenue.

The revenue from the province of Madras last year was more than the entire revenue on the traffic in the entire Empire in 1874-5.

Baroda has a peculiar form of local option which permits the people by a 60 per cent vote to prevent the issuing of a new license, or the suspending of an old one.

In Limdi boys under 18 years of age are not permitted to buy or use intoxicating liquors.

The Commission of Inquiry appointed recently by the government, has reported, recommending a number of restrictions, most of which seem to have been made for revenue purposes only. One of the chief recommendations was for the raising of the duty on imported liquors. This would undoubtedly be a good revenue measure if the imports of liquors continue to increase in the future as in the past. The liquor imported into India at the present time amounts to more than 7,000,000 gallons annually. Twenty years ago the amount was 2,500,000 gallons.

The creation of local advisory committees to confer with the excise officials had resulted in a decided reduction of liquor li-

censes in certain sections, among which may be named the Bombay presidency, where the reduction amounted to 77 the first year; Bengal, where the number was reduced by 100, and Calcutta, where the reduction was 26.

CHOSEN—(KOREA)

There is no organized temperance work in Korea. The Koreans have a native intoxicating drink called "sappora." There has been a decided increase in drunkenness since the Japanese occupation of the territory, and a greatly increased sale of the beer and lighter liquors which the Japanese manufacture. The Japanese officials often set the example of drinking, which is becoming fashionable in Korea.

Previous to the Japanese occupation liquor could be manufactured in Korea by anyone without restrictions. Now, however, its manufacture is limited to those who hold license, and all inns which sell liquor must pay a tax for the privilege.

The sentiment for Prohibition is almost entirely confined to the Christian portion of the population. Eighty to ninety per cent of the men who are not Christians drink. This is also true of a large percentage of the women. The country is being flooded with English whisky, French cognac, vermuth, port wines and other liquors, as well as sake and the sappora beer. The foreign liquors are increasing in popularity among the Koreans.

PERSIA

Persia has, perhaps, suffered as much or more in proportion to its size, from the liquor traffic than any other country of Middle or Southern Asia. In spite of the efforts of Mohammedan leaders, the people have become debauched—first through the importation of liquors from Europe and more lately through the production of spirits in the local distilleries which have been established.

PHILIPPINES

The common drink of the natives in all parts of the Islands is "tuba," made from the juice of the cocoanut tree. There is a tax placed upon the handling of alcoholic liquors and a law forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors to the mountain tribes. These tribes, however, have their own native beer which they use at feasts.

The use of beer and strong drinks among the natives has been increasing for the past twenty years. The Filipinos did not indulge in intoxicants under the Spanish regime to the same extent as they have since done. They had their strong native wines, but the production of these wines had not been developed into a strong and profitable traffic.

The manufacture and sale of beer, as well as of native liquors, is greatly on the increase. There are two breweries in Manila. A great propaganda work to create appetite and markets is being carried on by the brewers and liquor dealers.

Very little has ben accomplished in the direction of organized temperance work in the Islands. Scientific temperance facts are now being taught in the public schools. In Manila saloons have been barred from the main business street, the "Escolta." Dance halls are not now allowed within the city limits, and vice in general among Americans has been checked.

Liquors, however, are sold at the hotels and clubs and to some extent throughout the Islands.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly to prohibit the extensive treating of voters with strong drink by candidates during political campaigns.

PERSIAN GULF

In the districts bordering on the Persian Gulf the liquor problem is becoming most serious.

In the upper part of the gulf, as in Bahrein and Mesopotamia, alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed mostly by Armenians and Jews. In Muscat there are four or five shops owned by the Goanese merchants of India. Before the war a number of brewery agents came up the gulf to extend their trade. The Sheik of Bahrein, before the war, did not allow the liquor trade in his dominion, but liquor was smuggled in. In Muscat it is sold openly and allowed by the Sultan. No duty is levied, and consequently liquor is sold there cheaper than in India.

In Mesopotamia whisky has been consumed mostly by Armenians, Jews and Chaldeans, but it has been spreading among the Mohammedans also. It is also increasing among the Mohammedans in Muscat.

Very little temperance work has been done in this region. Scientific temperance teaching has been introduced in the curriculum of the American mission school at Busra, Arabia.

OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES

In Arabia, the new ruler, Hussain, established by the revolt against the Sultan, has prohibited all alcoholic liquors throughout his domain. By order of the government, the authorities of Djeddah seized and destroyed thousands of bottles of alcoholic liquors.

He also requested the representatives of the various European governments to notify the merchants of their respective countries that from the date of the order the Arabian government would not permit any intoxicants to enter its borders.

Prior to 1914 no country in Asia was cursed by the liquor traffic more than Siberia. Russian vodka flooded this great section of the Russian Empire and the government itself did not hesitate to promote the sale of liquor wherever possible. By virtue of the Czar's decree, however, prohibiting the sale of vodka throughout the Empire, a vast change has taken place in Siberia, and the beneficial results of Prohibition on the peasantry and Siberian life and institutions are to be seen on every hand.

In Ceylon a temperance pledge-signing movement which swept over that island in 1904, resulted in a total abstinence pledge being signed by 190,000 persons.

Until 1912 the British government was content to operate under the old excise law, which was full of loopholes. Seventy-five per cent of the people of Ceylon are total abstainers. This includes the Mohammedans and Buddhists, whose religion prohibits the use of liquor, and the Hindus, who are naturally disinclined to its use.

Many of the Englishmen in Ceylon are regular drinkers, thus presenting a bad example and exerting a bad influence on all movements for temperance legislation. The colonial secretary in reply to a request for a moderate local option law on the liquor

question, coming from Hindu sources, reflected the attitude of the colonial government in Ceylon when he said in the course of debate: "It is a drastic thing to place in the hands of the people power to prevent a person getting a drink at the close of his day's work if he wants it. It is an interference with the liberty of the subject, of which we often hear in other cases."

Intoxicating liquor is working fearful inroads in the moral and physical life of the people of India and Ceylon. The British government, however, might easily lead the people of these countries to absolute Prohibition.

In Siam many kinds of foreign liquors are imported, but only the better class of people can afford to buy the imported liquors. Most of the people use the native distilled rice whisky. In Nan is a distillery that turns out several barrels of whisky daily, which whisky is sold to the people that keep small market stalls in the city and surrounding villages. The distillery is under Chinese management, as most of the distilleries in Siam are. The Siamese people are not habitual drunkards, but most of them indulge at holiday seasons.

In Bangkok and in the larger provincial towns today, the "bottle shop" has become one of the most familiar objects along the principal streets. Shelves filled with imported wines and liquors of every kind are in evidence everywhere. The drink habit has increased greatly in recent years, as is proved by the large increase of the traffic.

Temperance work is being done in Siam, but not in an organized way or to any great extent. In the mission schools a special effort is being made to teach the truths of scientific temperance. Lecturers under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. visited Siam a number of years ago, and a great deal of interest in the work was aroused but no permanent organization has resulted. Temperance tracts have been issued by the mission press and distributed freely.

The sale and manufacture of alcohol, as well as opium, is in the hands of the government.

The inhabitants of Burma are Buddhists, which religion includes in its Ten Commandments a solemn injunction against the use of intoxicating liquors. They are a temperate people. Intoxicants of native brew mostly from palm sap and rice water are not unknown, but they are not widely used. The use of imported liquors (mostly whisky and gin) is growing among the Burmans. Practically all the English official class use liquors. The English government has licensed saloons all over Burma. In Upper Burma where the population is predominantly native, English law prohibits the sale of liquors to Burmans. However, the liquor shops are permitted to be open, supposedly for the purpose of selling to the Indians and Chinamen. The law is openly violated, and most of the receipts of the liquor shops are from Burmans. In Lower Burma there is no law against the sale of liquor to Burmans.

There is a slowly rising tide in favor of total abstinence, and a few young men's temperance societies among Buddhists have been formed. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is active in Burma, and publishes a magazine known as the Life Line.

MALAYSIA

The following article prepared by Consul General Edwin N. Gunsaulus, of Singapore, shows something of the liquor problem which presents itself in the heart of Malaysia:

The importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Straits Settlements are controlled by the monopolies department of the colonial government. Although individual commercial concerns are permitted to import liquors direct in their own name, the value of such liquors must be declared immediately upon arrival in the port, and either duty must be paid before removal from the importing vessel or else the goods must be moved directly into a bonded warehouse and remain in storage until such duty is paid.

The manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the Straits Settlements is prohibited, except under license issued by the Colonial Secretary, the fee for this license being $85.17 per month. Liquors so manufactured are subject to the same scale of duties as imported liquors, with the exception that a rebate of 10 per cent is allowed.

The revenue derived from liquors in the colony during the past four years is as follows, all amounts being shown in United States currency:

1914	$ 912,685.01	1917	$1,382,558.97
1915	979,895.29		
1916	1,356,560.07	Total	$4,631,699.34

The tariff schedule of duties levied on imported liquors follows:

Liquors containing not less than 85 per cent of proof spirit, $3.41 per proof gallon.

Liquors containing more than 39 per cent and less than 85 per cent of proof spirit, $2.73 per gallon.

Liquors containing more than 39 per cent and less than 70 per cent of proof spirit, $1.70 per gallon.

Liquors containing less than 40 per cent of proof spirit—

1. All sparkling wines, $1.70 per gallon.
2. All still wines, excepting claret containing less than 26 per cent of proof spirit, $1.14 per gallon.
3. Claret containing less than 26 per cent of proof spirit and ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry, 34 cents per gallon.
4. All others, $1.14 per gallon.

During the calendar year 1917 intoxicating liquors valued at $3,525,333 were imported into the Straits Settlements. A considerable quantity of these liquors were reshipped to the Federated Malay States: British North Borneo, Dutch East Indies, Siam and Sarawak. A detailed list of the liquors imported during 1917, with values, follows: Arrack and samsoo, $705,245; brandy, $858,269; gin, $97,766; rum, $1,203; whisky, $492,785; other spirits, $10,691; liqueurs, $21,845; spirituous cordials, $1,064; champagne, $17,268; claret, $12,317; still, of sorts, $47,829; sparkling of sorts, $3,585; port, $56,759; sherry, $11,885; beer and ale, $837,519; porter and stout, $347,819; cider and perry, $484.

As the quantity of intoxicating liquors manufactured in the colony is small, a fairly acurate estimate of the consumption can be obtained by deducting the value of exported liquors from the value of imports, such estimate for the calendar years 1914, 1915 and 1916 being as follows:

	1914	1915	1916
Arrack and samsoo	$116,896	$ 254,700	$ 165,173
Brandy	366,438	447,474	750,512
Gin	10,340	13,932	49,603
Rum	142	1,128	228
Whisky	99,497	97,696	282,662
Other spirits	1,983	2,487	2,592
Liqueurs and cordials	21,368	15,090	16,117
Spirituous cordials	11,079	8,585	2,441
Wines	88,865	63,247	79,347
Beer and ale	151,227	215,994	173,792
Porter and stout	55,814	66,267	56,986
Cider and perry	611	959	230
Total	$924,260	$1,187,559	$1,679,683

The retail sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited in the Straits Settlements except under license. Licenses are divided into the following classes:

(1) "ON" LICENSES

	When Premises May Be Open	License Fee	Licenses Issued By
Public House Licenses (first class)	From 6 a. m. to midnight.	$409 p. a.	Bd. of Licensing Justices.
Public House Licenses (second class)	From 6 a. m. to 11 p. m.	$307 p. a.	do.
Public House Licenses (third class)	From 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.	$203 p. a.	do

(2) "ON" AND "OFF" LICENSES

Liquor Shop Licenses (for sale of liquors other than beer, stout, whisky, brandy, gin and rum; that is to say, for sale of native liquors).	6 a. m. to 10 p. m.	$14 p. a. within municipal limits; $7 p. a. outside municipal limits.	An officer or officers appointed by the governor called "the Licensing Officer."
Toddy Shop Licenses (for retail sale of "Toddy," the fermented juice of the cocoanut palm).	6 a. m. to 10 p. m.	$7 p. a. within municipal limits; $3 p. a. outside municipal limits.	do.

(3) "OFF" LICENSES

Retail Shop Licenses (for retail sale of liquors in unopened bottles not smaller than one-pint bottles or in quantities of not less than one quart if not sold in bottles).	6 a. m. to 9 p. m.	$102 p. a.	The Superintendent of Chandu and Liquors Revenue.

FIJI ISLANDS

The only organized temperance work being carried on in the Fiji Islands is that which is done by a lodge of the International Order of Good Templars. This lodge has been pressing for absolute Prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors, on the ground that the consumption of liquor by the natives is demoralizing and degrading the native race, and will end in their extinction. There is a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to natives, but it is not enforced, as will be seen from the fact that more than 50,000 pounds is spent in the purchase of liquor from public houses and wholesale spirits merchants by natives. The rate of consumption by natives has gradually increased year by year from about 36 cents per capita per annum at the time of annexation to about $1.80 per capita per annum now; and this $1.80 per capita would probably mean a rate of about $7.50 to $10.00 per each of the adult males.

The Good Templar organization was first introduced in the islands in the year 1874. and has been in active life during more than half the time since.

THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA

By joint agreement of the 17 powers represented at the Brussels Slave Conference in 1889-90, the following action in regard to the continent of Africa was taken:

CHAPTER VI.—Restrictive Measures Concerning the Traffic in Spirituous Liquors.

Article XC.

Justly anxious about the moral and material consequences which the abuse of spirituous liquors entails on the native populations, the Signatory Powers have agreed to apply the provisions of Articles XCI., XCII. and XCIII. within a zone extending from the twentieth degree north latitude to the twenty-second degree south latitude, and bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the west and by the Indian Ocean on the east, with its dependencies, comprising the islands adjacent to the mainland, up to 100 sea miles from the shore.

Article XCI.

In the districts of this zone where it shall be ascertained that, either on account of religious belief, or from other motives, the use of distilled liquors does not exist, or has not been developed, the powers shall prohibit their importation. The manufacture of distilled liquors there shall be equally prohibited.

Each power shall determine the limits of the zone of Prohibition by alcoholic liquors in its possessions or protectorates, and shall be bound to notify the limits thereof to the other powers within the space of six months. The above Prohibition can only be suspended in the case of limited quantities destined for the consumption of the non-native population, and imported under the regime and conditions determined by each government.

Article XCII.

The powers having possessions or exercising protectorates in the region of the zone which are not placed under the action of the Prohibition, and into which alcoholic liquors are at present either freely imported or pay an import duty of less than 15fr. per hectoliter at 50 degrees Centigrade, undertake to levy on these alcoholic liquors an import duty of 15fr. per hectoliter at 50 degrees Centigrade for three years after the present general act comes into force. At the expiration of this period the duty may be increased to 25fr. during a fresh period of three weeks. At the end of the sixth year it shall be submitted to revision, taking as a basis the average results produced by these tariffs, for the purpose of then fixing, if possible, a minimum duty throughout the whole extent of the zone where the Prohibition referred to in Article XCI. is not in force.

The powers have the right of maintaining and increasing the duties beyond the minimum fixed by the present article in those regions where they already possess that right.

Article XCIII.

The distilled liquors manufactured in the regions referred to in Article XCII., and intended for inland consumption, shall be subject to an excise duty. This excise duty, the collection of which the powers undertake to ensure as far as possible, shall not be lower than the minimum import duty fixed by Article XCII.

Article XCIV.

Signatory powers having in Africa possessions contiguous to the zone specified in Article XC. undertake to adopt the necessary measures for preventing the introduction of spirituous liquors within the territories of the said zone by their inland frontiers.

Article XCV.

The powers shall communicate to each other through the office at Brussels, and according to the terms of Chapter V., information relating to the traffic in alcoholic liquors within their respective territories.

While this agreement has not been fully successful in doing for Africa what the signers of the agreement hoped it would do, it has unquestionably greatly helped to mitigate the evils resulting from the liquor traffic. The curse of liquor has made itself felt more in Morocco, Algeria, Northern Egypt and the extreme Southern part of the continent than anywhere else in the interior or along the Eastern and Western borders. With almost every expedition, however, into the heart of the great African continent,

a trail of liquor is left, which little by little is helping to break down the sober customs of the natives, the religious laws and the international agreements which have been made for the protection of the people of the dark continent.

Something of the problem presented by the exportation of liquors into the countries of Africa is shown by the following table:

Rum Exported From the Port of Boston to West Africa

	Gallons
Fiscal year 1914-15	809,872
Fiscal year 1915-16	1,149,144
Fiscal year 1916-17	766,734
Fiscal year 1917-18	175,626
Total for four years	2,901,376
Total liquors exported from Boston to all other countries for the same period	742,124
Grand total	3,643,500

In Southern Africa the liquor traffic has made rapid growth since the Boer war, and conditions are worse, so far as temperance sentiment is concerned, than they were before the war broke out. In many of the colonies under the sovereignty of Great Britain, the laws prohibit the use of liquor by the natives, but the activity and heartless commercial spirit of English and European liquor interests are rapidly nullifying these laws.

King Khama, ruler of Bechuanaland, South Africa, was recently informed by England that a government commission had recommended sales of light wines and beer to the natives.

The king promptly declared that if the plan was carried out, he would forbid his subjects from working in the gold mines. The industrial situation, already rendered almost intolerable by the loss of thousands of native workers through the ravages of influenza, would at once become alarming, for those who know the king say he will not hesitate to carry out his threat.

The temperance body led by the king is strong in South Africa, where the king is known as a leader in the temperance movement.

The South African Union proposed, in 1918, to open the sale of liquor to native races in Johannesburg. This course has long been urged by the Cape Colony vineyard farmers, who wish to get a market for their wine produce. In Cape Colony wine is allowed to be sold to the natives, but in Natal, the Transvaal, including Johannesburg, and the Orange Free State, the sale has been prohibited to the native races. Periodically efforts have been made to remove the ban, especially in Johannesburg. The city authorities of the municipalities in Natal make a kind of Kaffir beer which they sell to the natives at large profits to the municipalities. It has a small percentage of alcohol. The sale of all kinds of liquors to the European population in South Africa is unrestricted. Among the East Indian population, which is larger than the European population by more than 100,000, liquor of the worst character is allowed to be sold. The country has bars for the Europeans and whites and back doors for the Indians.

Ordinary distilled liquors are forbidden to the native races in Natal, but the natives use beer, especially at weddings, with

harmful results. The city of Durban, Natal, has for ten years been trying the experiment of making and selling to natives in the city limits the same native beer that they drink in their kraals. Considerable revenue is thus derived for the city government, which has a tendency to fasten the traffic upon the city and the people.

Cameroun prior to the war was a German colony. It is now under the control of the French. At the breaking out of the war the German government had all the liquors in Cameroun poured on the ground as a protective measure, fearing that the natives might turn against the Germans while under the influence of drink. The only influence for abstinence or Prohibition is that of the Christian missionaries.

The native drinks are not so intoxicating as the imported drinks. Prior to the war the conditions in Cameroun were improving.

In February, 1916, after the French had taken possession of the colony the French authorities in command of Cameroun prohibited the importation, transportation and sale of all alcoholic drinks to the natives.

The Spanish West African colony south of Cameroun still continues to receive shipments of wine and the people are encouraged to drink it. The wine shipped into West Africa is not a light wine, but one to which alcohol has evidently been added in larger quantities than ordinary.

The natives of Belgian Congo manufacture intoxicants of a low percentage of alcohol out of various fruits, especially palms, the sugar cane, etc. This, however, is local, many communities not knowing how to make the liquors and looking with disfavor upon their use.

The Belgian administration in Equatorial Africa is enforcing the Prohibition of the imported intoxicants to the natives. With the exception of very restricted areas around the three seaport towns of the lower Congo, namely, Benana, Burna and Matadi, this rigorously enforced Prohibition applies to all of Congo Belge. The labor problem in the above-named three cities has evidently something to do with the failure to enforce Prohibition there. In other coast towns the natives are practically all more or less enslaved by intoxicants and will not work where they cannot procure liquors. The natives of the interior have been protected and with but few exceptions do not know the taste of imported liquors. Commercial and civil agents from Europe and American countries are heavy drinkers as a rule.

In April, 1918, an American sailing vessel discharged its cargo at one of the ports of the Belgian Congo, which cargo was made up almost wholly of beer. Another steamer about the same time came into port with 1,300 cases of bottled beer on board. This was at the time when neither flour nor sugar could be bought at the port.

In Sierra Leone, British West Africa, the government has recognized the principle of local option in a law which prohibits the bringing of intoxicating liquors into a chieftancy without the consent of the chief and his people. Under this law several districts in the protectorate of Sierra Leone are dry.

Two-thirds of the revenue of the government of Sierra Leone

is derived from taxes on rum and license fees. Many of the coast tribes have been debauched by intoxicating liquors.

The Sierra Leone Outlook, a periodical published at Albert Academy, gives much attention to the temperance movement.

Reports for the year 1913 show that 7,132,381 gallons of spirits were imported into Great Britain's West African colonies during that year. This was an increase of 235,000 gallons over the imports of the year before.

The following table shows something of the growth of the importation of liquors into these colonies between 1907 and 1912:

	Years	Total Gallons	Annual Average Gallons
Southern Nigeria	1907-09	10,240,990	3,413,663
	1910-12	14,033,698	4,677,899
Gold Coast	1907-09	3,640,074	1,213,358
	1910-12	4,976,610	1,658,870
Sierra Leone	1907-09	1,028,848	342,949
	1910-12	1,497,763	499,254
Gambia	1907-09	87,993	29,331
	1910-12	183,443	61,147

In Portuguese East Africa, which is under the control of a governor general appointed by the Lisbon government, liquor is sold in public canteens to the natives apparently without limit. Portuguese wine imported from Lisbon is also for sale in these canteens. The Portuguese farmers of the district make liquor from the sugar cane.

At Inhambane, north of Lorenzo Marques, for over 25 years the natives have been debauched with imported wines and colonial-made sugar cane rum.

At Beira and the great territory between the Sabi and Zambesi rivers back of Beira, the Mozambique Company, a commercial concern with British and French directors and stockholders, governed locally by Portguese officials, permits the sale of liquor, including both imported wines and home-made rum of the worst character. This company also manufactures the rum itself and encourages its manufacture by subsidiary companies like the Buzi company. The company also forces the sale of the rum by paying for its forced labor partly in rum. Thus the people in this section, who were originally a quiet agricultural people, simple and healthful in their habits and customs, have become debauched.

Angola is under the Portuguese government. Since Portugal was made a republic the manufacture of beer has been prohibited in Angola. Large stocks, however, had been accumulated and are still permitted to be sold to the natives. Portugal prohibited the manufacture of liquor in 1912.

The Liquor Problem in Angola

(The following article on the liquor problem in Angola, prepared by John T. Tucker, principal of the Currie Institute at Dondi, serves to show something of the conditions which missionary and temperance workers must face in mission fields.)

Angola is the name applied to the Portuguese possessions on the West African coast situated from the Congo to Cape Frio.

Angola has numerous tribes, all belonging to the Bantu stock. Certain drinking customs are common among all the tribes, and

while local variations exist, a generalization can be given. Beer drinking is one of the chief hindrances to the progress of the African. Not only does he waste a large amount of time in this indulgence, but during this period commits misdemeanors which, according to native law, are punishable by heavy fines, sometimes reducing a rich native to the condition of a pauper and a poor one to the condition of slavery.

BEER DRINKS (**Ayele**). A characteristic feature of African life is the beer drink, which provides a rallying point for all the neighborhood. The condition of the drinkers after two or three days of unbridled revelry and bestiality can better be imagined than described. At night, after evil passions have been aroused during the day with drinking and obscene dancing, all give themselves up to indiscriminate license. This leads to fights, brawls, cases, trials, fines, and even murders, whilst suicides are not unknown. Hatred and revenge are engendered and the ill feeling continues indefinitely. Each village of importance has its beer drink once a year, and the time wasted in such dissipations can only be realized by those acquainted with African life.

In addition to the ordinary beer drinks, there are others having a direct fetish significance. It is probable that back of the black man's mind all beer drinks are more or less related to spirit worship, but some are definitely and pronouncedly so. A possible explanation of the ordinary beer drinks may be sought in the direction of a kind of harvest thanksgiving. The native himself says he gives thanks for the harvest, but to whom he does not know or perhaps does not trouble to think. The definite fetish beer drinks are held in honor of a deceased headman, one long ago dead or one about to be buried after a long period of storage until the dry season (May-September) is well on and the corn harvested. A great concourse arrives for the formal burial or for the propitiation of the spirit deemed to be hostile and only appeased by such ceremonies. Witch doctors are present. Divination is carried on. The beating of drums is heard. Obscene dances are indulged in. An ox is slain and huge quantities of beer are consumed. A quantity of beer is poured out on the ground as a libation to the spirit of the deceased, it being supposed that it drinks the liquid. The spirit of an ox is believed to go to the spirit and help to give it a certain standing of influence in the new country beyond the veil where the deceased is starting a new country or district, with fields, gardens and fenced villages as here below. Formerly slaves, male and female, were sacrificed with the same motive. On such occasions beer is sent to friends of the deceased or friends of relatives who are unable to attend; they in partaking of the beer thus declaring themselves at one with the deceased, hoping in common with those present at the ceremony to avert the wrath of the spirit and win its favor. The respect paid to the deceased is measured by the quantity of beer drunk.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT. The Portuguese government as such is indifferent to all such native customs insofar as they do not conflict with civilized ideas of the rights of individuals. The slaying of persons is no longer in general vogue and never openly done. The abolition or curtailment of native drinking practices has received the attention of enlightened governors like Senor Norton de Matos, who to some extent realize the in-

calculable harm they do. The constant changing of high officials in Angola has made the carrying out of laws enacted to this end an impossibility. White planters have always opposed measures seeking the abolition of native drinking habits. The reason for this will be indicated below.

IMPORTED RUM AND AGUARDENTE MANUFACTURED IN ANGOLA. The greatest curse to the African comes not through his native beer, harmful as that is, but from the firewater imported into the colony or manufactured by planters or merchants in Angola. This whisky, which corresponds to the "moonshine whisky" of the Southern States, has a most disastrous effect on the natives. The African does not know the meaning of moderation. Either he abstains from whisky, the "awalende" (Portuguese aguardente—whisky), or he drinks to the full. The results, both moral and physical, are deplorable. The drinker becomes a moral wreck, committing vice hitherto unknown in the extended catalogue of heathen sins. The passion for the awalende reduces him to the condition of a beggar. When sober the African is a keen trader and sensible of the value of money, especially when earned by himself. He will walk miles to save ten cents on a deal of cloth or meal. Corrupted by the awalende-drunkenness, he surrenders everything. Children, slaves, cows, sheep, goats and pigs, all dear to the African heart, are spent in purchasing the firewater. Debts accumulate. The rich man becomes a pauper, the respected headman a degenerate and a byword. On the physical side the results are no less deplorable. Blindness and sterility are the common fruit of awalende drinking.

The poverty resulting from whisky or rum drinking explains the opposition of the average planter to temperance reforms. The majority of the planters have no intention of settling permanently in the colony. It is simply a get-rich-quick scheme. To amass a fortune readily, cheap labor is essential. Cheap labor, however, is difficult to obtain apart from debts, and a sure way to get an African hopelessly in debt is to start him drinking whisky.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT. The action of the Portuguese government in regard to whisky or awalende merits the highest praise. During the monarchical regime steps were considered for the abolition of the traffic, but not until the advent of the republic (1911) was the law prohibiting the importation and local manufacture passed and carried into effect. Such a law, so fully in accord with the highest principles of government of backward races, could not be carried through without considerable opposition. It was necessary to buy out the stock on hand at the numerous distilleries—a difficult step for a country like Portugal. However, the money was obtained. The opposition from the planters and the worst trading elements was severe. "How," it was asked, "can we obtain labor without whisky?" However, the government remained firm and except for the surreptitious selling of whisky on the part of a few traders the trade is at an end in Angola. The fact of American brewers exporting rum to West Africa is having a bad effect upon the question in Angola. The element which desires the return of the old whisky days welcomes the action of the American brewers.

ATTITUDE OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Protestant missions have been established in Angola for about forty years. There exists a strong and progressive native church. No drinker is al-

lowed in fellowship. Even occasional drinking is sternly discountenanced and the person subjected to discipline in the form of forbidding him access to the Lord's table until he promises not to drink. More and more it appears to be clear that the church in Angola for her own safety and purity will have to insist on an absolute teetotal membership. In this opinion the leaders of the native church are equally strong with the missionaries.

Egypt is a Mohammedan country, consequently to most of the people the use of liquor is prohibited. This law definitely forbids the use of wine, but the highest Moslem authorities have always construed the word to include all intoxicating liquors. The masses of the people, however, have used native drinks made principally from dates. The Copts (the Oriental Christians of Egypt) have always made considerable use of wine. Some restrictions have been made during the war, especially for the protection of soldiers.

Drinking is on the increase, especially in the cities. The British government in 1918 was making some effort at limiting the number of licenses issued. "The Capitulations" have made it difficult to deal with this question, since the various foreigners are under the consulates of their own country rather than under local authority. Under martial law many restrictions have been placed on the traffic.

There is a temperance union among the students of the college at Assiut, which is under the American Mission of Egypt. This temperance union is now 20 years old. It has been instrumental in operating as a center from which a large number of other similar unions have been established throughout the country. Through meetings and literature much has been accomplished by this movement in Cairo and elsewhere throughout Egypt.

Madagascar for long years was under absolute Prohibition, the rulers insisting upon the strict enforcement of the law. In recent years, however, be it said to the shame of France, which nation claims sovereignty over the island, the liquor traffic has been established in order to find a larger market for French wines.

THE CONTINENT OF AUSTRALIA

While the Prohibition forces of Australia did not succeed in securing war-time Prohibition at the hands of the government, the agitational and educational work done during the intensive campaign for war-time Prohibition resulted in crystallizing public sentiment on the continent which is now demanding that permanent remedial legislation be enacted.

The consumption of intoxicating liquors in Australia has been constantly increasing during recent years. The estimated drink bill for the year 1914 was $108,454,180, which shows an increase of about 50 per cent in five years.

The people of Australia have more of a direct voice on the liquor question than do the people of Europe, Asia, Africa or any other general subdivision of the world, aside from the American continent. The so-called local option laws of Australia, however, are far from being local option as the term is applied to the liquor traffic in America, for the best local option laws of Australia require a three-fifths vote to prohibit the sale of liquors.

The Governor-General of Australia and the Governors of the

Australian states are practicing total abstinence during the war.

The Australian national drink beer for the year ended June 30, 1918, is estimated as follows:

	Gallons	Price	Estimated Cost	Cost per Head
Spirits	2,527,000	4 pounds	10,108,000 pounds	2 1 0
Beer	59,968,933	3 shillings	8,995,000 pounds	1 16 6
Wine (estimated)	2,468,000	6/6	802,000 pounds	0 3 3

Total drink bill, 19,905,000 pounds ($99,525,000).

Total drink bill, per head, 4 pounds, 9 pence.

Customs and excise revenue from spirits, beer and wine, 4,214,269 pounds ($21,071,345).

It is estimated by J. D. Merson that the drink bill of Australia from August, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1918, amounted to 81,912,874 pounds ($459,564,370).

There has been a decided decrease in the consumption of distilled spirits in Australia during the war period, but very little difference in the consumption of beer and wine. The per capita consumption of spirits before the war was .85 gallons. For the year 1917-18 it was only .51 gallons. The pre-war consumption of beer was 13.49 gallons, while that for the year ending June 30, 1918, was 12.152 gallons. The consumption of wine is estimated to be about the same before the war and during the last fiscal year, namely, .50 gallons per capita.

NEW SOUTH WALES

The anti-liquor law of New South Wales provides for a vote on the question at each general election, which comes every three years, and gives to the people an opportunity of deciding the future policy of the province as to continuance, reduction or no-license. The no-license policy requires a three-fifths majority, and not one of the 90 electoral districts of the province has yet been able to overcome this handicap. In each case, when the no-license policy is not carried, the votes for that policy are added to the votes for reduction, and if the combined votes for reduction and no-license are sufficient to make a majority, the licenses may be reduced from 12 to 25 per cent. Under this provision the number of licenses has been reduced over 400 in ten years. The fight is now on for state-wide Prohibition. New South Wales has a 6 o'clock closing law. Licenses are held in New South Wales by 2,658 publicans, 76 clubs, 20 packets, 506 colonial wine establishments, 26 breweries and 205 spirit merchants, making a total of 3,491 licenses.

VICTORIA

In 1885 there was one hotel license to each 227 of the population. In 1917 there was one to each 611 of the population. In 1885 there was one case of drunkenness to each 63 of the population; in 1917 there was one to each 193.

The first general local option vote in Victoria will be at the time of the election of the next state legislature, which will be not later than 1920. The issues on which the vote will be taken are continuance, reduction and no-license. In cases where no-license has been adopted, the next election will be on the issue of restoration.

The Victorian drink bill for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, amounted to 4,797,218 pounds ($23,986,090), or 3 pounds, 8 shillings per capita.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The 6 o'clock closing law has been in force in South Australia

since March, 1916, and has proved a great benefit. Since the 6 o'clock closing law has been in effect there has been a decided change in savings banks deposits and depositors. The deposits for the year 1917 increased 1,005,809 pounds. In 1918 the increase was 1,275,578 pounds. The number of depositors has increased during the 6 o'clock closing regime 26,705.

The annual drink bill for South Australia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, was 1,283,210 pounds ($6,416,050), as against 1,186,845 pounds ($5,934,225), for the previous year.

QUEENSLAND

Queensland is the only state in Australia which has not had a 6 o'clock closing law during the war. The liquor shops have remained open from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. daily, although no person is allowed to give or sell liquor to any invalid soldier while on leave or in hospitals, and the trade cannot supply any soldier in uniform with liquor after 6 p. m.

The annual drink bill for Queensland for the year ending June 30, 1918, was 2,088,953 pounds ($10,444,765), which is 3 pounds, 1 shilling and 9¾ pence per capita.

TASMANIA

The law of Tasmania prohibits the supplying by any publican of intoxicants to a person under the age of 21 years. The local option law passed by the Parliament of Tasmania in 1908 does not provide for the option of Prohibition, and has proved ineffective on that account. A very strong effort is being made to have the option of Prohibition added to this measure.

NEW ZEALAND

The vote taken in New Zealand on April 10, 1919, shows on the face of the first returns a vote of approximately 239,000 in favor of Prohibition to approximately 226,000 against. This, however, did not include about 50,000 of the soldiers' votes yet to be counted. Later returns indicated that Prohibition had been defeated by about 1,800 majority. If the Prohibition measure is carried it will go into effect June 30, 1919, and will provide for a total compensation for the forfeiture of licenses of $22,500,000. If Prohibition fails to carry, when all the votes are counted, this means that the compensation proposition has been eliminated from the contest and that the poll which will be taken in December, 1919, will be on the three issues of (1) Prohibition without compensation; (2) nationalization by government purchase; (3) continuance. One important factor in this connection is that a very large number of voters who have believed in Prohibition with compensation and who have ardently worked for the success of that issue at the election on April 10, will, if the measure is defeated in the final count, join hands with the forces who have insistently stood for Prohibition without compensation, giving a much better chance for the triumph of the Prohibition issue in the December, 1919, election.

The first vote on national Prohibition was taken in New Zealand in 1911. The result of that vote was, for Prohibition, 259,943; for continuance, 205,661. Prohibition, however, was defeated because the percentage of the total vote for Prohibition was only 55.83 per cent.

The next vote was taken in 1914, when Prohibition received

247,217 votes and continuance 257,442 votes, the percentage for Prohibition being only 48.99.

The following table showing the marked difference between wet and dry electorates of about the same population is interesting and instructive:

EIGHT WET ELECTORATES			EIGHT DRY ELECTORATES		
PLACE	Population	Convictions for Drunkenness, '16	PLACE	Population	Convictions for Drunkenness, '16
Gisborne	16,605	286	Ohinemuri	11,667	32
Wairarapa	13,942	259	Masterton	12,373	75
Timaru	15,147	260	Ashburton	12,470	57
Wanganui	16,987	210	Oamaru	13,759	34
Napier	16,157	169	Bruce	11,025	17
Waikato	17,781	199	Clutha	11,315	15
Lyttelton	15,093	188	Mataura	12,375	26
Palmerston N'th.	16,135	408	Invercargill	16,262	92
Totals	127,487	1,979	Totals	101,246	348

New Zealand is under local option, but under the present law the people are permitted to vote on local and national Prohibition separately but on the same day. Prior to this plan the people were permitted to vote once in three years on the three issues of "continuance," "reduction" or "no-license."

Under this law a majority was sufficient to reduce the number of saloons, but a three-fourths majority was necessary for Prohibition. The votes under this law from 1896 to 1908 inclusive were as follows:

YEAR	Continuance	Reduction	No-License
1896	139,580	94,555	98,312
1899	143,962	109,449	120,542
1902	148,449	132,249	151,524
1905	182,884	151,057	198,765
1908	188,140	162,562	221,471

THE CONTINENTS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

DOMINION OF CANADA

The Dominion of Canada is under Prohibition, with the exception of the province of Quebec. The Canadian government has prohibited for the period of the war and for twelve months afterward the importation, manufacture and sale, and the interprovincial shipment of liquor for beverage purposes into dry territory. Arrangements are being made, however, for a vote on the question after the soldiers have returned.

The province of Quebec is under partial Prohibition. The capital city voted dry on October 4, 1917, by a majority of over 3,000, and on February 7, 1918, the provincial legislature by a unanimous vote enacted a prohibitory law very similar to the one adopted in the province of Ontario. This law was to become effective May 1, 1919.

On a referendum vote, however, taken April 7, 1919, the province of Quebec returned a majority of about 100,000 votes in favor of allowing the sale of wines and beer. The island of

Montreal gave a wet majority of 61,799. The result of the referendum will insure the sale of beer and wine only in districts where local legislation has not introduced Prohibition. Dry districts which gave a wet majority at this election will not become wet. There are 1,097 municipalities in the province, over 1,000 of which are now under local option, and will not be affected by the result of the referendum vote. The new status of the liquor law becomes effective May 1, 1919.

Ontario is under provincial Prohibition, which went into effect September 16, 1916. In Toronto, which is the largest city of the province, the first month under Prohibition showed 214 arrests for drunkenness as against 1,059 for the same period in 1915. Prior to the adoption of Prohibition the province of Ontario was under local veto, there being 573 Prohibition towns as against 274 license towns, as a result of the elections in January, 1916. This result was remarkable in view of the fact that a three-fifths vote was required to abolish the liquor traffic under the provisions of the local option law. The aggregate vote in the province of Ontario in 1898 was 154,498 for Prohibition and 115,264 against Prohibition. In 1910 the poll stood 192,749 for Prohibition and 103,548 against Prohibition. In 1875 there were 6,185 barrooms in the province of Ontario. In 1911 this number had been reduced to 1,875, in spite of the fact that the population increased during that same period from 1,620,851 to about 3,000,000. Toronto, with a population of 350,000, had only 110 barrooms.

On April 7, 1919, Premier Hearst announced that a referendum would be held on the question of repealing the Ontario temperance act, and upon other measures, which referendum is to be held some time in the fall of 1919. The questions to be voted on will be (1) repeal of the Ontario temperance act; (2) sale of light beer in sealed packages under government control; (3) sale of light beer over the bar; (4) restrictive sale of spirituous liquors generally under government control.

During the first ten years of the Twentieth century, the drink traffic and the evil effects of drink, grew by leaps and bounds. The following table showing the number of all offenses in the Dominion and the number of cases of drunkenness from 1900 to 1910 indicates something of the growth of the excessive use of liquor.

YEAR	All Offenses	Drunkenness	YEAR	All Offenses	Drunkenness
1900	41,653	12,215	1905	62,559	21,621
1901	42,048	12,725	1906	70,903	25,110
1902	43,457	13,324	1907	79,170	29,802
1903	50,403	16,532	1908	88,633	31,089
1904	54,946	18,895	1909	93,853	31,105

The increase in crime and the increase in drunkenness as shown by this table were both confined to those parts of the provinces which were under the domination of the liquor traffic during those years. In British Columbia, under license, in 1907, there was one conviction to every 61 of the population, while during the same year in Prince Edward Island, under Prohibition, there was one conviction to every 228 of the population.

Alberta is under Prohibition adopted by a vote of the people on July 21, 1915. The Prohibition forces registered a vote of

52,295, while the liquor forces registered a vote of 37,509. Prior to the adoption of Prohibition in Alberta the province was under local option, but on account of the three-fifths requirements to abolish barrooms, very few places had been able to register the necessary number of votes to adopt Prohibition. The Prohibition law in Alberta went into effect July 1, 1916.

British Columbia adopted Prohibition in the 1916 elections by a majority of 10,512, the vote being, for Prohibition 39,846, against Prohibition, 29,334. This is exclusive of the vote of the soldiers.

At a special session of the Legislature of British Columbia a prohibitory bill was enacted, on August 17, 1917. This law went into effect on October 1, 1917.

Manitoba adopted provincial Prohibition, which went into effect May 31, 1916. The result of the Prohibition election was an overwhelming victory for the temperance forces. The total vote cast in the province was about 65,000, the Prohibition forces winning by a majority of more than two to one. Out of 47 constituencies in the province, 45 voted for Prohibition. The city of Winnipeg with a population of almost 300,000, voted dry by a majority of over 4,500.

During the first three months, arrests for drunkenness in Manitoba decreased 80 per cent, and for general crime decreased 58 per cent.

Prince Edward Island is under Prohibition, which was adopted in 1907, and which has proved to be a great success. With a population of over 103,000, there were only seven prisoners in the entire province in December, 1916, as compared with 459 the year before Prohibition went into effect.

Newfoundland is under Prohibition, the law having been adopted by a vote of the people in 1915. The vote for Prohibition was 24,956, against Prohibition 5,348. The law went into effect January 1, 1917. Prior to the adoption of Prohibition, Newfoundland was under local option. As a result of the operations of the local option law, practically all of the outposts were under no-license, and the city of St. John was practically the only real liquor stronghold in the province. Labrador, however, which is under the governmental control of Newfoundland, was entirely given over to license, there being few restrictions on the sale of liquor.

The revenue for Newfoundland for the year 1917 was $4,442,476, which was greater by $25,867 than for 1916 when intoxicating liquors were still being imported. The arrests for drunkenness in the city of St. John for 1917 were 67 as against 422 for 1916; for drunk and disorderly 20 as against 196; for larceny 109 as against 208.

Saskatchewan is under Prohibition, the new law having gone into effect July 30, 1915. Prior to the adoption of this prohibitory law, there were very few dry municipalities in the province. This was due to the fact that the local option provision required a three-fifths vote to suppress a liquor license after such a license had been granted. While the privately-owned barrooms have been abolished, the sale of liquor is still continued by the government under a plan akin to the dispensary system.

Nova Scotia is under Prohibition, the law having been adopted in 1915 for the province with the exception of the city of Halifax,

and having been extended by the Legislature to take in the entire province by a measure which went into effect May 1, 1916.

New Brunswick has adopted Prohibition. The law went into effect May 1, 1917. Prior to the adoption of Prohibition New Brunswick was under local option for counties, towns, parishes and wards. Nine of the 14 counties were already under Prohibition as were also two of the three cities.

Early in November, 1917, on the recommendation of the food controller, the government issued an "order in council" decreeing that "no grain of any kind and no substance that can be used as food shall be used in Canada after November 30 for the distillation of potable liquor, until such time as the Governor-General, in council, shall declare the present abnormal conditions have ceased." December 22 the government ordered that importation of liquors should cease the night before Christmas, except of that purchased for importation on or before that date, with January 31 the limit beyond which no importation may be made.

Transportation of liquors into any part of Canada where the sale is illegal was prohibited after April 1, 1918. Any beverage containing more than 2½ per cent proof alcohol is regarded as intoxicating. The regulations are for the period of the war and for 12 months after the conclusion of peace.

CUBA

Cuba faces the great danger of being the dumping ground for American breweries and distilleries. Millions of dollars have already been invested by the liquor interests. The sugar industry and the production of rum from sugar cane offer great inducements and temptations to the spirit of greed which has always been manifested by American brewing and distilling interests.

Rum is a great curse in Cuba. It has become a very large source of revenue to the government and is used so extensively by the people that a great amount of educational work will need to be done before Cuba can be freed from the curse of alcoholic liquors.

Representative Acosta of the lower House of Congress has introduced a bill providing for the Prohibition of the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of alcoholic beverages in Cuba.

MEXICO

One of the great dangers is that Mexico will become a dumping ground for American brewing interests. The president of the supreme court of Mexico was quoted in news dispatches as saying that American brewing and distilling companies would be given facilities for establishing their plants in Mexico.

In May, 1918, the announcement was made by the Mexican government that absolute Prohibition for that country is one of the subjects soon to receive formal consideration.

President Carranza is said to be considering a plan submitted by the National Board of Health for the enactment of legislation that will eventually result in the complete abolition of the liquor traffic in Mexico. He recently signed a decree increasing from 25 to 50 per cent the tax on pulque and other alcoholic beverages in Mexico City. According to the officials of the board of health the constitution gives that body power to dictate health regulations that will result in the abolition of the liquor traffic.

High tax, early closing hours for saloons, temperance regulations, organization of temperance societies and various other means would be resorted to before the prohibitory regulations became fully effective.

The civil war in Mexico has greatly interfered with the progress of the temperance reform as well as most other reform movements in the republic.

The constitutional assembly has placed the control of the manufacture and sale of ale in the hands of the federal department of health. This is believed to be a step toward restrictions on sale of liquor in Mexico.

Carranza is reported to have forbidden the sale of liquor in Chihuahua, and General Plutarco Callas has prohibited it in Sonora. The mining camps there are reported to be without liquor. "A decree increasing the taxes and import duties on all wines and alcoholic liquors, to take effect January 1," has been issued by President Carranza, and "all alcoholic liquors produced in Mexico will be subject to a tax of 50 per cent; wines will be taxed 25 per cent. Wines and alcoholic beverages of foreign make will have to pay a stamp tax of 70 per cent above the import duties. Foreign-made beer will be taxed 80 per cent above the import duty."

There has been much agitation for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools throughout Mexico, and strong efforts have been made to secure total abstinence among employees of railroads and other corporations.

CENTRAL AMERICA

The liquor traffic has a strong hold on practically the entire territory covered by Central America. About the only restrictions placed on the traffic outside of the government monopoly which is very general, are the United States provisions for Prohibition in all parts of the canal zone outside of the two ports, and the law of San Salvador, which prohibits boys under 21 years of age from entering saloons or receiving liquors.

GUATEMALA

The liquor habit is almost universal and there is very little sentiment against it. A temperance society was formed a short time ago at Quezaltanango. An attempt was made to organize a temperance society in the capital some years ago.

The common drink among the working people and natives is "aguardiente," a whisky made from sugar. It is cheap and abundant, but one of the worst of all liquors and is having a serious effect upon the population. Three-fourths of the population are Indians. They are industrious and intelligent, but are being ruined by aguardiente. Champagne, beer and imported whiskies are used by the wealthier and better educated classes. A large brewery operates in the capital, and a few others in other locations in the country.

There has been a great increase in the production as well as the consumption of liquors during the last 20 years. Liquor producers in the United States have been exceptionally active in developing a market in Central and South America.

The liquor traffic is a great source of revenue to the government. There are between 8,000 and 9,000 saloons in Guatemala. These saloons are inexpensive institutions, making it easy for

almost anyone to start one. Many of these saloons are run by women.

One Indian tribe has persistently fought liquor. That tribe pays a special tax to the government in order to have its village free from the saloons. A member of the tribe who gets drunk elsewhere is severely punished and if he persists he is banished from the tribe.

The Liquor Problem in Guatemala

(The following article, prepared by S. P. Allison of Chicago, on the liquor problem in Guatemala, is of interest as showing in detail the problem which temperance leaders and workers must face in Central America.)

The following figures, taken from the Guatemalan government reports of the treasury department, which include the customs reports, and the reports of the director general of liquors, indicate the quantity and value of intoxicating liquors imported into Guatemala during 1913, 1914 and 1915. The figures for 1914 and 1915, however, do not represent very well the normal condition on account of the effects of the war:

IMPORTS

	1913		1914		1915	
	Liters	Value	Liters	Value	Liters	Value
Wines	458,828	$130,013	421,927	$115,587	157,637	$ 45,468
Whiskies	151,558	103,737	170,769	87,098	93,819	55,712
Beer	596,107	84,361	457,239	73,142	110,628	18,889
All others	131,017	29,641	67,833	20,049	10,601	5,514
Totals	1,337,510	$347,752	1,117,768	$295,876	372,685	$125,583

In 1905 the importation of foreign liquors was $199,423. Thus, during the nine years from 1905 to 1913, there was an increase of importation of $148,329, or about 78 per cent. Values are in American gold.

Domestic Production

Seventy-seven distilleries are in operation.

The native liquor is auguardiente (literally, burning water). Its manufacture is a government monopoly, under the direction of a department of the treasury department.

	Liters	Increase	Decrease
1912	11,695,298	.....	.....
1913	12,516,329	821,031	.....
1914	12,780,277	263,948	.....
1915	11,893,456	.....	886,821

Average production for these four years: 12,221,340 liters.
Annual per capita production (2,000,000 pop.): 6.11 liters.

In 1905 the production was 8,046,455 liters, making an increase for the nine years ending 1913 of about 55 per cent, 4,469,874 liters.

Licenses for the sale of liquors were issued as follows:

1913.....56,277 1914.....56,211 1915.....52,119

This is a little better than one license per 40 population.

In addition, there are three breweries in the republic. This native beer is quite a popular drink.

Liquor Habit

The native Indian stock, consisting of many different tribes with different dialects, are a sturdy, quiet, industrious people, living a very simple life, in their little thatched huts. All they

ask is to be left in peace to cultivate a little plot of ground, and will go far into the mountains to seek this freedom from molestation. They have been producing almost everything they need, being dependent on the white man only for their machete, hoe and a few other metal articles. In recent years, however, as they have come more in contact with the foreigners, and as their native cloths have been copied and manufactured in Europe and then sold cheaply in Guatemala, their old industries have begun to slacken.

In many of these Indian towns there were very stringent regulations about drunkenness. In some of them there would be a stone set up along the roadside a certain distance from town, and anyone found drunk inside that limit would be severely flogged and otherwise punished. Since the manufacture of aguardiente is a government monopoly, and since the post at the head of that department is a very desirable one, and since the tenure of office depends on the ability of the incumbent to secure a good revenue, it is natural that he should strive by every means to increase the production, and, therefore, the consumption of the liquor. Taxes are low in Guatemala, and much of the revenue comes from the customs duties and the liquor business. The result has been a systematic extension of the business to all the towns of the country. In many instances the Indians sent delegations to the government pleading that this curse be not brought to their young men and women. In some places they even drove out the first parties of men who came to establish the business. Failure was inevitable for them, however, and the drink habit has gotten a hold on the young men, and not only on men but also on women. On a feast day the roads are lined, often, with men and women lying, dead drunk. The virility and energy of the Indians is being sapped out, and the younger generation are not desirous of learning the old industries.

Guatemala, in common with other Latin-American countries, faces the danger of being made the dumping ground for the American liquor interests. Salesmen of the liquor manufacturers are going through Latin America, investigating the possibility of selling there any stock that may be left on their hands when Prohibition goes into effect in the United States.

The chief constructive drive against the liquor evil has been conducted by missionary forces. In Guatemala a Men's League (Liga de Hombres) has been formed, which has met with some success, and which deals with the liquor problem as well as with other problems of reform. In Quezaltenango, the second city of the republic, a league for temperance has been formed and has met with considerable success.

PANAMA

The new high license law which went into effect in Panama on March 1, 1919, fixed the license for selling intoxicating liquors at $150 per month or $1800 a year. The decree against the sale of liquor to men of the American army and navy provides for the loss of license, a fine and a jail sentence, as penalties. The Panama government is rigidly enforcing these provisions, and they are being enforced under the supervision of the American commander of the Canal Zone. General Blatchford of the United States army is very largely responsible for the success of the

efforts to clean up the cities of Colon and Panama and to protect the soldiers in the Canal Zone from the liquor and vice conditions in these cities.

The effect of the new license law has been to reduce the number of saloons in Panama from 680 to 100.

Liquor and vice conditions in the cities of Panama and Colon have been such that the War and Navy Departments of the United States found it necessary in 1918 to prohibit the soldiers and sailors stationed in the Canal Zone from visiting these cities.

An Anti-Alcohol League has been organized in Panama and is doing some good work. Its president is Manuel Vicente Garrido. Dr. Joaquin Pablo Franco, a lawyer and a member of the Congress in Panama in 1916, is a worker and speaker for temperance reform.

The Liberal party in Panama, which is the majority political party, in the winter of 1917 went so far as to include a plank in favor of the restriction and gradual elimination of the liquor business.

SOUTH AMERICA

Temperance reform in South America belongs almost entirely to the future. The liquor traffic at the present time holds sway in Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Paraguay, all efforts directed towards its suppression having made very little progress in these, or, for that matter, in the other subdivisions of the continent.

In British Guiana the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians is prohibited. In Chile the sale of intoxicating liquors to persons under 16 years of age is prohibited, but with these and a few other exceptions, the governments of South America make very little effort toward controlling the liquor traffic, to say nothing of attempting to suppress it.

In certain sections the custom of selling licenses at public auction under the same system that maintains in India, is continued in a way that only serves to help in the general debauchery of the people under the liquor rule which is almost undisputed.

ARGENTINA

School instruction against alcohol is interesting the teachers and their leading representatives. A large demonstration by 3,000 school children, with their principals participating, was recently held in Montevideo.

The superintendent of public instruction and leading educators have expressed warm interest in the anti-alcohol education of the young.

BRAZIL

There are no restrictions on the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. On the sugar plantations in Northern Brazil whisky and alcohol are made and sold freely. Every grocery store has shelf after shelf filled with bottles of wine. Wine is used as freely as water on the table.

The Brazilians follow the Latin people in their use of wines of various sorts, and use them freely. Almost every class of the people uses wines and liquors in some degree. There is no legislation, national or local, which attempts to stop the liquor traffic. Anyone may make and sell liquors in any place and at any time provided he has the necessary license.

CHILI

Thirty saloons were recently closed in Valparaiso by order of the municipal council.

A National League Against Alcoholism (Liga Nacional contra el Alcoholisme) has been formed, with Dr. Carlos Fernandez Pena as secretary, with headquarters at Casilla 3438, Santiago. This league is taking an active interest in temperance reform and social hygiene, and is urging the teaching of scientific temperance in the schools.

Progressive reduction of the production of alcoholic beverages as a means of combating alcoholism, and the promotion of industries and commerce in which other uses of fruits and grains will compensate the agricultural producers, are becoming popular proposals in countries that are not as far advanced on the way to total Prohibition as Canada and the United States.

A very minutely detailed system for such a transition has been prepared for Chili by Carlos Fernandez Pena, president of the National Educational Association. His plan, which has received the endorsement of leading national organizations and been presented to Parliament, covers national, economic, financial, hygienic and educational measures. While it is gradually substituting national and private incomes from other sources for that now derived from alcoholic liquors, it is teaching the coming generation to avoid them.

COLOMBIA

The drink habit is practically universal in Colombia. The country is filled with signs telling of the healthful effects of beer drinking, etc. Many regular American saloons are being set up, with big electric signs, in all of the large cities. Heretofore the liquor had been sold like other commodities, at grocery stores and market places.

Very little is being done to combat the evil. The missionary agencies of the country are teaching their converts to be total abstainers, and are carrying on the anti-liquor propaganda through the missionary paper, which has a circulation of about 5,000, in a country of six million inhabitants.

The sale of liquor is practically unrestricted. The right to collect the tax on the manufacture is sold by the government to a factor, whose agents are invested with great authority. Some illicit stills exist, but not many. The excise agent for the district grants for a certain sum the right to manufacture a certain quantity. A certificate is required in order to transport rum and must accompany the liquor from the factory to the retailer. The rum is made from sugar cane, which is plentiful and cheap. The liquor interests are strongly intrenched. In the Cold Mountain region large quantities of "chicha" (a kind of beer) are consumed, but throughout most of Colombia rum is the common drink.

PERU

The liquor traffic is carried on on a large scale in Peru. Much of the liquor is manufactured in the country, breweries and distilleries being in evidence in most of the cities, from which the liquor is shipped to the remotest parts of the country. The liquor habit is almost universal. Its worst effect is seen among the Indians, the remnants of the once proud Incas. Not only is drunkenness universal among them, but they have been led to

believe that drunkenness is a virtue, because at every religious feast large quantities of intoxicants are sold to them and they are encouraged to drink it in connection with these feasts.

The President is reported to have recommended in a recent message to Congress Prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks, and the whole government appears to be aroused by a necessity of combating the alcoholism that is reported to be prevalent in 75 per cent of the adult population. A prize of $500 has been offered by Congress for the best temperance textbook for schools. Experiments are already under way for the substitution of non-alcoholic for alcoholic drinks.

URUGUAY

There is a well-defined temperance movement in Uruguay, which has become particularly active since the founding of the National Anti-Alcoholic League at Montevideo in 1915. The central office of this League is associated with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In April, 1918, the first regional congress of the temperance movement was convened at Montevideo, and it is planned to call an international congress in the same city at some future date.

A measure has recently been adopted prohibiting the sale of distilled alcoholic beverages on Sunday.

Something of the extent of the problem which faces the temperance forces in Uruguay may be seen from the following tables, prepared by Consul William Dawson, June 27, 1918:

IMPORTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, 1907-1915

IMPORTS	1907 Gallons	1909 Gallons	1911 Gallons	1915 Gallons
Common Wine	1,690,979	3,148,082	2,881,676	1,102,417
Champagne	15,249	35,630	48,867	21,253
Rhine wine:				
Common	114	1,743	1,476	.....
Fine	46,826	94,320	83,848	57,001
Best	4,336	9,305	11,499	2,549
Sherry	1,700	2,039	7,406	4,555
Port wine	3,166	9,262	9,047	2,268
Other wines	.....	33	1,080	363
Vermuth	20,542	55,049	78,789	5,159
Absinthe	2,625	6,529	6,467	7,238
Anisette	1,288	1,470	3,010	204
Bitters	22,012	37,220	38,452	3,118
Cana	192,167	522,101	592,335	639,726
Cognac	17,817	40,433	57,601	24,751
Fernet	9,698	21,000	20,927	17,159
Gin	5,575	15,816	21,951	16,237
Grappa	353	325	1,010	621
Kirsch	6	235	124	38
Liquors	2,115	8,838	12,281	3,725
Rum	761	1,406	3,303	1,781
Whisky	5,886	15,761	20,931	22,510
Beer and ale	9,572	21,221	28,926	12,345
Ginger ale	151	1,642	1,721	.....
Total	2,050,938	4,049,460	3,932,727	1,945,018

The returns on which the foregoing table is based give the quantities in "bottles" and liters, and the conversion to gallons by the consulate is probably more or less approximate.

Distillation of Alcohol—Taxes

Uruguay levies an internal revenue tax on alcohol distilled within its borders. This tax was 13.2 centesimos per liter (52 cents per gallon) up to 1900, and from then on was 20 centesimos per liter (78 cents per gallon) until it was raised in October, 1914, to 35 centesimos ($1.37 per gallon). The following table shows the quantities of alcohol distilled in Uruguay during the fiscal years (ending June 30) from 1900 to 1915:

FISCAL YEAR	Gallons	FISCAL YEAR	Gallons
1899–1900	852,376	1907–8	690,387
1900–1901	566,624	1908–9	603,129
1901–2	695,752	1909–10	577,574
1902–3	674,410	1910–11	558,486
1903–4	555,374	1911–12	618,680
1904–5	604,372	1912–13	627,297
1905–6	534,262	1913–14	354,850
1906–7	696,346	1914–15	39,236

The heavy falling off in the distillation of alcohol during the last two periods shown is due, not to decreased consumption, but to the importation of large quantities of foreign alcohol, chiefly from Argentina, following the removal of the Uruguayan import duty in 1913. The distillation of alcohol has virtually ceased in Uruguay. Imported alcohol is, of course, subject to the internal revenue tax.

Domestic Production of Beer and Wine

The domestic production of beer increased steadily and rapidly up to 1912-13 and then began to decline, the falling off coinciding with commercial depression in Uruguay. The output for the fiscal years 1900-1915 is shown below:

FISCAL YEAR	Gallons	FISCAL YEAR	Gallons
1899–1900	402,855	1907–8	817,851
1900–1901	411,169	1908–9	1,040,160
1901–2	456,056	1909–10	1,163,587
1902–3	497,251	1910–11	1,380,487
1903–4	465,903	1911–12	1,646,050
1904–5	571,841	1912–13	2,092,250
1905–6	800,240	1913–14	1,802,784
1906–7	819,554	1914–15	1,231,614

There is an internal revenue tax of 3 centesimos per liter (12 cents per gallon) on beer.

Uruguay also manufactures wines, the output in recent years having been: In 1910, 4,490,302 gallons; 1911, 3,884,257 gallons; 1912, 2,788,808 gallons; 1913, 5,132,971 gallons; 1914, 4,354,309 gallons.

VENEZUELA

The principal intoxicating drink in Venezuela is rum made from sugar cane. The duty upon manufacture amounts to approximately 45 cents per gallon, and no liquor can be transported from one place to another unless accompanied by a document proving that the tax has been paid.

Wholesale liquor dealers must pay a license fee of $24 per month. Any sale of more than five liters is considered wholesale. Retail liquor licenses cost nothing, or rather the privilege of selling liquor is included with the general business license, the cost of which is according to the amount of sales.

In Western Venezuela, principally near Barquisimeto, a drink called cocuy is made from the agave plant and is much used. It is similar to Mexican pulque.

The following statistics regarding the liquor traffic in Venezuela are furnished by Homer Brett, American consul to Venezuela:

IMPORTATION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS, 1914-1916
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES—BRANDY, GIN, VERMUTH, WHISKY, ETC.

	1914	1915	Jan.-June, 1916
Total	$151,155	$158,383	$95,022
From United States	4,320	21,017	7,602
From Great Britain	42,760	20,522	10,512
From France	78,434	105,315	69,603
From Netherlands	11,983	5,248	2,564

The imports from Great Britain may be considered as being principally of whisky. The trade names, Black and White, King George V, Haig & Son and other Scotch titles are encountered in advertisements on every hand, and Scotch whisky is on sale in every cafe of the country, while American whisky is totally unknown. Canadian Club is sold in many places and at a cheaper price per drink than Scotch. A circular just issued by a number of retailers in regard to an increase of prices puts Scotch whisky at 15 cents per drink and Canadian Club at 10 cents. Any exports from Canada to Venezuela would be invoiced at New York and would appear as importations from the United States. Importers say that it is exceedingly difficult to introduce a new brand of whisky, and that the consuming public, being accustomed to the Scotch article, does not like American whisky at all.

In the foregoing table it is probable that the exports from France represent almost exclusively vermuth and brandy, both of which are more popular drinks in Venezuela than is whisky, and the shipments from the Netherlands are comprised largely if not entirely of gin. In the trade in liquors all exporters give liberal credits and allowances for advertising.

Consumption of imported alcoholic drinks is confined entirely to the more well-to-do classes of the population, the poorer people having necessarily to confine themselves to rum produced plentifully in the country from sugar cane and the agave plant, known as cocuy. The table does not include imports of either beer or wine.

The imports of beer and wine into Venezuela for the period of three and one-half years ended June 30, 1916, were as follows:

IMPORTS OF BEER

	1913	1914	1915	Jan.-June, 1916
Total	$84,438	$69,349	$23,204	$9,400
United States	998	4,400	2,830	3,307
Great Britain	10,425	2,335	1,326	1,498
Germany	34,326	40,225	.....	.....
Netherlands	18,588	20,327	15,006	2,447

As will be easily seen from the table, imports of beer are decreasing. This is due to the fact that there are three domestic breweries, all of which turn out an acceptable article, to the high ocean freights now prevailing and to the impossibility of obtaining German beer, which was formerly popular in Vene-

zuela. Several American brewers have gotten a foothold in the market at various times.

IMPORTS OF WINE

	1913	1914	1915	Jan.-June, 1916
Total	$313,758	$293,660	$259,838	$127,961
United States	12,581	1,459	2,437	3,201
Great Britain	23,613	14,373	14,849	6,802
France	92,297	56,188	29,514	28,195
Netherlands	28,553	8,474	†	†
Germany	33,814	25,887	.....	.....
Italy	†	47,877	46,448	22,026
Spain	†	129,304	140,363	66,960

The conclusions to be drawn from the above are that the wine trade is declining in importance and that Spain, Italy and France supply almost the total requirements. It is noticeable that the United States sold more wine here in 1913 than at any time later. American grape juice is now to be found on sale in most cafes, but does not seem to have won much popularity.

The import duties upon alcoholics are relatively light as compared with those upon other articles. Whiskies, rums, brandies and gins up to 58 degrees centigrade; bitters and liqueurs are in the fifth customs class (Art. 757) paying duties and surcharges amounting to $17.13 per 100 pounds gross weight. Rum pays an additional internal revenue tax of Bs. 1.25 (Bolivar equals 19.3 cents) per liter; gins, bitters, anisettes and similar beverages Bs. 1.50, and brandy, cognac, whisky, etc., Bs. 2.50 per liter when the alcoholic strength is not more than 50 degrees centigrade and proportionately upon the excess. Beer (Art. 761) is in the third class plus 25 per cent, thus paying $4.26 per 100 pounds gross with an internal tax of Bs. 0.30 or approximately six cents per liter. Duties upon wines are as follows: Art. 769—Red wines in whatever container with less than 14 per cent of alcohol, third class, $3.42 per 100 pounds gross weight. Art. 770—White wine in barrels and kegs that contain less than 18 per cent of alcohol, third class, or $3.42 per 100 pounds gross weight. Art. 771—White wine in bottles or demijohns containing up to 18 per cent of alcohol, fourth class, or $10.27 per 100 pounds gross. Art. 772—Champagne or other effervescing wine, fourth class, or $10.27 per 100 pounds gross weight. Art. 773—Wine—that contains more than the percentage of alcohol specified by this law—fourth class plus 20 per cent, or $12.31 per 100 pounds gross weight.

POPULATION LIVING UNDER PROHIBITION AND LICENSE IN THE SEVERAL STATES

STATE	Population 1910 Census	Population in Wet Territory	Per Cent Wet	Population in Dry Territory	Per Cent Dry
Alabama	2,138,093	None	....	2,138,093	100
Arizona	204,354	None	....	204,354	100
Arkansas	1,574,449	None	....	1,574,449	100
California	2,377,549	1,371,099	57.7	1,006,450	42.3
Colorado	799,024	None	....	799,024	100
Connecticut	1,114,756	834,756	74.9	280,000	25.1
Delaware	202,322	87,411	43.2	114,911	56.8
District of Columbia	331,069	None	....	331,069	100
Florida	752,619	None	....	752,619	100
Georgia	2,609,121	None	....	2,609,121	100
Idaho	325,594	None	....	325,594	100
Illinois	5,638,591	2,984,776	53.0	2,653,815	47.0
Indiana	2,700,876	None	....	2,700,876	100
Iowa	2,224,771	None	....	2,224,771	100
Kansas	1,690,949	None	....	1,690,949	100
Kentucky	2,289,905	428,235	18.8	1,881,670	81.2
Louisiana	1,656,388	780,558	47.1	875,830	52.9
Maine	742,371	None	....	742,371	100
Maryland	1,295,346	659,684	51.0	635,662	49.0
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,293,727	68.1	1,072,689	31.9
Michigan	2,810,173	None	....	2,810,173	100
Minnesota	2,075,708	870,798	42.0	1,204,910	58.0
Mississippi	1,797,114	None	....	1,797,114	100
Missouri	3,293,335	1,547,868	47.0	1,745,467	53.0
Montana	376,053	None	....	376,053	100
Nebraska	1,192,214	None	....	1,192,214	100
Nevada	81,875	None	....	81,875	100
New Hampshire	430,572	None	....	430,572	100
New Jersey	2,537,167	2,283,451	90.0	253,716	10.0
New Mexico	327,301	None	....	327,301	100
New York	9,113,614	7,441,256	81.7	1,672,358	18.3
North Carolina	2,206,287	None	....	2,206,287	100
North Dakota	577,056	None	....	577,056	100
Ohio*	4,767,121	None	....	4,767,121	100
Oklahoma	1,657,155	None	....	1,657,155	100
Oregon	672,765	None	....	672,765	100
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,227,053	81.2	1,438,058	18.8
Rhode Island	542,610	475,784	87.5	66,826	12.5
South Carolina	1,515,400	None	....	1,515,400	100
South Dakota	583,888	None	....	583,888	100
Tennessee	2,184,789	None	....	2,184,789	100
Texas	3,896,542	None	....	3,896,542	100
Utah	373,351	None	....	373,351	100
Vermont	355,956	50,415	14.1	305,541	85.9
Virginia	2,061,612	None	....	2,061,612	100
Washington	1,141,990	None	....	1,141,990	100
West Virginia	1,221,119	None	....	1,221,119	100
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,299,978	55.7	1,033,882	44.3
Wyoming*	145,965	None	....	145,965	100
Totals	91,972,266	29,636,849	32.2	62,335,417	63.8

*Prohibition goes into effect in Ohio May 27, 1919; Wyoming June 30, 1919.

AREA UNDER PROHIBITION AND LICENSE IN THE SEVERAL STATES

STATE	Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Land Area Under License (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Wet	Land Area Under Prohibition (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Dry
Alabama	51,279	None	....	51,279	100
Arizona	113,810	None	....	113,810	100
Arkansas	52,525	None	....	52,525	100
California	155,652	60,652	38.9	95,000	61.1
Colorado	103,658	None	....	103,658	100
Connecticut	4,820	1,020	21.1	3,800	78.9
Delaware	1,965	10	0.5	1,955	99.5
District of Columbia	60	None	....	60	100
Florida	54,861	None	....	54,861	100
Georgia	58,725	None	....	58,725	100
Idaho	83,354	None	....	83,354	100
Illinois	56,043	6,597	11.7	49,446	88.3
Indiana	36,045	None	....	36,045	100
Iowa	55,586	None	....	55,586	100
Kansas	81,774	None	....	81,774	100
Kentucky	40,181	1,607	4.0	38,574	96.0
Louisiana	45,409	8,730	19.2	36,679	81.8
Maine	29,895	None	....	29,895	100
Maryland	9,941	1,462	14.8	8,479	85.2
Massachusetts	8,039	2,465	30.6	5,574	69.4
Michigan	57,480	None	....	57,480	100
Minnesota	80,858	14,166	17.6	66,692	82.4
Mississippi	46,362	None	....	46,362	100
Missouri	68,727	6,873	10.0	61,854	90.0
Montana	146,201	None	....	146,201	100
Nebraska	76,808	None	....	76,808	100
Nevada	109,821	None	....	109,821	100
New Hampshire	9,031	None	....	9,031	100
New Jersey	7,514	5,260	70.0	2,254	30.0
New Mexico	122,503	None	....	122,503	100
New York	47,654	16,654	34.9	30,000	65.1
North Carolina	48,740	None	....	48,740	100
North Dakota	70,183	None	....	70,183	100
Ohio*	40,740	None	....	40,740	100
Oklahoma	69,414	None	....	69,414	100
Oregon	95,607	None	....	95,607	100
Pennsylvania	44,832	31,793	70.9	13,039	29.1
Rhode Island	1,067	643	61.2	414	38.8
South Carolina	30,495	None	....	30,495	100
South Dakota	76,868	None	....	76,868	100
Tennessee	41,687	None	....	41,687	100
Texas	262,398	None	....	262,398	100
Utah	82,184	None	....	82,184	100
Vermont	9,124	186	2.0	8,938	98.0
Virginia	40,262	None	....	40,262	100
Washington	66,836	None	....	66,836	100
West Virginia	24,022	None	....	24,022	100
Wisconsin	55,256	13,815	25.0	41,441	75.0
Wyoming*	97,594	None	....	97,594	100
Totals	2,973,890	140,130	4.9	2,833,760	95.1

*Prohibition goes into effect in Ohio May 27, 1919; Wyoming June 30, 1919.

POPULATION STATISTICS

The following tables show the classification of the several states according to the proportion of the population in each state living under Prohibition March 1, 1919. (Population from 1910 census.)

Prohibition States

Alabama	2,138,093	New Mexico	327,301
Arizona	204,354	North Carolina	2,206,287
Arkansas	1,574,449	North Dakota	577,056
Colorado	799,024	*Ohio	4,767,121
District of Columbia	331,069	Oklahoma	1,657,155
Florida	752,619	Oregon	672,765
Georgia	2,609,121	South Carolina	1,515,400
Idaho	325,594	South Dakota	583,888
Indiana	2,700,876	Tennessee	2,184,789
Iowa	2,224,771	Texas	3,896,542
Kansas	1,690,949	Utah	373,351
Maine	742,371	Virginia	2,061,612
Michigan	2,810,173	Washington	1,141,990
Mississippi	1,797,114	West Virginia	1,221,119
Montana	376,053	*Wyoming	145,965
Nebraska	1,192,214		
Nevada	81,875	Total	46,113,632
New Hampshire	430,572		

*Prohibition goes into effect in Ohio May 27, 1919; Wyoming June 30, 1919.

Near-Prohibition States

States in which 50 per cent of the population was under no-license March 1, 1919.

Delaware	202,322	Missouri	3,293,335
Kentucky	2,289,905	Vermont	355,956
Louisiana	1,656,388		
Minnesota	2,075,708	Total	9,873,614

Partially License States

States in which 25 per cent, but less than 50 per cent, of the population was under no-license March 1, 1919.

California	2,377,549	Massachusetts	3,366,416
Connecticut	1,114,756	Wisconsin	2,333,860
Illinois	5,638,591		
Maryland	1,295,346	Total	16,126,518

License States

States in which less than 25 per cent of the population was under no-license March 1, 1919

New Jersey	2,537,167	Rhode Island	542,610
New York	9,113,614		
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	Total	19,858,502

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF LIQUOR MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS WHO PAY THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAX FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Rectifiers	Retail Liquor Dealers	Wholesale Liquor Dealers	Manufacturers of Stills	Brewers	Retail Dealers in Malt Liq rs	Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liq rs
Alabama	.....	305	11	.....	.....	24	.....
Alaska	.....	322	5	.....	.....	4	3
Arizona	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	4	44	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	82	6,698	539	1	41	327	220
Colorado	.....	139	4	2	1	24	2
Connecticut	35	2,363	74	.....	22	45	201
Delaware	8	207	8	.....	1	5	14
District of Columbia	1	191	14	.....	1	17	1
Florida	13	386	39	.....	1	17	4
Georgia	.....	320	4	5	.....	1	.....
Hawaii	1	64	15	.....	3	2	3
Idaho	.....	75	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Illinois	142	13,612	436	5	63	991	815
Indiana	10	2,189	60	.....	11	254	164
Iowa	.....	428	15	.....	1	12	1
Kansas	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kentucky	61	1,500	145	.....	9	250	87
Louisiana	21	2,266	89	.....	10	240	70
Maine	5	219	3	.....	7	692	42
Maryland	59	1,760	105	1	18	404	126
Massachusetts	162	3,629	234	.....	32	121	327
Michigan	6	1,922	64	.....	13	157	113
Minnesota	44	2,492	113	.....	37	216	283
Mississippi	.....	258	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Missouri	71	4,645	148	2	30	296	286
Montana	6	1,807	86	.....	19	105	147
Nebraska	.....	80	5	.....	3	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	473	20	.....	.....	1	11
New Hampshire	5	364	18	.....	3	9	33
New Jersey	61	8,397	212	.....	21	168	438
New Mexico	.....	524	46	.....	1	33	20
New York	405	19,226	1,500	3	114	451	707
North Carolina	6	699	11	.....	.....	3	.....
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Ohio	99	6,064	273	3	94	143	682
Oklahoma	.....	124	.....	.....	11	66	4
Oregon	5	145	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	235	15,319	494	.....	210	475	840
Rhode Island	19	1,305	58	.....	5	46	43
South Carolina	2	555	4	.....	.....	74	3
South Dakota	.....	33	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Tennessee	4	167	6	.....	1	1	.....
Texas	10	1,437	63	.....	8	1,152	129
Utah	2	456	19	.....	2	37	26
Vermont	4	165	2	.....	.....	10	17
Virginia	2	121	2	.....	.....	5	.....
Washington	.....	325	5	.....	1	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	59	7,649	95	.....	104	408	601
Wyoming	1	318	30	.....	4	59	45
Total	1,650	111,989	5,084	22	903	7,373	6,508
Total for fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.	2,042	172,317	6,661	25	1,247	11,151	10,098

DRUGGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(From The Era Druggists' Directory—1916 Edition)

STATES	Wholesale	Retail	Total
Alabama	6	789	795
Alaska	6	23	23
Arizona	0	91	91
Arkansas	7	882	889
California	6	1,438	1,444
Colorado	5	568	573
Connecticut	7	586	593
Delaware	1	107	108
District of Columbia	1	246	247
Florida	3	561	564
Georgia	12	1,078	1,090
Idaho	1	238	239
Illinois	11	3,110	3,121
Indiana	7	1,721	1,728
Iowa	9	1,635	1,644
Kansas	5	1,133	1,138
Kentucky	7	852	859
Louisiana	7	689	696
Maine	4	426	430
Maryland	8	591	599
Massachusetts	7	1,778	1,785
Michigan	4	1,720	1,724
Minnesota	3	1,000	1,003
Mississippi	5	593	598
Missouri	9	2,430	2,439
Montana	7	296	303
Nebraska	3	888	891
Nevada	0	48	48
New Hampshire	2	223	225
New Jersey	3	1,154	1,157
New Mexico	0	107	107
New York	13	1,883	1,896
New York City	14	2,474	2,488
North Carolina	9	724	733
North Dakota	0	317	317
Ohio	13	2,040	2,053
Oklahoma	1	999	1,000
Oregon	3	457	460
Pennsylvania	18	3,351	3,369
Rhode Island	2	315	317
South Carolina	4	398	402
South Dakota	2	420	422
Tennessee	9	601	610
Utah	11	155	166
Texas	3	2,651	2,654
Vermont	2	181	183
Virginia	8	600	608
Washington	3	640	643
West Virginia	6	317	323
Wisconsin	4	952	956
Wyoming	0	85	85
Totals	275	46,561	46,836

UNITED STATES CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS

(From a count made by the United States Census Bureau, as of January 1, 1917.)

DENOMINATION	Churches			Sunday Schools		
	Org'niz't's	Members	Ministers	Schools	Of., Te'ch.	Scholars
All denominations	228,007	42,044,374	191,722	195,276	1,959,918	19,951,675
Adventists (5 bodies)	2,694	118,225	1,463	2,396	18,986	99,225
Baptist:						
North	8,178	1,227,448	8,631	8,291	112,250	1,024,125
South	23,692	2,711,591	15,946	18,438	159,733	1,656,324
Colored	21,754	3,018,341	19,423	20,333	125,474	1,204,328
Other (4 bodies)	5,156	279,270	4,992	1,196	8,656	70,445
Brethren (Dunkers):						
Church of the Brethren (Conserv.)	1,004	105,649	3,054	1,288	12,726	112,287
Other (14 bodies)	287	28,724	582	209	2,555	24,789
Christian Church	1,274	117,853	1,213	1,075	11,021	89,858
Churches of Christ	5,598	319,211	2,507	3,456	15,303	168,154
Congregationalists	5,844	790,163	6,040	5,680	81,690	654,102
Disciples of Christ	8,255	1,231,404	5,938	7,752	85,036	953,618
Eastern Orthodox:						
Greek Church	88	120,371	125	18	28	1,123
Russian Church	169	99,681	164	128	153	6,783
Other (5 bodies)	45	30,288	67	22	44	1,291
Evangelical Association	1,637	120,756	1,051	1,573	19,914	172,129
Friends:						
Orthodox	790	94,111	1,232	723	7,998	65,554
Other (3 bodies)	218	20,603	50	115	863	6,540
German Evangelical Synod	1,349	342,788	1,078	1,243	14,331	146,081
Jewish Congregations	1,897	359,998	719	700	3,582	67,035
Latter Day Saints:						
Church of Jesus Christ	966	403,391	4,790	1,064	18,026	152,924
Reorganized Church	565	58,941	1,200	558	6,061	28,222

U. S. CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS—Continued

Lutherans:						
General Synod	1,845	370,616	1,514	1,806	30,656	311,291
General Council	2,389	535,108	1,664	2,383	33,622	306,785
Synodical Conference	3,617	777,438	2,918	1,583	10,214	110,098
Synod for Norwegian	981	112,773	447	465	2,817	24,313
United Norwegian	1,399	177,463	598	897	5,787	44,645
Synod of Ohio	827	165,116	567	717	5,650	66,867
Synod of Iowa	965	130,793	586	808	3,546	38,120
Other (14 bodies)	1,893	193,958	938	1,621	11,276	95,698
Mennonites (16 bodies)	840	79,591	1,398	665	8,029	79,621
Methodist:						
Methodist Episcopal	29,377	3,718,396	18,642	28,542	391,922	3,872,200
Methodist Episcopal, South	19,122	2,108,061	7,498	16,568	152,551	1,683,129
Methodist Protestant	2,464	186,873	1,340	2,104	20,695	177,674
Other white (5 bodies)	2,505	79,334	2,184	1,973	15,038	111,824
African Methodist Episcopal	6,454	552,265	8,175	6,373	45,490	312,922
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	2,738	258,433	3,962	2,565	19,058	135,930
Colored Methodist Episcopal	2,621	245,749	3,402	2,543	18,890	167,880
Other colored (6 bodies)	256	16,875	598	203	1,156	9,119
Presbyterians:						
Presbyterian in U. S. A	9,648	1,613,056	9,299	9,713	145,196	1,387,938
Presbyterian in U. S	3,368	357,566	1,820	3,258	32,254	312,952
United Presbyterian	991	160,726	995	1,019	15,089	156,072
Other (7 bodies)	1,805	126,091	1,488	1,463	11,801	96,683
Protestant Episcopal	7,425	1,098,173	5,544	5,808	55,241	493,080
Reformed:						
Reformed in America	708	144,166	756	790	12,716	122,111
Reformed in U. S	1,731	340,671	1,242	1,712	28,909	302,200
Other (2 bodies)	272	48,519	214	248	1,772	26,757
Roman Catholic	17,621	15,742,262	20,287	12,761	69,641	1,853,245
United Brethren						
United Brethren in Christ	3,478	348,490	1,912	3,294	41,181	402,656
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	403	19,130	407	381	3,782	24,219
United Evangelical	954	90,007	610	943	13,922	129,717
All other(81 bodies)	7,850	647,868	10,452	5,812	47,587	390,997

U. S. CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS—Continued

According to Dr. H. H. Carroll in the Christian Herald, in 1918 there was a net increase of 284,540 in American church membership, of which the Roman Catholics claimed 87,463. Total membership, January 1, 1919, all churches, 41,565,908, divided as follows:

Adventists, 5 bodies	123,768
Assemblies of God	10,000
Baptists, 14 bodies	7,213,922
Brethren (Dunkards), 4 bodies	128,363
Brethren (Plymouth), 6 bodies	13,244
Brethren (River), 3 bodies	5,962
Japanese Temples (Buddhist)	5,639
Catholic Apostolic, 2 bodies	6,596
Catholics, Eastern Orthodox, 7 bodies	472,794
Catholics, Western, 3 bodies	14,927,466
Christadelphians	3,200
Christian (Am. Convention)	101,614
Christian Union	16,825
Church of Christ. Scientist	.....
Church of God and Saints of Christ	3,311
Church of God (Winebrenner)	28,575
Chs. of God (Gen. Assembly)	14,867
Chs. of Living God, 3 bodies	11,607
Chs. of New Jerusalem, 2 bodies	9,772
Communistic Societies, 2 bodies	1,901
Congregational Churches	815,396
Disciples of Christ, 2 bodies	1,511,160
Evangelical Bodies, 2	209,697
Evangelistic Ass'ns., 15 bodies	13,933
Evangelical Protestant	17,962
Evangelical Synod	260,045
Free Christian Zion. (Col.)	6,225
Friends, 4 bodies	119,233
Jewish Congregations	357,135
Latter-Day Saints, 2 bodies	435,797
Lutherans, 16 bodies	2,443,812
Scandinavian Evan., 3 bodies	38,652
Mennonites, 11 bodies	77,981
Methodists, 15 bodies	7,579,311
Moravians, 2 bodies	22,921
Non-Sectarian Bible Faith Chs	2,273
Pentecostal, 4 bodies	45,076
Presbyterians, 10 bodies	2,259,358
Protestant Episcopal, 2 bodies	1,072,321
Reformed, 4 bodies	519,962
Salvation Army	48,786
Schwenkfelders	1,170
Social Brethren	950
Society for Ethical Culture	2,450
Spiritualists	50,000
Temple Society	260
Theosophical Society	7,187
Unitarians	71,110
United Brethren, 2 bodies	367,996
Universalists	59,650
Independent Congregations	48,673

VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN UNITED STATES

According to the United States Census Bureau, the value of church property in the United States in 1910 was as follows: Protestant—Adventists, $2,425,209; Baptists, $139,842,656; Christians (Christian connection), $2,740,322; Church of Christ Scientists, $8,806,441; Congregationalists, $63,240,305; Disciples or Christians, $29,995,316; Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren, $2,802,532; Evangelical, $8,999,979; Friends, $3,857,451; German Evangelical Synod of North America, $9,376,402; Independent churches, $3,934,267; Lutherans, $74,826,389; Mennonites, $1,237,134; Methodists, $229,450,996; Presbyterians, $150,189,446; Protestant Episcopal Church, $125,040,498; Reformed, $30,648,247; Unitarians, $14,263,277; United Brethren, $9,073,791; Universalists, $10,575,656; Other Protestants, $14,616,264; total, Protestants, $935,942,578. Roman Catholic Church, $292,638,787; Jewish congregations, $23,198,925; Latter-Day Saints, $3,168,548; Eastern Orthodox Churches, $964,791; all other, $1,662,238; grand total, $1,257,575,867.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE

ANGLICAN COMMUNION

	Communicants and Adherents		Communicants and Adherents
England and Wales	16,750,000	United States and Missions	3,258,267
Scotland and Ireland	750,000		
British Colonies, Canada, Australia, etc.	6,000,000	Total	26,758,267

BAPTIST COMMUNION

(Communicants from American Baptist Year Book)

America, United States, Canada, South America.	18,425,304	Africa	44,973
Europe	1,852,956	Australasia	90,504
Asia	588,474	Totals	21,002,211

CONGREGATIONAL COMMUNION

(Communicants from Congregational Year Book)

U. S., Canada, Missions..	2,662,464	Missions in Asia & Africa	148,887
Great Britain and Ireland	1,480,134		
Australasia	63,687	Totals	4,355,172

LUTHERAN COMMUNION

(All items from Lenker's statement except United States)

United States (1916)	7,363,002	Asia	412,000
Germany	40,000,000	Africa	431,000
Scandinavia	10,463,000	Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, etc.)	244,000
Finland and Poland	3,460,000	South America	770,000
Russia (other parts than Finland and Poland)	4,590,000	British America	424,396
Hungary	1,310,000		
Austria, France, Holland, British Isles	1,042,000	Total	70,509,398

METHODIST COMMUNION

U. S., Can., & Missions.	25,277,685	Australasia	873,040
Great Britain and Ireland and Missions	6,267,605	Total	32,418,330

PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED COMMUNION

(All items except first from Presbyterian Year Book)

United States (1916)	8,058,432	France	1,000,000
Canada	943,457	Other countries in Europe	1,050,000
England and Wales	887,166	Africa	1,000,000
Ireland	310,077	Asia	600,000
Scotland	3,750,722	Australasia	900,000
Germany	5,000,000	South America	100,000
Holland	2,500,000		
Hungary	3,000,000	Total	30,799,854
Switzerland	1,700,000		

POPULATION LIVING UNDER PROHIBITION AND LICENSE IN THE SEVERAL STATES

The Prohibition States

STATE	Population 1910 Census	STATE	Population 1910 Census
Alabama	2,138,093	New Mexico	327,301
Arizona	204,354	North Carolina	2,206,287
Arkansas	1,574,449	North Dakota	577,056
Colorado	799,024	*Ohio	4,767,121
District of Columbia	331,069	Oklahoma	1,657,155
Florida	752,619	Oregon	672,765
Georgia	2,609,121	South Carolina	1,515,400
Idaho	325,594	South Dakota	583,888
Indiana	2,700,876	Tennessee	2,184,789
Iowa	2,224,771	Texas	3,896,542
Kansas	1,690,949	Utah	373,351
Maine	742,371	Virginia	2,061,612
Michigan	2,810,173	Washington	1,141,990
Mississippi	1,797,114	West Virginia	1,221,119
Montana	376,053	*Wyoming	145,965
Nebraska	1,192,214		
Nevada	81,875	Total	46,113,632
New Hampshire	430,572		

*Prohibition goes into effect in Ohio May 27, 1919; Wyoming June 30, 1919.

Near-Prohibition States

States in which 50 per cent of the population was under no-license March 1, 1919.

STATE	Population 1910 Census	Population in Wet Territory	Per Cent Wet	Population in Dry Territory	Per Cent Dry
Delaware	202,322	87,411	43.2	114,911	56.8
Kentucky	2,289,905	428,235	18.8	1,881,670	81.2
Louisiana	1,656,388	780,558	47.1	875,830	52.9
Minnesota	2,075,708	870,798	42.0	1,204,910	58.0
Missouri	3,293,335	1,547,868	47.0	1,745,467	53.0
Vermont	355,956	50,415	14.1	305,541	85.9
Total	9,873,614	3,765,285	38.0	6,128,329	62.0

Partially License States

States in which 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under no-license March 1, 1919.

STATE	Population 1910 Census	Population in Wet Territory	Per Cent Wet	Population in Dry Territory	Per Cent Dry
California	2,377,549	1,371,099	57.7	1,006,450	42.3
Connecticut	1,114,756	834,756	74.9	280,000	25.1
Illinois	5,638,591	2,984,776	53.0	2,653,815	47.0
Maryland	1,295,346	659,684	51.0	635,662	49.0
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,293,727	68.1	1,072,689	31.9
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,299,978	55.7	1,033,882	44.3
Total	16,126,518	9,444,020	58.6	6,682,498	41.4

License States

States in which less than 25 per cent of the population was under no-license March 1, 1919.

STATE	Population 1910 Census	Population in Wet Territory	Per Cent Wet	Population in Dry Territory	Per Cent Dry
New Jersey	2,537,167	2,283,451	90.0	253,716	10.0
New York	9,113,614	7,441,256	81.7	1,672,358	18.3
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,227,053	81.2	1,438,058	18.8
Rhode Island	542,610	475,784	87.5	66,826	12.5
Total	19,858,502	16,427,544	82.8	3,430,958	17.2

AREA UNDER PROHIBITION AND LICENSE IN THE SEVERAL STATES

Prohibition States

STATE	Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)	STATE	Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)
Alabama	51,279	New Mexico	122,503
Arizona	113,810	North Carolina	48,740
Arkansas	52,525	North Dakota	70,183
Colorado	103,658	*Ohio	40,740
District of Columbia	60	Oklahoma	69,414
Florida	54,861	Oregon	95,607
Georgia	58,725	South Carolina	30,495
Idaho	83,354	South Dakota	76,868
Indiana	36,045	Tennessee	41,687
Iowa	55,586	Texas	262,398
Kansas	81,774	Utah	82,184
Maine	29,895	Virginia	40,262
Michigan	57,480	Washington	66,836
Mississippi	46,362	West Virginia	24,022
Montana	146,201	*Wyoming	97,594
Nebraska	76,808		
Nevada	109,821	Total	2,336,808
New Hampshire	9,031		

*Prohibition goes into effect in Ohio May 27, 1919; Wyoming June 30, 1919.

Near-Prohibition States

States in which 50 per cent of the population was under no-license March 1, 1919.

STATE	Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Land Area Under License (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Wet	Land Area Under Prohibition (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Dry
Delaware	1,965	10	0.5	1,955	99.5
Kentucky	40,181	1,607	4.0	38,574	96.0
Louisiana	45,409	8,730	19.2	36,679	81.8
Minnesota	80,858	14,166	17.6	66,692	82.4
Missouri	68,727	6,873	10.0	61,854	90.0
Vermont	9,124	186	2.0	8,938	98.0
Total	246,264	31,572	12.8	214,692	87.2

Partially License States

States in which 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under no-license March 1, 1919.

STATE	Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Land Area Under License (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Wet	Land Area Under Prohibition (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Dry
California	155,652	60,652	38.9	95,000	61.1
Connecticut	4,820	1,020	21.1	3,800	78.9
Illinois	56,043	6,597	11.7	49,446	88.3
Maryland	9,941	1,462	14.8	8,479	85.2
Massachusetts	8,039	2,465	30.6	5,574	69.4
Wisconsin	55,256	13,815	25.0	41,441	75.0
Total	289,751	86,011	29.6	203,740	70.4

License States

States in which less than 25 per cent of the population was under no-license March 1, 1919.

STATE	Total Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Land Area Under License (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Wet	Land Area Under Prohibition (Sq. Miles)	Per Cent Dry
New Jersey	7,514	5,260	70.0	2,254	30.0
New York	47,654	16,654	34.9	30,000	65.1
Pennsylvania	44,832	31,793	70.9	13,039	29.1
Rhode Island	1,067	643	61.2	414	38.8
Total	101,067	54,350	53.7	45,707	46.3

Production and Consumption of Intoxicating Liquors in the United States

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES

Special Taxes and Rates

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels a year, $100; rectifiers of 500 barrels or more a year, $200.

Wholesale liquor dealers, $100; retail liquor dealers, $25.

Wholesale dealers in malt liquors, $50; retail dealers in malt liquors, $20.

Manufacturers of stills, $50; and for stills or worms, manufactured, each, $20.

Brewers: Annual manufacture less than 500 barrels, $50; annual manufacture 500 barrels or more, $100.

Manufacture of filled cheese, $400; wholesale dealers in filled cheese, $250; retail dealers in filled cheese, $12.

Manufacturers of oleomargarine, $600; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, $480; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $200; retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, $48; retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $6.

Manufacturers of adulterated butter, $600; wholesale dealers in adulterated butter, $480; retail dealers in adulterated butter, $48; manufacturers of process or renovated butter, $50; manufacturers, packers or repackers of mixed flour, $12.

Distilled Spirits, Etc.

Distilled spirits, per gallon, $1.10; stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each 5 and 10 cents; except when affixed to packages containing two or more five-gallon cans for export, 5 cents. Case stamps for spirits bottled in bond, 10 cents.

Grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines, per taxable gallon, 55 cents.

Still wines, 2 cents per quart; champagne and other sparkling wines, including all carbonate wines, 20 cents per quart; and liqueurs, cordials, or similar compounds, 6 cents per quart—domestic and imported.

Fermented Liquors

Fermented liquors per barrel, containing not more than 31 gallons, $1 and $1.50; if stored in warehouse, 50 cents per barrel

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS ON DISTILLED SPIRITS

The following table shows the receipts by the United States government on distilled spirits for the first six months of the fiscal year 1918 as compared with the same period of the fiscal year 1917:

DISTILLED SPIRITS	Receipts from July 1, 1917, to Jan. 31, 1918	Receipts from July 1, 1918, to Jan. 31, 1919	Increase
Act of Aug. 28, 1894.....	$ 54,795,236.96	$ 17,066.41	*$54,778,230.55
Revenue Act of 1917:			
Beverage purposes	92,328,598.34	165,136,869.79	72,808,271.45
Non-beverage purposes	4,784,956.80	16,341,952.06	11,556,995.26
Total	$151,908,792.10	$181,495,888.26	$29,587,096.16

*Decrease.

*NEW WAR REVENUE TAX ON BEVERAGES CONTAINING ALCOHOL

(In effect October 4, 1917, unless otherwise stated.)

	Existing Tax	War Tax	Total Tax
Ale, per bbl.	$1.50	$1.50	$3.00
Beer, per bbl.	1.50	1.50	3.00
Cordials and liqueurs, per each one-half pint.....	.01½	.01½	.03
Cordials and liqueurs in excess of 25 gallons, upon which existing tax has been paid, held for sale on October 3, 1917, per each one-half pint	.....	.01½	.....
Distilled Spirits—In bond, produced, or imported per proof gal. or per wine gal. when			

below proof (for beverage purposes)	1.10	2.10	3.20
Spirits in excess of 50 gals. held for sale by retailers on Oct. 3, 1917, upon which existing tax has been paid, per gal. (for beverage purposes)	.....	2.10	.....
Spirits held for sale on Oct. 3, 1917, by others than retailers, for beverage purposes	.....	2.10	.....
Fermented Liquors—Beer, lager beer, ale, porter and similar fermented liquors (containing ½ per cent or more alcohol) per bbl. containing not in excess of 31 gallons	1.50	1.50	3.00
Grape brandy or wine spirits, withdrawn for the fortification of sweet wine, per proof gal	.10	.20	.30
Used in the fortification of sweet wines held for sale Oct. 3, 1917, per proof gallon	.....	.10	.....
Withdrawn for the purpose of fortifying sweet wines, but not used prior to Oct. 3, 1917, per proof gallon	.....	.20	.....
Rectified spirits per proof gal.	.....	.15	.....
Wines—Still wines (including vermuth, artificial or imitation wines or compounds sold as still wine), in bond, produced or imported, per wine gallon—			
Containing not more than 14 per cent alcohol.	.04	.04	.08
Containing more than 14 per cent alcohol and not more than 21 per cent alcohol	.10	.10	.20
Containing more than 21 per cent and not more than 24 per cent alcohol	.25	.25	.50
Still wines in excess of 25 gals. held for sale on Oct. 3, 1917, upon which existing tax has been paid, per wine gallon			
Containing not more than 14 per cent alcohol.	.....	.04	.....
Containing more than 14 per cent alcohol and not more than 21 per cent alcohol	.....	.10	.....
Containing more than 21 per cent and not more than 24 per cent alcohol	.....	.25	.....
Champagne and sparkling wines, in bond, produced or imported, per ½ pint or fraction thereof	.03	.03	.06
Champagne and sparkling wines in excess of 25 gals. held for sale on Oct. 3, 1917, upon which existing tax has been paid, per ½ pint or fraction thereof	.....	.03	.....
Artificially carbonated wines in bond, produced or imported, per ½ pint or fraction thereof	.01½	.01½	.03
Artificially carbonated wines in excess of 25 gals. held for sale on Oct. 3, 1917, upon which existing tax has been paid, per ½ pint or fraction thereof	.....	.01½	.....

*According to the terms of the Internal Revenue measure which went into effect in April, 1919, the tax upon beverage alcohol has been doubled, the new rate being $6.40 per proof gallon. The tax on nonbeverage alcohol is retained at $2.20 per proof gallon. The tax on beer is made $6 per barrel, and the tax on wines has been much increased. The tax on nonalcoholic beer is made 15 per cent of the price for which sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, while upon other soft drinks the tax is made 10 per cent. Natural mineral waters pay 2 cents per gallon. Soft drinks compounded and sold at soda fountains or similar places of business, together with ice cream, sundaes, ect., are taxed to the person purchasing the same at the rate of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof paid for the same.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS ON INTOXICATING LIQUORS

The following table shows the receipts by the United States government on intoxicating liquors for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1918, respectively:

Intoxicating Liquors	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30—		Increase
	1917	1918	
Distilled Spirits			
Distilled spirits	$181,131,770.62	$186,265,928.17	$ 5,134,157.55
Rectified spirits or wines	.....	3,912,380.71	3,912,380.71
Bottled in bond spirits	558,180.40	353,187.00	*204,993.40
Spirits for export	49,867.55	12,585.25	*37,282.30
Grape brandy for fortification of sweet wines	384,188.89	641,668.42	257,479.53
Still wines, vermuth, champagne, cordials, etc.	5,164,075.03	9,124,368.56	3,960,293.53
Rectifiers	255,187.79	208,991.16	*46,196.63
Liquor dealers	4,565,631.84	3,305,399.24	*1,260,232.60
Manufacturers of stills	1,116.69	962.50	*154.19
Stills or worms, for distilling	1,300.00	680.00	*620.00
Floor tax—			
Fermented liquors	.....	1,462,827.51	1,462,827.51
Spirits	.....	113,727,536.32	113,727,536.32
Fermented Liquors			
Fermented liquors	91,094,677.70	124,264,753.65	33,170,075.95
Brewers	111,925.02	86,223.33	*25,701.69
Malt liquor dealers	690,591.09	472,053.16	*218,537.93
Total	$284,008,512.62	$443,839,544.98	$159,831,032.36

*Decrease.

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following table shows the different kinds of intoxicating liquors withdrawn for consumption during the last two fiscal years ended June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1918, respectively:

Articles Taxed	Fiscal year ended June 30—		Increase
	1917	1918	
Distilled spirits:			
Old law ..... galls.	164,665,246	49,864,234	*114,801,012
Beverage ..... do.	.....	37,411,116	37,411,116
Nonbeverage ..... do.	.....	5,318,046	5,318,046
Spirits or wines, rectified ..... do.	.....	26,082,538	26,082,538
Fermented liquors ..... bbls.	60,729,509	50,184,594	*10,544,915

Note.—Quantities indicated by the "floor taxes" collected on distilled spirits (not included in above statement) are as follows:

	Taxable Gallons
Beverage purposes	53,884,193
Nonbeverage purposes	518,847
Total	54,403,040

*Decrease.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS AND WINES IN THE U. S. IN GALLONS

[Source—The production of domestic wines has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture, by J. W. Schopp of Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular (Inc.), New York, and others. The production of domestic spirituous and malt liquors has been derived from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The table does not include for any year withdrawals of distilled spirits for scientific purposes and for use of the United States, or since 1906 withdrawals for denaturation, free of tax. For 1916 these amounts were 2,745,790 and 84,532,253 tax gallons, respectively.]

YEAR (Fiscal)	Domestic Fruit Brandy Pf. Gals.	Domestic All Native Liquors Pf. Gals.	Foreign Spirits Pf. Gals	Domestic Wines Gallons	Foreign Wines Gallons	Domestic Beer, Etc. Gallons	Foreign Beer, Etc. Gallons	Total
1850	.....	46,768,083	5,065,390	221,249	6,095,122	36,361,708	201,301	94,712,853
1860	.....	83,904,258	6,064,393	1,860,008	8,944,679	100,225,879	1,120,790	202,120,007
1870	1,223,830	77,266,368	1,405,510	3,059,518	9,165,549	203,743,401	1,012,755	296,876,931
1871-80	1,438,179	58,950,489	1,643,416	13,781,774	7,077,921	308,197,473	1,469,185	392,558,432
1881-90	1,323,579	73,521,253	1,530,376	22,484,024	5,034,849	645,092,353	2,088,012	751,074,446
1891-95	1,480,259	88,960,330	1,348,097	21,558,200	4,788,008	1,014,933,842	3,073,846	1,136,142,583
1896	1,440,810	67,743,431	1,541,504	14,599,757	4,101,648	1,110,165,435	3,300,531	1,202,893,116
1897	1,146,131	69,653,106	2,230,711	33,940,319	4,331,159	1,066,637,650	3,002,558	1,180,941,634
1898	1,411,448	79,266,860	915,985	17,453,684	3,114,339	1,162,042,753	2,457,348	1,266,662,417
1899	1,306,218	84,739,631	1,387,593	22,835,587	3,524,912	1,133,583,481	2,797,427	1,250,174,849
1900	1,386,361	94,265,035	1,705,468	26,242,492	3,745,975	1,219,070,196	3,316,908	1,349,732,435
1901	1,509,271	100,004,878	1,941,189	24,008,380	4,388,140	1,255,464,062	3,596,382	1,390,912,302
1902	1,403,204	104,140,707	2,182,230	24,743,815	5,020,105	1,378,661,954	3,707,222	1,539,859,237
1903	1,515,072	113,715,776	2,439,106	32,634,293	5,604,525	1,446,103,812	4,204,538	1,606,217,122
1904	1,637,331	116,794,496	2,655,560	37,538,799	5,772,418	1,494,541,140	4,837,075	1,663,776,829
1905	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	29,369,408	5,690,309	1,533,325,442	5,201,168	1,694,455,976
1906	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,108,328	39,847,044	6,638,179	1,694,458,014	5,963,207	1,874,758,027
1907	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	50,079,283	7,659,565	1,815,141,683	7,171,842	2,020,136,809
1908	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	44,421,269	7,700,377	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	2,006,233,408
1909	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	53,609,995	8,169,554	1,745,523,769	7,110,657	1,935,544,011
1910	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	50,684,343	9,863,735	1,844,065,029	7,301,629	2,045,353,420
1911	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	56,655,006	7,204,226	1,959,671,296	7,240,458	2,169,356,975
1912	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	50,619,880	5,804,831	1,925,361,507	7,169,677	2,128,452,226
1913	2,801,767	140,521,880	4,121,981	48,683,849	6,643,612	2,022,678,149	7,669,223	2,233,420,461
1914	2,704,752	136,521,805	4,220,670	44,973,643	7,444,787	2,049,236,412	7,170,696	2,252,272,765
1915	2,516,054	121,690,596	2,952,448	27,255,690	5,656,219	1,852,136,960	3,387,324	2,015,595,291
1916	2,984,743	133,267,803	3,721,138	42,229,206	5,357,939	1,815,694,727	2,580,315	2,005,812,325
1917	3,668,669	161,012,068	3,059,588	37,640,495	5,082,881	1,881,964,835	2,300,542	2,094,729,078

Consumption per capita in gallons: Distilled spirits (1850) 2.24; (1900) 1.28; (1917) 1.60. Wines, (1850) 0.27; (1900) 0.39; (1917) 0.41. Malt liquors (1850) 1.58; (1900) 16.09; (1917) 17.94. Total for all kinds, (1850) 4.08; (1900) 17.76; (1917) 19.95.

According to Section 3,249, United States Revised Statutes, "proof spirits shall be held to be that alcoholic liquor which contains one-half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.7939 at 60° Fahrenheit." The official gallon prescribed is one containing 231 cubic inches, or 58,372.2 grains, equal to 8.3389 pounds of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed in air of temperature of 62° Fahrenheit and barometric pressure of 30 inches. The taxable gallon differs from the proof gallon by reason of the fact that in computing taxable gallons under Section 3,251, Revised Statutes, all fractional parts of a gallon less than one-tenth are excluded.

PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN THE UNITED STATES—1896-1918

YEAR (Fiscal)	Bourbon Whisky Tax. Gals.	Rye Whisky Tax. Gals.	Alcohol Tax Gals.	Rum Tax Gals.	Gin Tax Gals.	High Wines Tax Gals.	Pure, Neutral, or C'l'gne Spirits Tax. Gals	Miscellaneous Tax. Gals.	Fruit Brandy Tax. Gals.	Beer & Other F'rm't'd Liquors Bbls. of 31 Gals.
1896	16,935,862	19,153,066	9,960,301	1,490,228	1,098,376	198,299	25,564,738	22,187,833	3,403,852	34,462,822
1897	6,113,726	4,269,220	9,503,353	1,294,157	1,159,314	206,739	16,877,306	23,041,833	1,813,427	.....
1898	13,439,459	8,818,240	11,672,795	1,340,547	1,267,579	174,124	20,613,205	23,436,264	2,906,198	37,529,339
1899	17,256,331	10,792,565	11,974,354	1,494,379	1,266,823	420,833	25,876,229	27,983,051	3,097,769	36,697,634
1900	19,411,829	14,296,568	10,735,771	1,614,514	1,597,081	249,743	24,173,671	33,405,523	3,760,487	39,471,593
1901	26,209,804	18,263,709	10,775,117	1,724,582	1,636,299	454,627	30,228,804	35,227,657	4,047,602	40,614,258
1902	20,336,250	21,587,221	11,483,305	2,202,047	1,752,281	341,222	37,429,734	33,491,342	4,220,400	44,550,127
1903	26,068,555	22,407,053	12,034,127	2,247,907	1,913,404	286,433	54,620,400	22,198,323	6,430,673	46,720,179
1904	20,247,089	18,371,345	11,486,082	1,801,179	2,110,216	309,990	57,997,506	21,988,545	5,193,262	48,265,168
1905	26,742,168	20,410,422	11,610,799	1,791,987	2,187,709	192,067	60,944,811	23,930,831	4,448,584	49,522,029
1906	24,968,943	21,469,720	11,173,614	1,730,102	2,323,289	179,313	59,626,733	24,194,411	4,444,072	54,724,553
1907	33,090,791	23,550,196	16,123,379	2,022,407	2,947,688	124,935	60,802,852	29,911,665	6,138,305	58,622,002
1908	14,120,484	13,587,868	16,849,154	1,895,922	2,756,753	50,062	50,935,821	26,793,676	6,899,823	58,814,033

	Whisky Tax. Gals.	Rum Tax. Gals.	Gin Tax. Gals.	High Wines Tax. Gals.	Alcohol Tax. Gals.	Commercial Alcohol Tax. Gals.		
1909	70,152,175	1,952,374	2,483,743	221,277	42,563,103	16,078,083	6,440,858	56,364,360
1910	82,463,894	2,253,950	2,985,435	206,534	50,703,846	17,623,867	7,656,434	59,544,775
1911	100,647,155	2,631,039	3,345,371	165,018	24,408,462	44,205,330	7,953,132	63,283,123
1912	98,209,574	2,832,516	3,577,862	131,002	27,629,346	45,869,685	9,321,823	62,176,694
1913	99,615,828	2,750,846	4,014,601	90,294	30,320,894	48,560,920	8,252,875	65,324,876
1914	88,698,797	3,026,085	4,012,542	26,484	31,715,199	47,132,535	7,307,897	66,189,473
1915	44,552,490	2,844,313	3,636,285	33,854	38,325,049	42,742,161	8,521,951	59,808,210
1916	59,240,672	2,986,940	4,118,064	59,246	121,799,942	60,919,058	4,159,351	58,633,624
1917	57,651,834	2,842,922	5,756,667	167,267	145,535,791	65,879,886	8,251,097	60,817,379

WITHDRAWALS TAX PAID FOR CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS, FISCAL YEARS 1913-1918

FISCAL YEAR	Distilled Spirits Taxable Gallons	Fermented Liquors Barrels	FISCAL YEAR	Distilled Spirits Taxable Gallons	Fermented Liquors Barrels
1913	143,220,056	65,245,544	1917	164,665,246	60,729,509
1914	139,138,501	66,105,445	1918	92,593,396	50,184,594
1915	124,155,178	59,746,701			
1916	136,226,528	58,564,508	Total	799,998,905	360,576,301

PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1917 AND 1918, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES

States and Territories	1918			1917 (Total Production) Gallons
	From Materials Other Than Fruit, Gals.	Fruit Brandy Gallons	Total Production Gallons	
California	8,727,694.0	5,295,952.0	14,023,646.0	17,851,482.4
Connecticut	23,526.7	2,923.9	26,450.6	132,054.5
District of Columbia	749,517.4		749,517.4	608,812.2
Hawaii	3,934.5		3,934.5	14,015.5
Illinois	49,679,940.3	140.0	49,680,080.3	79,320,617.0
Indiana	15,820,031.4	10,898.6	15,830,930.0	43,361,275.9
Kentucky	12,604,702.7	3,733.9	12,608,436.6	36,441,777.8
Louisiana	24,406,539.3		24,406,539.3	26,545,832.8
Maryland	26,746,386.2		26,746,386.2	24,965,320.5
Massachusetts	10,873,374.9		10,873,374.9	12,511,238.3
Michigan	752,744.5		752,744.5	819,907.7
Missouri	77,025.5	2,501.0	79,526.5	289,660.5
Montana	186,248.0		186,248.0	244,772.5
Nebraska				2,938,594.1
New Jersey		51.4	51.4	54,493.8
New Mexico				314.9
New York	10,540,420.9	4,480.2	10,544,901.1	13,856,053.6
Ohio	3,277,484.7	36,618.2	3,314,102.9	10,114,572.5
Pennsylvania	7,293,914.3		7,293,914.3	12,190,763.6
Rhode Island	2,845.0		2,845.0	224.2
South Carolina	943,567.7		943,567.7	1,159,308.5
Texas	7,281.3		7,281.3	13,904.9
Virginia				122,957.2
Wisconsin	759,294.4		759,294.4	2,527,249.3
Wyoming		26.2	26.2	259.7
Total	173,476,473.7	5,357,325.4	178,833,799.1	286,085,463.9

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1913-1918

	Gallons
1913	193,606,258
1914	181,919,542
1915	140,656,103
1916	253,283,273
1917	286,085,463
1918	178,833,799

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES

States and Territories	Barrels	States and Territories	Barrels
Alaska	3,705	Missouri	2,880,964
California	1,489,880	Montana	271,836
Colorado	966	Nevada	14,625
Connecticut	883,898	New Hampshire	166,115
Delaware	146,183	New Jersey	2,927,442
District of Columbia	47,527	New Mexico	6,295
Florida	14,617	New York	11,325,413
Hawaii	22,563	Ohio	4,825,373
Illinois	4,925,066	Oklahoma	106
Indiana	933,232	Pennsylvania	7,315,640
Kentucky	550,583	Rhode Island	669,255
Louisiana	436,227	Texas	550,643
Maine	1,803	Utah	24,156
Maryland	1,041,515	Virginia	299
Massachusetts	2,218,816	Wisconsin	3,935,672
Michigan	1,534,163	Wyoming	33,565
Minnesota	1,068,073		
		Total	*50,266,216

*Includes 91,422 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1913-1918

	Barrels		Barrels
1913	65,324,876	1916	58,633,624
1914	66,189,473	1917	60,817,379
1915	59,808,210	1918	50,266,216

SPIRITS RECTIFIED, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES

States and Territories	Gallons	States and Territories	Gallons
California	2,290,668.5	Missouri	1,754,609.0
Connecticut	1,065,439.1	Montana	39,085.4
Delaware	271,564.2	New Hampshire	48,455.1
District of Columbia	86,771.6	New Jersey	1,780,427.2
Florida	158,032.8	New Mexico	3,844.4
Hawaii	26,093.3	New York	15,686,699.3
Illinois	7,602,390.9	Ohio	7,450,762.1
Indiana	618,963.4	Pennsylvania	9,126,472.5
Iowa	6,305.3	Rhode Island	306,096.9
Kentucky	4,097,916.7	Texas	238,590.1
Louisiana	566,774.8	Utah	7,991.8
Maryland	2,168,657.5	Wisconsin	1,528,902.6
Massachusetts	3,292,926.9	Wyoming	865.5
Michigan	440,683.4		
Minnesota	1,259,714.7	Total	61,925,705.0

NUMBER OF LIQUOR DEALERS IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES

For purposes of comparison, in the following tables the states are classified according to conditions prior to July 1, 1917. These tables include not only the number of salonkeepers in the several states, but also the druggists, as well as all other persons who sell intoxicating liquors for any purpose whatever, as shown by the report of the Internal Revenue Commission for the year from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918:

The Prohibition States Prior to July 1, 1917

STATE	Population 1910	Number Retail Liquor Dealers 1918	No. Such Dealers per 100,000 Population
Alabama	2,138,093	340	16
Arizona	204,354	14	7
Arkansas	1,574,449	47	3
Colorado	799,024	169	21
Georgia	2,609,121	325	12
Idaho	325,594	76	23
Iowa	2,224,771	456	20
Kansas	1,690,949	62	3
Maine	742,371	956	128
Mississippi	1,797,114	277	15
Nebraska	1,192,214	85	7
North Carolina	2,206,287	713	32
North Dakota	577,056	7	1
Oklahoma	1,657,155	194	11
Oregon	672,765	148	22
South Carolina	1,515,400	638	42
South Dakota	583,888	37	6
Tennessee	2,184,789	174	69
Virginia	2,061,612	128	6
Washington	1,141,990	330	28
West Virginia	1,221,119	127	10
Total	28,620,115	5,303	18

The Near-Prohibition States

States in which more than 50 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to July 1, 1917.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Retail Liquor Dealers 1918	No. Such Dealers per 100,000 Population
Florida	752,619	446	59
Indiana	2,700,876	2,667	98
Kentucky	2,289,905	1,992	87
Louisiana	1,656,388	2,665	160
Minnesota	2,075,708	3,104	149
Missouri	3,293,335	5,375	163
New Hampshire	430,572	424	98
Texas	3,896,542	2,781	71
Utah	373,351	538	144
Vermont	355,956	194	54
Total	17,825,252	20,186	113

The Partially License States

States in which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to July 1, 1917.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Retail Liquor Dealers 1918	No. Such Dealers per 100,000 Population
California	2,377,549	7,784	327
Delaware	202,322	234	115
Illinois	5,638,591	15,854	281
Maryland	1,295,346	2,395	184
Massachusetts	3,366,416	4,311	128
Michigan	2,810,173	2,256	80
Ohio	4,767,121	7,162	150
Wisconsin	2,333,860	8,753	375
Wyoming	145,965	452	311
Total	22,937,343	49,201	214

The License States

States in which less than 25 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to July 1, 1917.

STATE	Population 1910	Number Retail Liquor Dealers 1918	No. Such Dealers per 100,000 Population
Connecticut	1,114,756	2,683	240
District of Columbia	331,069	223	67
Montana	376,053	2,145	570
Nevada	81,875	505	623
New Jersey	2,537,167	9,215	359
New Mexico	327,301	623	190
New York	9,113,614	21,884	240
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	17,128	223
Rhode Island	542,610	1,452	269
Total	22,089,556	55,858	253

COMPARATIVE NUMBER LIQUOR DEALERS IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES

No. Liquor Dealers per 100,000 population in Prohibition states, 18.

No. Liquor Dealers per 100,000 population in Near-Prohibition states, 113.

No. Liquor Dealers per 100,000 population in Partially License states, 214.

No. Liquor Dealers per 100,000 population in License states, 253.

FERMENTED LIQUORS PRODUCED IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918

The Prohibition States Prior to July 1, 1917

STATE	Population 1910	No. Barrels Beer Produced 1918	No. Bbls. Beer Produced per 100,000 Pop.
Alabama	2,138,093	.....	.....
Arizona	204,354	.....	.....
Arkansas	1,574,449	.....	.....
Colorado	799,024	966	120.9
Georgia	2,609,121	.....	.....
Idaho	325,594	.....	.....
Iowa	2,224,771	.....	.....
Kansas	1,690,949	.....	.....
Maine	742,371	1,803	243
Mississippi	1,797,114	.....	.....
Nebraska	1,192,214	.....	.....
North Carolina	2,206,287	.....	.....
North Dakota	577,056	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1,657,155	106	6.3
Oregon	672,765	.....	.....
South Carolina	1,515,400	.....	.....
South Dakota	583,888	.....	.....
Tennessee	2,184,789	.....	.....
Virginia	2,061,612	299	14
Washington	1,141,990	.....	.....
West Virginia	1,221,119	.....	.....
Total	29,120,115	3,174	10.7

The Near-Prohibition States

States in which more than 50 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to July 1, 1917.

STATE	Population 1910	No. Barrels Beer Produced 1918	No. Bbls. Beer Produced per 100,00 Pop.
Florida	752,619	14,617	1,943
Indiana	2,700,876	933,232	34,564
Kentucky	2,289,905	550,583	24,053
Louisiana	1,656,388	436,227	26,342
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,068,073	51,425
Missouri	3,293,335	2,880,964	87,457
New Hampshire	430,572	166,115	3,863
Texas	3,896,542	550,643	14,390
Utah	373,351	24,156	6,476
Vermont	355,956	.....	.....
Total	17,825,252	6,624,610	37,277

The Partially License States

States in which more than 25 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to July 1, 1917.

STATE	Population 1910	No. Barrels Beer Produced 1918	No. Bbls. Beer Produced per 100,00 Pop.
California	2,377,549	1,489,880	62,679
Delaware	202,322	146,183	72,366
Illinois	5,638,591	4,925,066	90,938
Maryland	1,295,346	1,041,515	80,425
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,218,816	65,918
Michigan	2,810,173	1,534,163	54,596
Ohio	4,767,121	4,825,373	101,223
Wisconsin	2,333,860	3,953,672	16,946
Wyoming	145,965	33,565	23,148
Total	22,937,343	20,168,233	87,928

The License States

States in which less than 25 per cent of the population was under no-license prior to July 1, 1917.

STATE	Population 1910	No. Barrels Beer Produced 1918	No. Bbls. Beer Produced per 100,00 Pop.
Connecticut	1,114,756	883,898	79,344
District of Columbia	331,069	47,527	14,358
Montana	376,053	271,836	72,030
Nevada	81,875	14,625	18,055
New Jersey	2,537,167	2,927,442	115,389
New Mexico	327,301	6,295	1,925
New York	9,113,614	11,325,413	124,277
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	7,513,640	98,288
Rhode Island	542,610	669,255	123,479
Total	22,089,556	23,659,931	107,111

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS IN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE STATES

Bbls. of beer produced in Prohibition states (1918) per 100,000 pop., 10.7.

Bbls. of beer produced in Near-Prohibition States (1918) per 100,000 pop., 37,277.

Bbls. of Beer produced in Part'ly License states (1918) per 100,000 pop., 87,928.

Bbls. of beer produced in License States (1918) per 100,000 pop., 107,111.

ALCOHOLIC STRENGTH OF LIQUORS

(Table prepared by Alfred F. Osborn, of Osborn's Annual Guide to Agencies.)

Bass's Ales 7½%
Guinness Stout .....7½ to 8%
Lager Beer from 3 to 4½%, but sometimes slightly under 3% and over 4½%.
French Brandy in bottles generally from 45% to 49%, but very old sometimes as low as 40%
Burgundy, red and white.....12 to 13%
Hungarian Wines, red and white (dry).....11 to 13%
Tokay (Hungarian), sweet .....16 to 20%
Champagne and other sparkling wines, foreign and domestic.....12 to 13%

These are known as dry wines.
- French Claret .....11 to 12%
- Sauternes about 11%
- Rhine Wines .....11 to 13%
- Moselles .....10 to 12%

These are known as sweet wines.
- Oporto Port Wine from .....18 to 21%
- Sherry from .....18 to 21%
- Madeira from ..... 19 to 20%
- Marsala from .....18 to 21%
- Tarragona Port from .....19 to 20%

Italian Chianti and other dry wines.....11 to 13%
California Wines: Claret, Sauternes, Chianti and Rhine Wine types, 11 to 13%; Sherry, Port, Muscat and Angelica about.....20%
Amer Picon 23%
Bonal 16%
Byrrh Wine 20%
Dubonnet Wine 18%
French Vermouth .....18 to 19%
Italian Vermouth 15%
(Cordials) Benedictine 43%
Liqueur Peres Chartreuse, yellow, 43%; green 55%

Various brands vary in alcoholic strength.
- Anissette about .....25 to 30%
- Creme de Menth about.....35%
- Curacao about 40%
- Maraschino about .....20 to 30%
- Apricot Liqueur .....25 to 40%
- Sloe Gin .....25 to 30%

Bitters: Arp 32%, Angostura 45%, Bisleri 30%, Boker's 42% Boonekamp 50%, Fernet Branca, 49%.
Kümmel .....40 to 42%

45 to 48% in bottles.
- Dry Gin .....
- Old Tom Gin .....

Scotch and Irish Whisky 45 to 48 % (mostly 46%) in bottle.
Ron Bacardi 46%

When bottled in bond for consumption in U. S., 50%.
- American Whisky
- New England Rum

Blended American Whisky in bottle, 45 to 47%.
Blended American Whisky in barrel, 45 to 50%.
Applejack or Apple Brandy, 50%.

CONSUMPTION OF DISTILLED LIQUORS

The following table shows the amount of domestic and imported distilled liquors consumed in the United States during each year for the past 77 years:

DISTILLED SPIRITS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1917

FISCAL YEAR	Domestic Spirits Consumed(a)		Imported for Consumption (Proof Gallons)	Total(b) (Proof Gallons)
	From Fruit (Proof Gallons)	All Others (Proof Gallons)		
1840	(c)	40,378,090	2,682,794	43,060,884
1850	(c)	46,768,083	5,065,390	51,833,473
1860	(c)	83,904,258	6,064,393	89,968,651
1870	1,223,830	77,266,368	1,405,510	79,895,708
1871-80(c)	1,438,179	58,950,489	1,643,416	62,032,085
1881-90(c)	1,323,579	73,521,253	1,530,376	76,375,208
1891	1,219,436	88,335,483	1,602,646	91,157,565
1892	1,961,062	94,161,107	1,179,671	97,301,840
1893	1,687,541	98,202,790	1,397,422	101,287,753
1894	1,430,553	88,046,771	1,063,885	90,541,209
1895	1,102,703	76,055,500	1,496,860	78,655,063
1896	1,440,810	67,743,431	1,541,504	70,725,745
1897	1,146,131	69,653,106	2,230,711	73,029,948
1898	1,411,448	79,266,860	915,985	81,594,293
1899	1,306,218	84,739,631	1,387,593	87,433,442
1900	1,386,361	94,265,035	1,705,468	97,356,864
1901	1,509,271	100,004,878	1,941,189	103,455,338
1902	1,403,204	104,140,707	2,182,230	107,726,141
1903	1,515,072	113,715,776	2,439,106	117,669,954
1904	1,637,331	116,794,496	2,655,560	121,087,387
1905	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	120,869,649
1906	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,108,328	127,851,583
1907	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	140,084,436
1908	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	125,379,314
1909	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	121,130,036
1910	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	133,138,684
1911	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	138,585,989
1912	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	139,496,331
1913	2,801,767	140,521,880	4,121,981	147,745,628
1914	2,704,752	136,521,805	4,220,670	143,447,227
1915	2,516,054	121,690,596	2,952,448	127,159,098
1916	2,984,743	133,267,803	3,721,138	139,973,684
1917	3,668,669	161,012,068	3,059,588	167,740,325

(a) Since 1885 includes domestic spirits exported and returned.

(b) Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.

(c) Average for the period.

CONSUMPTION OF WINES

The consumption of wines in the United States has been gradually increasing until the past six years, the figures showing a decided check in the wine consumption, due to various causes.

The following table gives the amount of domestic and imported wines consumed in the United States during each year for the past 77 years:

WINES CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1917

YEAR	Domestic(a) Gallons	Imported for Consumption Gallons	Total(b) Gallons
1840	124,734	4,748,362	4,873,096
1850	221,249	6,095,122	6,316,371
1860	1,860,008	8,944,679	10,804,687
1870	3,059,518	9,165,549	12,225,067
1871-80(c)	13,781,774	7,077,921	20,859,695
1881-90(c)	22,484,024	5,034,849	27,518,873
1891	23,736,232	5,347,077	29,083,309
1892	23,033,493	5,231,134	28,264,627
1893	26,391,235	5,245,156	31,636,391
1894	18,040,385	3,842,455	21,882,840
1895	16,589,657	4,274,220	20,863,877
1896	14,599,757	4,101,648	18,701,405
1897	33,940,319	4,331,159	38,271,478
1898	17,453,684	3,114,339	20,568,023
1899	22,835,587	3,524,912	26,360,499
1900	26,242,492	3,745,975	29,988,467
1901	24,008,380	4,388,140	28,396,520
1902	44,743,815	5,020,105	49,763,920
1903	32,634,293	5,604,525	38,238,818
1904	37,538,799	5,772,418	43,311,217
1905	29,369,408	5,690,309	35,059,717
1906	39,847,044	6,638,179.	46,485,223
1907	50,079,283	7,659,565	57,738,848
1908	44,421,269	7,700,377	52,121,646
1909	53,609,995	8,169,554	61,779,549
1910	50,684,343	9,863,735	60,548,078
1911	56,655,006	7,204,226	63,859,232
1912	50,619,880	5,804,831	56,424,711
1913	48,683,849	6,643,612	55,327,461
1914	44,973,643	7,444,787	52,418,430
1915	27,255,690	5,656,219	32,911,909
1916	42,229,206	5,357,939	47,587,145
1917	37,640,495	5,082,881	42,723,376

(a) Product less domestic exports.

(b) Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.

(c) Average for the period.

The above table shows that the consumption of wines in the United States is on the decline, the amount consumed in 1917 being less than the amount consumed in 1907 and less than any year since 1907 except 1915.

CONSUMPTION OF MALT LIQUORS

The following table shows the amount of domestic and imported malt liquors consumed in the United States during each year for the past 77 years:

MALT LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1917

FISCAL YEAR	Domestic(a) (Proof Gallons)	Imported for Consumption (Proof Gals.)	Total(b) Consumed (Proof Gallons)
1840	23,162,571	148,272	23,310,843
1850	36,361,708	201,301	36,563,009
1860	100,225,879	1,120,790	101,346,669
1870	203,743,401	1,012,755	204,756,156
1871-80 (c)	308,197,473	1,469,185	309,666,658
1881-90 (c)	645,092,353	2,088,012	647,180,365
1891	944,178,621	3,051,898	947,230,519
1892	986,329,023	2,980,809	989,309,832
1893	1,071,078,562	3,362,509	1,074,441,071
1894	1,033,082,586	2,940,949	1,036,023,535
1895	1,040,000,419	3,033,067	1,043,033,486
1896	1,110,165,435	3,300,531	1,113,465,966
1897	1,066,637,650	3,002,558	1,069,640,208
1898	1,162,042,753	2,457,348	1,164,500,101
1899	1,133,583,481	2,797,427	1,136,380,908
1900	1,219,070,196	3,316,908	1,222,387,104
1901	1,255,464,062	3,596,382	1,259,060,444
1902	1,378,661,954	3,707,222	1,382,369,176
1903	1,446,103,812	4,204,538	1,450,308,350
1904	1,494,541,140	4,837,075	1,499,378,215
1905	1,533,325,442	5,201,168	1,538,526,610
1906	1,694,458,014	5,963,207	1,700,421,221
1907	1,815,141,683	7,171,842	1,822,313,525
1908	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	1,828,732,448
1909	1,745,523,769	7,110,657	1,752,634,426
1910	1,844,065,029	7,301,629	1,851,666,658
1911	1,959,671,296	7,240,458	1,966,911,754
1912	1,925,361,507	7,169,677	1,932,531,184
1913	2,022,678,149	7,669,223	2,030,347,372
1914	2,049,236,412	7,170,696	2,056,407,108
1915	1,852,136,960	3,387,324	1,855,524,284
1916	1,815,686,133	2,580,315	1,818,266,448
1917	1,881,964,835	2,300,542	1,884,265,377

(a) Product less domestic export.
(b) Does not include the data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date.
(c) Average for the period.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ALL LIQUORS

The following table, which shows the per capita consumption of spirits, wines and malt liquors during each year for the past 77 years, furnishes the only statistics by which anything like a just and reasonable estimate can be made as to the increase in liquor consumption in the United States. These statistics are

published in the Statistical Abstract of the United States and are taken from the official census reports of the federal government. In compiling these statistics the gradual increase in the population is taken into account year by year. While these statistics do not show absolutely the per capita consumption of liquor, they present the most accurate estimate of such consumption that it is possible to make:

CONSUMPTION OF ALL LIQUORS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1917

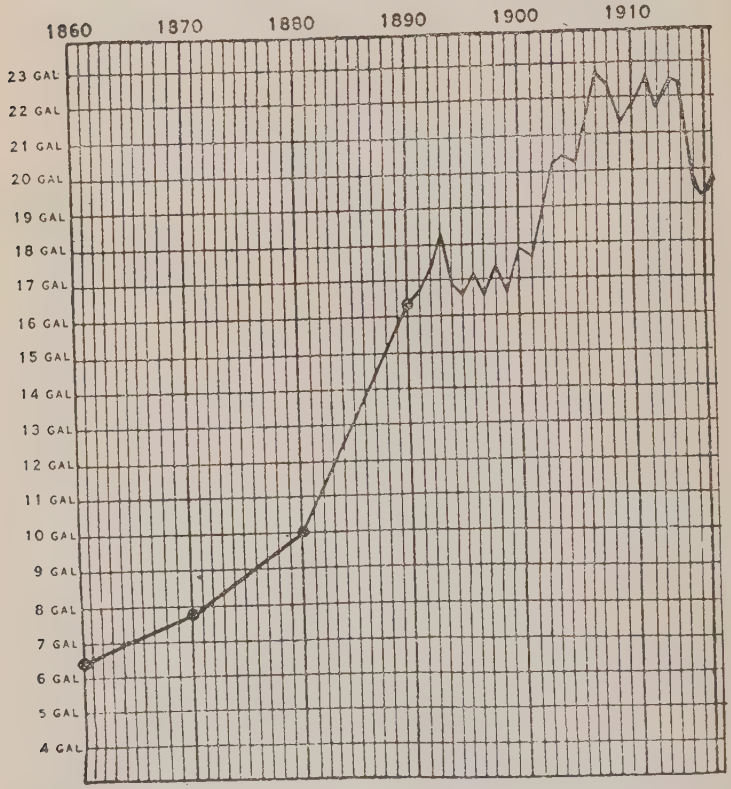
YEAR	Total Consumption of Wines and Liquors Gallons	Total Consumption Per Capita			
		Distilled Spirits (b) P. Gals.	Wines (c) P. Gals.	Malt Liquors (c) P. Gals.	All Liquors and Wines (c) P. Gals.
1840	71,244,823	2.52	0.29	1.36	4.17
1850	94,712,853	2.24	.27	1.58	4.08
1860	202,120,007	2.86	.34	3.22	6.43
1870	296,876,931	2.07	.32	5.31	7.70
1871-80 (a)	392,558,432	1.39	.47	6.93	8.79
1881-90 (a)	751,074,446	1.34	.48	11.38	13.21
1891	1,067,471,393	1.43	.46	14.84	16.72
1892	1,114,876,299	1.49	.43	15.20	17.13
1893	1,207,365,215	1.52	.48	16.19	18.20
1894	1,148,447,584	1.34	.32	15.32	16.98
1895	1,142,552,426	1.14	.30	15.13	16.57
1896	1,202,893,116	1.01	.27	15.85	17.12
1897	1,180,941,634	1.02	.53	14.94	16.50
1898	1,266,662,417	1.12	.28	15.96	17.37
1899	1,250,174,849	1.18	.35	15.30	16.82
1900	1,349,732,435	1.28	.39	16.09	17.76
1901	1,390,912,302	1.31	.36	15.98	17.65
1902	1,539,859,237	1.34	.61	17.18	19.14
1903	1,606,217,122	1.43	.47	17.67	19.57
1904	1,663,776,829	1.45	.52	17.91	19.87
1905	1,694,455,976	1.42	.41	18.02	19.85
1906	1,874,758,027	1.47	.53	19.54	21.55
1907	2,020,136,809	1.58	.65	20.56	22.79
1908	2,006,233,408	1.39	.58	20.26	22.22
1909	1,935,544,011	1.32	.67	19.07	21.06
1910	2,045,353,420	1.42	.65	20.09	22.19
1911	2,169,356,975	1.46	.67	20.66	22.79
1912	2,128,452,226	1.44	.58	19.96	21.98
1913	2,233,420,461	1.50	.56	20.62	22.68
1914	2,252,272,765	1.43	.52	20.54	22.50
1915	2,015,595,291	1.25	.32	18.24	19.80
1916	2,005,812,325	1.35	.46	17.59	19.40
1917	2,094,729,078	1.60	0.41	17.94	19.95

(a) Average for the period.
(b) Since 1885 includes domestic spirits exported and returned.
(c) Product less domestic export.

The above table shows that the per capita consumption of liquors reached the highest mark in 1907. Several states adopted Prohibition in 1907, and a large number of counties in other states voted no-license during 1908 and 1909. This was sufficient to offset the natural increased consumption in the large cities and license areas, and in addition to decrease the average.

It should be remembered in this connection that the constantly increasing efficiency of the law enforcement organization in the Internal Revenue Department of the government has a tendency in itself to show a small increase in the consumption of intoxicants.

INCREASE IN THE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ALL LIQUORS DURING THE LAST FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS



The above diagram shows the average yearly increase in per capita consumption of liquors for the first three decades, and the actual yearly per capita consumption for the last two decades. It will be observed that the per capita consumption increased as much in the ten years preceding 1890 as it has during the entire 27 years since 1890.

CONSUMPTION OF MALT LIQUORS, WINE AND ALCOHOL IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS¶

Countries	Year	Malt Liquors	Wine	Alcohol
United States	1914	2,053,457,000	52,418,000	*146,397,000
United Kingdom	1913	1,508,358,000	13,705,000	43,538,000
Russia	1910	269,533,000	.....	229,722,000
Germany	1913	1,817,968,000	55,467,000	98,863,000
France	1912	418,500,000	1,758,900,000	80,096,000
Spain	1912	.....	350,343,000	.....
Belgium	1912	446,422,000	8,453,000	12,812,000
Italy	1912	19,126,000	1,125,366,000	12,046,000
Austria	1912	563,978,000	†129,126,000	‡54,657,000
Sweden	1912	70,216,000	819,000	10,065,000
Norway	1913	13,500,000	1,030,000	2,338,000
Denmark	1912	61,499,000	1,004,000	6,842,000
Portugal	1909	.....	146,271,000	.....
Netherlands	1913	46,893,000	2,052,000	8,483,000
Switzerland	1912	†82,051,000	62,344,000	3,857,000
Hungary	1912	88,365,000	53,838,000	‖43,667,000
Roumania	1909	4,914,000	33,682,000	6,657,000
Bulgaria	1909	3,196,000	34,870,000	581,000

Note.—Quantities of alcohol are stated in U. S. proof gallons (at 50%). *Distilled spirits. †Year 1911. ‡Year 1910. ‖Year 1909. ¶Later data of foreign countries not available because of war.

WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD

The following table shows estimates of wine production in gallons by the principal wine-producing countries according to the French publication Moniteur Vinicole, and is for the year 1916:

Countries	Gallons	Countries	Gallons
Italy	1,022,337,000	Uruguay	3,962,550
France	951,475,935	Cape of Good Hope	3,302,125
Spain	614,776,424	Azores, Canaries and Madeira	1,717,105
Algeria	230,653,854	Corsica	1,338,632
Portugal	143,946,233	Bolivia	1,320,850
Argentine Republic	118,876,500	Canada	356,629
Chile	60,759,100	Mexico	118,876
United States	41,686,026	Egypt	26,417
Russia	39,625,500	Luxemburg	13,208
Brazil	21,133,600		
Tunis	12,151,820		
Switzerland	11,464,978	Total	3,300,195,687
Australia	6,604,250	Total for 1915	2,248,993,805
Austria	6,604,250	Total for 1914	4,276,295,485
Peru	5,943,825		

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Area, 2,973,890 sq. miles. Area under no-license, 2,692,264 sq. miles
Pop. (1910), 91,972,266. Pop. under no-license, 59,341,785
Population (estimated, 1915) 100,399,318
Urban population, 42,623,383. Rural population, 49,348,883
Per cent urban population, 46.3. Per cent rural population, 53.7
Density of population per square mile 30.9
Foreign-born population, 13,515,886. Per cent foreign-born, 14.7
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 18,897,837. Per ct. 20.5
Negro population, 9,827,763. Per cent, 10.6
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 5,516,163. Per cent, 7.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 2,273,603. Per cent, 8.4
Total number families, 20,255,555. Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 9,083,711. Per cent, 44.8
Families renting homes, 11,171,844. Per cent, 55.2
Children of school age, 25,035,118. No. pupils enrolled, 17,816,484
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 3,593,222. Per cent, 32.9
No. church communicants, 32,936,445. Per cent of population, 35.8
Average number of wage earners employed 7,036,337
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population 91.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population 204.2
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population 62.3
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population 121.2
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors). 130,954
Number druggists 46,836
Number breweries operating (1918) 1,092
Number distilleries operating (1918) 236
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels) 50,266,216
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons) 178,833,799.1
Distilled liquors withdrawn for consumption (gallons) .....
Per capita consumption of fermented liquors in the United States (1917) (gallons) 17.94
Per capita consumption of wine in the United States (1917) (gallons) ..... .41
Per capita consumption of distilled spirits in the United States (1917) (gallons) 1.60
Per capita consumption of all intoxicating liquors in the United States (1917) (gallons) 19.95
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons) 61,925,705.0
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918 16,665,125
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918 186,555,202
Materials used in production of fermented liquors, 1918, (pounds) 1,909,998,457

ALABAMA

Area, 51,279 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 2,138,093. Pop. (est., 1915), 2,301,277
Urban population, 370,431. Rural population, 1,767,662
Per cent urban population, 17.3. Per cent rural population, 82.7
Density of population per square mile 41.7
Foreign-born population, 19,286. Per cent foreign-born, 0.9
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 32,417. Per cent, 1.5

Negro population, 908,282. Per cent, 42.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 352,710. Per cent, 22.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 124,494. Per cent, 24.3
Total number of families, 454,767. Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 154,716. Per cent, 34.0
Families renting homes, 300,051. Per cent, 66.0
Children of school age, 683,888. Number pupils enrolled, 424,611
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 94,109. Per cent, 34.4
Number church communicants, 824,209. Per cent of population, 38.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....78,717
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....34.6
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....95.4
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....73.5
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....172.4
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..340
Number druggists 795
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

ARIZONA

Area, 113,810 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 204,354. Pop. (est., 1915), 247,299
Urban population, 63,260. Rural population, 141,094
Per cent urban population, 31.0. Per cent rural population, 69.0
Density of population per square mile.....1.8
Foreign-born population, 48,765. Per cent foreign-born, 23.9
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 42,176. Per cent, 20.7
Negro population, 2,009. Per cent, 0.4
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 32,953. Per cent, 20.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 14,463. Per cent, 19.5
Total number of families, 47,927. Number persons to a family, 4.3
Families owning homes, 22,712. Per cent, 47.3
Families renting homes, 25,215. Per cent, 52.7
Children of school age, 49,045. Number pupils enrolled, 31,312
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 6,664. Per cent, 30.8
Number church communicants, 45,057. Per cent of population, 22.0
Average number of wage earners employed.....6,898
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....132.6
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....164.9
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population..... 95.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....315.6
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)...14
Number druggists 91
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None

Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

ARKANSAS

Area, 52,525 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 1,574,449. Pop. (est., 1915), 1,713,102
Urban population, 202,681. Rural population, 1,371,768
Per cent urban population, 12.9 Per cent rural population, 87.1
Density of population per square mile.....30
Foreign-born population, 17,046. Per cent foreign-born, 1.1
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 36,608. Per cent, 2.3
Negro population, 442,891. Per cent, 28.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 142,954. Per cent, 12.6
Illiterate males of voting age, 53,440. Per cent, 13.5
Total number of families, 333,368. Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 151,002. Per cent, 45.3
Families renting homes, 182,366. Per cent, 54.7
Children of school age, 532,164. Number pupils enrolled, 395,978
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 82,097. Per cent, 39.8
Number church communicants, 426,179. Per cent of population, 27.6
Average number of wage earners employed.....41,979
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....33.9
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....69.4
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....76.3
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....82.
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)...47
Number druggists 889
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

CALIFORNIA

Area, 155,652 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 2,377,549. Pop. (est., 1915), 2,848,275
Urban population, 1,469,739. Rural population, 907,810
Per cent urban population, 61.8. Per cent rural population, 38.2
Density of population per square mile.....15.3
Foreign-born population, 586,432. Per cent foreign-born, 24.7
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 635,889. Per cent, 26.8
Negro population, 21,645. Per cent, 0.9
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 74,902. Per cent, 3.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 42,787. Per cent, 4.6
Total number of families, 563,636. Number persons to a family, 4.2
Families owning homes, 270,379. Per cent, 47.9
Families renting homes, 293,257. Per cent, 52.1
Children of school age, 540,081. Number pupils enrolled, 368,391
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 88,557. Per cent, 36.6
Number church communicants, 611,464. Per cent of population, 25.7

Average number of wage earners employed 139,481
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....195.4
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....279.8
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....55.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....174.8
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).7,784
Number druggists 1,444
Number breweries (1918), 41. Number distilleries (1918,) 122
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....1,489,880
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....14,023,646.0
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....2,290,668.5
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....1,656
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....13,223,826

COLORADO

Area, 103,658 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 799,024. Pop. (est., 1915), 935,799
Urban population, 404,840. Rural population, 394,184
Per cent urban population, 50.7. Per cent rural population, 49.3
Density of population per square mile 7.7
Foreign-born population, 129,587. Per cent foreign-born, 16.2
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 181,428. Per cent, 22.7
Negro population, 11,453. Per cent, 1.4
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 23,780. Per cent, 3.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 11,343. Per cent, 4.2
Total number of families, 194,467. Number persons to a family, 4.1
Families owning homes, 96,728. Per cent, 49.7
Families renting homes, 97,739. Per cent, 50.3
Children of school age, 192,765. Number pupils enrolled, 168,798
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 35,058. Per cent, 40.7
Number church communicants, 205,666. Per cent of population, 25.7
Average number of wage earners employed.....27,278
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....63.8
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....150.1
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....47.3
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....153.9
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..169
Number druggists 573
Number breweries (1918), 1. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....966
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

CONNECTICUT

Area, 4,820 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 1,114,756. Pop. (est., 1915), 1,223,583
Urban population, 999,839. Rural population, 114,917
Per cent urban population, 89.7. Per cent rural population, 10.3
Density of population per square mile.....231.3
Foreign-born population, 329,574. Per cent foreign-born, 29.6

Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 374,489. Per cent, 33.6
Negro population, 15,174. Per cent, 1.4
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 53,665. Per cent, 6.0
Illiterate males of voting age, 23,562. Per cent, 6.8
Total number of families, 246,659. Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 90,457. Per cent, 36.7
Families renting homes, 156,202. Per cent, 63.3
Children of school age, 255,279. Number pupils enrolled, 190,353
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 30,576. Per cent, 24.9
Number church communicants, 502,560. Per cent of population, 45.3
Average number of wage earners employed....226,264
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....201.3
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population....321.1
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population....49.6
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population....136.3
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).2,683
Number druggists....593
Number breweries (1918), 22. Number distilleries (1918), 7
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels)....883,898
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons)....26,450.6
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons)....1,065,439.1
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918....4,700
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918....None

DELAWARE

Area, 1,965 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 202,322. Pop. (est., 1915), 211,598
Urban population, 97,085. Rural population, 105,237
Per cent urban population, 48.0. Per cent rural population, 52.0
Density of population per square mile....103
Foreign-born population, 17,492. Per cent foreign-born, 8.6
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 25,873. Per cent, 12.8
Negro population, 31,181. Per cent, 15.4
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 13,240. Per cent, 8.1
Illiterate males of voting age, 6,272. Per cent, 10.1
Total number of families, 44,951. Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 17,794. Per cent, 39.6
Families renting homes, 27,157. Per cent, 60.4
Children of school age, 53,615. Number pupils enrolled, 35,950
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 7,047. Per cent, 30.1
Number church communicants, 71,251. Per cent of population, 35.2
Average number of wage earners employed....22,155
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population....180.9
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population....218.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population....64.7
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population....143.3
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).234
Number druggists....108
Number breweries (1918), 1. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels)....146,183
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons)....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons)....271,564.2
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918....None

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Area, 60 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 331,069. Pop. (est., 1915), 358,679
Population by police census, November 1, 1917.....395,947
Urban population, 331,069. Rural population, None
Per cent urban population, 100. Per cent rural population, None
Density of population per square mile.....5,517.8
Foreign-born population, 24,902. Per cent foreign-born, 7.5
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 45,066. Per cent, 13.6
Negro population, 94,446. Per cent, 28.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 13,812. Per cent, 4.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 5,082. Per cent, 4.9
Total number of families, 71,339. Number persons to a family, 4.6
Families owning homes, 17,375. Per cent, 24.3
Families renting homes, 53,964. Per cent, 75.7
Children of school age, 71,842. Number pupils enrolled, 55,774
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 12,084. Per cent, 35.0
Number church communicants, 136,759. Per cent of population, 41.3
Average number of wage earners employed.....8,877
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....83.4
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....872.9
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....67.4
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....237.7
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..223
Number druggists 248
Number breweries (1918), 1 Number distilleries (1918), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....47,527
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....749,517.4
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....86,771.6
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....271,231
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....236,433

FLORIDA

Area, 54,861 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 752,619. Pop. (est., 1915), 870,802
Urban population, 219,080. Rural population, 533,539
Per cent urban population, 29.1. Per cent rural population, 70.9
Density of population per square mile.....13.7
Foreign-born population, 40,633. Per cent foreign-born, 5.4
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 35,825. Per cent, 4.8
Negro population, 308,669. Per cent, 41.0
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 77,816. Per cent, 13.8
Illiterate males of voting age, 29,886. Per cent, 14.0
Total number of families, 171,422. Number persons to a family, 4.4
Families owning homes, 72,027. Per cent, 42.0
Families renting homes, 99,395. Per cent, 58.0
Children of school age, 189,477. Number pupils enrolled, 148,089
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 28,152. Per cent, 30.8
Number church communicants, 221,318. Per cent of population, 29.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....55,608
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....27.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....112.8
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....53.4
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....243.9

Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..446
Number druggists 564
Number breweries (1918), 1. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....14,617
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....158,032.8
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

GEORGIA

Area, 58,725 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 2,609,121. Pop. (est., 1915), 2,816,289
Urban population, 538,650. Rural population. 2,070,471
Per cent urban population, 20.6. Per cent rural population, 79.4
Density of population per square mile 44.4
Foreign-born population, 15,477. Per cent foreign-born, 0.6
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 25,672. Per cent, 1.0
Negro population, 1,176,987. Per cent, 45.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 389,775. Per cent, 20.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 141,541. Per cent, 22.8
Total number of families, 553,264. Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 164,116. Per cent, 29.6
Families renting homes, 389,148. Per cent, 70.4
Children of school age, 830,180. Number pupils enrolled, 555,794
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 93,634. Per cent, 27.9
No. church communicants, 1,029,037. Per cent of population, 39.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....104,461
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....31.2
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....120.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....65.2
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....191.4
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..325
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

IDAHO

Area, 83,354 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 325,594. Pop. (est., 1915), 411,996
Urban population, 69,898. Rural population, 255,696
Per cent urban population, 21.5. Per cent rural population, 78.5
Density of population per square mile.....3.9
Foreign-born population, 42,578. Per cent foreign-born, 13.1
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 75,195. Per cent, 23.1
Negro population, 651. Per cent, 0.2
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 5,453. Per cent, 2.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 3,416. Per cent, 3.1
Total number of families, 73,669. Number persons to a family, 4.4
Families owning homes, 47,045. Per cent, 63.9
Families renting homes, 26,624. Per cent, 36.1

Children of school age, 91,120. Number pupils enrolled, 76,168
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 17,200. Per cent, 47.2
Number church communicants, 74,578. Per cent of population, 22.9
Average number of wage earners employed.....8,919
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....29.8
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....119.2
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....48.5
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....88.1
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)...76
Number druggists 239
Number breweries (1918), 1. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

ILLINOIS

Area, 56,043 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 5,638,591. Pop. (est., 1915), 6,069,519
Urban population, 3,476,929. Rural population, 2,161,662
Per cent urban population, 61.7. Per cent rural population, 38.3
Density of population per square mile.....100.6
Foreign-born population, 1,205,314. Per cent foreign-born, 21.4
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,723,847. Per cent, 30.6
Negro population, 109,049. Per cent, 1.9
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 168,294. Per cent, 3.7
Illiterate males of voting age. 79,433. Per cent, 4.6
Total number of families, 1,264,717. Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 545,999. Per cent, 44.0
Families renting homes, 718,718. Per cent, 56.0
Children of school age. 1,409,648. Number pupils enrolled, 1,002,687
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 187,334. Per cent, 28.3
No. church communicants, 2,077,197. Per cent of population, 36.8
Average number of wage earners employed.....506,943
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....96.1
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....227.7
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....52.8
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....90.6
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts, (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..15,854
Number druggists 3,121
Number breweries (1918), 63. Number distilleries (1918), 9
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....4,925,066
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....49,680,080.3
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....7,602,390.9
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....9,085,810
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....4,219,519

INDIANA

Area, 36,045 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 2,700,876. Pop. (est., 1915), 2,798,142
Urban population, 1,143,835. Rural population, 1,557,041
Per cent urban population, 42.4. Per cent rural population, 57.6

Density of population per square mile.....74.9
Foreign-born population, 159,663. Per cent foreign-born, 5.9
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 350,551. Per cent, 13.0
Negro population, 60,320. Per cent, 2.2
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 66,213 Per cent, 3.1
Illiterate males of voting age, 33,583. Per cent, 4.1
Total number of families, 654,891. Number persons to a family, 4.1
Families owning homes, 352,295. Per cent, 53.8
Families renting homes, 302,596. Per cent, 46.2
Children of school age, 686,826. Number pupils enrolled, 531,459
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 102,357. Per cent, 32.8
Number church communicants, 938,405. Per cent of population, 34.7
Average number of wage earners employed.....197,503
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....115.3
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....167.6
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population..... 78.5
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....106.3
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)...2,667
Number druggists 1,728
Number breweries (1918), 11. Number distilleries (1918), 19
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....933,232
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....15,830,930.0
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....618,963.4
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....2,943,736
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

IOWA

Area, 55,586 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 2,224,771. Pop. (est., 1915), 2,221,038
Urban population, 680,054. Rural population, 1,544,117
Per cent urban population, 30.6. Per cent rural population, 69.4
Density of population per square mile.....40
Foreign-born population, 273,765. Per cent foreign-born, 12.3
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 632,181. Per cent, 28.4
Negro population, 14,973. Per cent, 0.7
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 29,889. Per cent, 1.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 14,204. Per cent, 2.1
Total number of families, 512,515. Number persons to a family, 4.3
Families owning homes, 292,951. Per cent, 57.1
Families renting homes, 219,564. Per cent, 42.9
Children of school age, 634,060. Number pupils enrolled, 510,661
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 102,773. Per cent, 38.0
Number church communicants, 788,667. Per cent of population, 35.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....63,113
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....80.0
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....241.7
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....62.4
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....60.9
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..456
Number druggists 1,644
Number breweries (1918), 1. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None

Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....6,305.3
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

KANSAS

Area, 81,774 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 1,690,949. Pop. (est., 1915), 1,807,221
Urban population, 493,790. Rural population, 1,197,159
Per cent urban population, 29.2. Per cent rural population, 70.8
Density of population per square mile 20.7
Foreign-born population, 135,450. Per cent foreign-born, 8.0
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 292,105. Per cent, 17.2
Negro population, 54,030. Per cent, 3.2
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 28,968. Per cent, 2.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 14,716. Per cent, 2.9
Total number of families, 395,771. Number persons to a family, 4.3
Families owning homes, 228,504. Per cent, 57.7
Families renting homes, 167,267. Per cent, 42.3
Children of school age, 502,212. Number pupils enrolled, 398,746
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 90,906. Per cent, 44.2
Number church communicants, 458,190. Per cent of population, 27.0
Average number of wage earners employed.....41,259
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....43.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....172.2
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....63.2
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....90.9
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)...62
Number druggists 1,138
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

KENTUCKY

Area, 40,181 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 2,289,905. Pop. (est., 1915), 2,365,185
Urban population, 555,442. Rural population, 1,734,463
Per cent urban population, 24.3. Per cent rural population, 75.7
Density of population per square mile.....57
Foreign-born population, 40,162. Per cent foreign-born, 1.8
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 124,704. Per cent, 5.4
Negro population, 261,656. Per cent, 11.4
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 208,084. Per cent, 12.1
Illiterate males of voting age, 87,516. Per cent, 14.5
Total number of families, 494,788. Number persons to a family, 4.6
Families owning homes, 251,059. Per cent, 50.7
Families renting homes, 243,729. Per cent, 49.3
Children of school age, 707,581. Number pupils enrolled, 494,863
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 104,587. Per cent, 36.5
Number church communicants, 858,324. Per cent of population, 37.4
Average number of wage earners employed 64,586
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....66.5

Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....154.5
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population 94.0
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population 119.2
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).1,992
Number druggists 859
Number breweries (1918), 9. Number distilleries (1918), 61
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....550,583
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....12,608,436.6
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....4,097,916.7
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....2,570,009
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....226,980

LOUISIANA

Area, 45,409 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 1,656,388. Pop. (est., 1915), 1,801,306
Urban population, 496,516. Rural population, 1,159,872
Per cent urban population, 30.0. Per cent rural population, 70.0
Density of population per square mile 36.5
Foreign-born population, 52,766. Per cent foreign-born, 3.2
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 112,717. Per cent, 6.8
Negro population, 713,874. Per cent, 43.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 352,179. Per cent, 29.0
Illiterate males of voting age, 118,716. Per cent, 28.6
Total number of families, 344,144. Number persons to a family, 4.8
Families owning homes, 106,953. Per cent, 31.0
Families renting homes, 237,191. Per cent, 69.0
Children of school age, 538,326. Number pupils enrolled, 263,617
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 48,275. Per cent, 23.0
Number church communicants, 778,901. Per cent of population, 47.0
Average number of wage earners employed 77,665
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population..... 11.3
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....130.3
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population 66.8
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population 144.9
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).2,665
Number druggists 696
Number breweries (1918), 10. Number distilleries (1918), 6
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....436,227
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....24,406,539.3
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....566,774.8
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....13,712
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....50,835,244

MAINE

Area, 29,895 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 742,371. Pop. (est. 1915), 767,638
Urban population, 381,443. Rural population, 360,928
Per cent urban population, 51.4. Per cent rural population, 48.6
Density of population per square mile.....24.8
Foreign-born population, 110,562. Per cent foreign-born, 14.9
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 134,955. Per cent, 18.2
Negro population, 1,363. Per cent, 0.2

Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 24,554. Per cent, 4.1
Illiterate males of voting age, 13,070. Per cent, 5.5
Total number of families, 177,960. Number persons to a family, 4.2
Families owning homes, 109,298. Per cent, 61.4
Families renting homes, 68,662. Per cent, 38.6
Children of school age, 172,230. Number pupils enrolled, 144,278
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 27,408. Per cent, 35.2
Number church communicants, 212,988. Per cent of population, 28.7
Average number of wage earners employed 82,149
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....127.3
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....169.5
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....78.8
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....98.3
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..956
Number druggists 430
Number breweries (1918), 7 Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....1,803
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

MARYLAND

Area, 9,941 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 1,295,346. Pop. (est., 1915), 1,351,941
Urban population, 658,192. Rural population, 637,154
Per cent urban population, 50.8. Per cent rural population, 49.2
Density of population per square mile.....130.3
Foreign-born population, 104,944. Per cent foreign-born, 8.1
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 191,838. Per cent, 14.8
Negro population, 232,250. Per cent, 17.9
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 73,397. Per cent, 7.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 31,238. Per cent, 8.5
Total number of families, 274,824. Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 117,297. Per cent, 42.7
Families renting homes, 157,527. Per cent, 57.3
Children of school age, 361,402. Number pupils enrolled, 238,393
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 37,779. Per cent, 24.8
Number church communicants, 473,257. Per cent of population, 36.5
Average number of wage earners employed.....111,585
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....129.8
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population 248.6
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population 61.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population 165.7
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).2,395
Number druggists 599
Number breweries (1918), 18 Number distilleries (1918), 17
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....1,041,515
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....26,746,386.2
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....2,168,657.5
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....138,432
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....34,626,539

MASSACHUSETTS

Area, 8,039 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 3,366,416. Pop. (est., 1915), 3,662,339.
Urban population, 3,125,367. Rural population, 241,049
Per cent urban population, 92.8. Per cent rural population, 7.2
Density of population per square mile 418.8
Foreign-born population, 1,059,245. Per cent foreign-born, 31.5
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,170,447. Per cent, 34.8
Negro population, 38,055. Per cent, 1.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 141,541. Per cent, 5.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 61,909. Per cent, 6.1
Total number of families, 734,013. Number persons to a family, 4.6
Families owning homes, 240,445. Per cent, 32.7
Families renting homes, 493,568. Per cent, 67.3
Children of school age, 727,344. Number pupils enrolled, 535,869
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 105,600. Per cent, 29.2
Number church communicants, 1,562,621. Per cent of population, 46.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....606,698
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....194.7
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population 344.6
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population..... 60.8
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....199.2
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).4,311
Number druggists 1,785
Number breweries (1918), 32 Number distilleries (1918), 7
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....2,218,816
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....10,873,374.9
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....3,292,926.9
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....6,380
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....13,118,139

MICHIGAN

Area, 57,480 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 2,810,173. Pop. (est., 1915), 3,015,442
Urban population, 1,327,044. Rural population, 1,483,129
Per cent urban population, 47.2. Per cent rural population, 52.8
Density of population per square mile 48.9
Foreign-born population, 597,550. Per cent foreign-born, 21.3
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 964,882. Per cent, 34.3
Negro population, 17,115. Per cent, 0.6
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 74,800. Per cent, 3.3
Illiterate males of voting age, 38,703. Per cent, 4.4
Total number of families, 657,418. Number persons to a family, 4.3
Families owning homes, 398,616. Per cent, 60.6
Families renting homes, 258,802. Per cent, 39.4
Children of school age, 758,747. Number pupils enrolled, 541,501
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 108,032. Per cent, 33.7
Number church communicants, 982,479. Per cent of population, 34.9
Average number of wage earners employed.....271,090
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....105.7
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....238.4
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....56.0
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....92.1

Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).2,256
Number druggists 1,724
Number breweries (1918), 13 Number distilleries (1918), 2
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....1,534,163
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....752,744.5
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....440,683.4
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....5,290,164

MINNESOTA

Area, 80,858 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 2,075,708. Pop. (est., 1915), 2,246,761
Urban population, 850,294. Rural population, 1,225,414
Per cent urban population, 41.0. Per cent rural population, 59.0
Density of population per square mile.....25.7
Foreign-born population, 543,595. Per cent foreign-born, 26.2
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 941,136. Per cent, 45.4
Negro population, 7,084. Per cent, 0.3
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 49,336. Per cent, 3.0
Illiterate males of voting age, 23,603. Per cent, 3.7
Total number of families, 416,452. Number persons to a family, 5.0
Families owning homes, 251,092. Per cent, 60.3
Families renting homes, 165,360. Per cent, 39.7
Children of school age, 610,258. Number pupils enrolled, 440,083
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 97,589. Per cent, 37.7
Number church communicants, 834,442. Per cent of population, 40.2
Average number of wage earners employed 92,834
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population..... 33.1
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....228.5
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population..... 42.4
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 77.7
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).3,104
Number druggists 1,003
Number breweries (1918), 37. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....1,068,073
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....1,259,714.7
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

MISSISSIPPI

Area, 46,362 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 1,797,114. Pop. (est., 1915), 1,926,778
Urban population, 207,311. Rural population, 1,589,803
Per cent urban population, 11.5. Per cent rural population, 88.5
Density of population per square mile 38.8
Foreign-born population, 9,770. Per cent foreign-born, 0.5
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 19,489. Per cent, 1.1
Negro population, 1,009,487. Per cent, 56.2
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 290,235. Per cent, 22.4
Illiterate males of voting age, 107,843. Per cent, 25.3
Total number of families, 384,724. Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 127,157. Per cent, 33.0

Families renting homes, 257,567. Per cent, 67.0
Children of school age, 611,119. Number pupils enrolled, 469,137
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 90,972. Per cent, 39.0
Number church communicants, 657,381. Per cent of population, 31.0
Average number of wage earners employed.....46,702
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....24.3
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....110.1
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....74.5
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....127.0
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..277
Number druggists 598
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None.
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

MISSOURI

Area, 68,727 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 3,293,335. Pop. (est., 1915), 3,391,789
Urban population, 1,398,817. Rural population, 1,894,518
Per cent urban population, 42.5. Per cent rural population, 57.5
Density of population per square mile 47.9
Foreign-born population, 229,779. Per cent foreign-born, 7.0
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 518,201. Per cent, 15.8
Negro population, 157,452. Per cent, 4.8
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 111,116. Per cent, 4.3
Illiterate males of voting age, 51,284. Per cent, 5.3
Total number of families, 749,812. Number persons to a family ,4.4
Families owning homes, 374,461. Per cent, 49.9
Families renting homes, 375,351. Per cent, 50.1
Children of school age, 971,534. Number pupils enrolled, 707,031
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 142,022. Per cent, 35.4
No. church communicants, 1,199,239. Per cent of population, 36.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....152,182
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population..... 72.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population 187.3
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population 74.1
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population 107.0
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).5,375
Number druggists 2,439
Number breweries (1918), 30. Number distilleries (1918), 8
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....2,880,964
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....79,526.5
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....1,754,609.0
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....18,397
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

MONTANA

Area, 146,201 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 376,053. Pop. (est., 1915), 446,054
Urban population, 133,420. Rural population, 242,633
Per cent urban population, 35.5. Per cent rural population, 64.5
Density of population per square mile.....2.6
Foreign-born population, 94,713. Per cent foreign-born, 25.2
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 106,809. Per cent, 28.4
Negro population, 1,834. Per cent, 0.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 14,457. Per cent, 4.8
Illiterate males of voting age, 8,812. Per cent, 5.7
Total number of families, 86,602. Number persons to a family, 4.3
Families owning homes, 48,757. Per cent, 56.3
Families renting homes, 37,845. Per cent, 43.7
Children of school age, 83,860. Number pupils enrolled, 66,141
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 13,799. Per cent, 37.2
Number church communicants, 98,984. Per cent of population, 26.3
Average number of wage earners employed 13,704
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....110.4
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....185.3
Number blind in asylums per 100,00 population..... 44.7
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....256.1
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).2,145
Number druggists 303
Number breweries (1918), 19. Number distilleries (1918), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....271,836
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....186,248.0
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....39,085.4
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....249,340

NEBRASKA

Area, 76,808 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 1,192,214. Pop. (est., 1915), 1,258,624
Urban population, 310,852. Rural population, 881,362
Per cent urban population, 26.1. Per cent rural population, 73.9
Density of population per square mile 15.5
Foreign-born population, 176,662. Per cent foreign-born, 14.8
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 362,353. Per cent, 30.4
Negro population, 7,689. Per cent, 0.6
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 18,009. Per cent, 1.6
Illiterate males of voting age, 8,545. Per cent, 2.4
Total number of families, 265,549. Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 153,155. Per cent, 57.6
Families renting homes, 112,394. Per cent, 42.4
Children of school age, 358,856. Number pupils enrolled, 281,375
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 59,890. Per cent, 39.8
Number church communicants, 345,803. Per cent of population, 29.0
Average number of wage earners employed.....25,144
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....46.2
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....166.9

Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....38.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....55.0
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)...85
Number druggists 891
Number breweries (1918), 3. Number distilleries (1918), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

NEVADA

Area, 109,821 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 81,875. Pop. (est., 1915), 102,730
Urban population, 13,367. Rural population, 68,508
Per cent urban population, 16.3. Per cent rural population, 83.7
Density of population per square mile.....0.7
Foreign-born population, 19,691. Per cent foreign-born, 24.1

Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 20,951. Per cent, 25.5
Negro population, 513. Per cent, 0.6
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 4,702. Per cent, 6.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 2,399. Per cent, 6.0
Total number of families, 23,677. Number persons to a family, 3.5
Families owning homes, 11,925. Per cent, 50.3
Families renting homes, 11,752. Per cent, 49.7
Children of school age, 17,439. Number pupils enrolled, 10,200
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 2,308. Per cent, 34.3
Number church communicants, 14,944. Per cent of population, 18.2
Average number of wage earners employed 3,655
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....194.2
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....280.9
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....118.5
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....353.0
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..505
Number druggists 48
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....14,625
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Area, 9,031 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 430,572. Pop. (est., 1915), 440,584
Urban population, 255,099. Rural population, 175,473
Per cent urban population, 59.2. Per cent rural population, 40.8
Density of population per square mile.....47.7
Foreign-born population, 96,667. Per cent foreign-born, 22.5

Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 103,117. Per cent, 23.9
Negro population, 564. Per cent, 0.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 16,386. Per cent, 4.6
Illiterate males of voting age, 8,413. Per cent, 6.2
Total number of families, 103,156. Number persons to a family, 4.2
Families owning homes, 52,052. Per cent, 50.4
Families renting homes, 51,104. Per cent, 49.6
Children of school age, 93,004. Number pupils enrolled, 63,972
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 13,442. Per cent, 29.3
Number church communicants, 190,298. Per cent of population, 44.2
Average number of wage earners employed.....78,993
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....230.2
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....211.1
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population..... 67.6
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....118.0
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..424
Number druggists 225
Number breweries (1918), 3. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....166,115
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....48,455.1
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

NEW JERSEY

Area, 7,514 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 2,537,167. Pop. (est., 1915), 2,881,840
Urban population, 1,907,210. Rural population, 629,957
Per cent urban population, 75.2. Per cent rural population, 24.8
Density of population per square mile.....337.7
Foreign-born population, 660,788. Per cent foreign-born, 26.0
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 777,797. Per cent, 30.7
Negro population, 89,760. Per cent, 3.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 113,502. Per cent, 5.6
Illiterate males of voting age, 51,086. Per cent, 6.6
Total number of families, 558,202. Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 191,177. Per cent, 34.2
Families renting homes, 367,025. Per cent, 65.8
Children of school age, 624,292. Number pupils enrolled, 429,727
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 68,143. Per cent, 23.7
Number church communicants, 857,548. Per cent of population, 33.8
Average number of wage earners employed.....373,605
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....84.1
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....238.1
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....44.4
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....118.3
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).9,215
Number druggists 1,157
Number breweries (1918), 21. Number distilleries (1918), 15
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....2,927,442
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....51.4

Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....1,780,427.2
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

NEW MEXICO

Area, 122,503 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 327,301. Pop. (est., 1915), 396,917
Urban population, 46,571. Rural population. 280.730
Per cent urban population, 14.2. Per cent rural population, 85.8
Density of population per square mile.....2.7
Foreign-born population, 23,146. Per cent foreign-born, 7.1
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 26,331. Per cent, 8.0
Negro population, 1,628. Per cent, 0.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 48,697. Per cent, 20.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 16,634. Per cent, 17.6
Total number of families, 78,883. Number persons to a family, 4.1
Families owning homes, 54,537. Per cent, 69.1
Families renting homes, 24,346. Per cent, 30.9
Children of school age, 85,572. Number pupils enrolled, 56,304
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 15,807. Per cent, 40.7
Number church communicants, 137,009. Per cent of population, 41.8
Average number of wage earners employed.....3,776
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 66.9
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....169.3
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....124.7
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..623
Number druggists 107
Number breweries (1918), 1. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....6,295
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....3,844.4
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

NEW YORK

Area, sq. m. 47,654
Pop. (1910), 9,113,614. Pop. (state census, 1915), 9,687,744
Urban population, 7,185,494. Rural population 1.928.120
Per cent urban population, 78.8. Per cent rural population, 21.2
Density of population per square mile.....191.2
Foreign-born population, 2,748,011. Per cent foreign-born, 30.2
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 3,007,248. Per cent, 33.0
Negro population, 134,191. Per cent, 1.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 406,020. Per cent, 5.5
Illiterate males of voting age, 170,030 Per cent, 6.0
Total number of families, 2,046,845. Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 622,125. Per cent, 30.3
Families renting homes, 1,387,900. Per cent, 69.7
Children of school age, 2,067,017. Number pupils enrolled, 1,422,969
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 281,604. Per cent, 27.3
Number church communicants, 3,591,974. Per cent of population, 39.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....1,057,857

Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....132.0
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....343.2
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....51.5
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....137.1
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).21,884
Number druggists 1,896
Number breweries (1918), 114. Number distilleries (1918), 14
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....11,325,413
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....10,544,901.1
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....15,686,699.3
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....449,020
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....39,663,572

NORTH CAROLINA

Area, 48,740 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 2,206,287. Pop. (est., 1915), 2,371,095
Urban population, 318,474. Rural population, 1,887,813
Per cent urban population, 14.4. Per cent rural population, 85.6
Density of population per square mile.....45.3
Foreign-born population, 6,092. Per cent foreign-born, 0.3
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 8,851. Per cent, 0.4
Negro population, 697,843. Per cent, 31.6
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 291,497. Per cent, 18.5
Illiterate males of voting age, 107,563. Per cent, 21.3
Total number of families, 440,334. Number persons to a family, 5.0
Families owning homes, 203,552. Per cent, 46.2
Families renting homes, 236,782. Per cent, 53.8
Children of school age, 690,050. Number pupils enrolled, 520,404
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 124,038. Per cent, 43.2
Number church communicants, 824,385. Per cent of population, 37.3
Average number of wage earners employed.....136,844
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....63.0
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....114.3
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....70.8
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....64.4
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..713
Number druggists 733
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

NORTH DAKOTA

Area, 70,183 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 577,056. Pop. (est., 1915), 713,083
Urban population, 63,236. Rural population, 513,820
Per cent urban population, 11.0. Per cent rural population, 89.0
Density of population per square mile.....8.2
Foreign-born population, 156,654. Per cent foreign-born, 27.1
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 251,236. Per cent, 43.5
Negro population, 617. Per cent, 0.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 13,070. Per cent, 3.1

Illiterate males of voting age, 5,467. Per cent, 3.1
Total number of families, 120,910. Number persons to a family, 4.8
Families owning homes, 87,641. Per cent, 72.6
Families renting homes, 33,269. Per cent, 27.4
Children of school age, 185,963. Number pupils enrolled, 142,434
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 25,230. Per cent, 36.5
Number church communicants, 159,053. Per cent of population, 27.5
Average number of wage earners employed.....3,275
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population..... 14.0
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....108.8
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population..... 28.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 63.6
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts, (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)....7
Number druggists 317
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

OHIO

Area, 40,740 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 4,767,121. Pop. (est., 1915), 5,088,627
Urban population, 2,665,143. Rural population, 2,101,978
Per cent urban population, 55.9 Per cent rural population, 44.1
Density of population per square mile.....117
Foreign-born population, 598,374. Per cent foreign-born, 12.6
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,024,393. Per cent, 21.5
Negro population, 111,452. Per cent, 2.3
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 124,774. Per cent, 3.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 62,998. Per cent, 4.2
Total number of families, 1,138,165. Number persons to a family, 4.2
Families owning homes, 574,085. Per cent, 50.4
Families renting homes, 564,080. Per cent, 49.6
Children of school age, 1,075,686. Number pupils enrolled, 838,080
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 173,940. Per cent, 32.2
Number church communicants, 1,742,873. Per cent of population, 36.5
Average number of wage earners employed.....510,435
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....169.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....222.2
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population..... 78.5
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population..... 84.0
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).7,162
Number druggists 2,053
Number breweries (1918), 94. Number distilleries (1918), 29
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....4,825,373
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....3,314,102.9
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....7,450,762.1
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....645,729
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

OKLAHOMA

Area, 69,414 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 1,657,155. Pop. (est., 1915), 2,114,307

Urban population, 320,155. Rural population, 1,337,000
Per cent urban population, 19.3. Per cent rural population, 80.7
Density of population per square mile.....23.9
Foreign-born population, 40,442. Per cent foreign-born, 2.4
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 94,044. Per cent, 5.7
Negro population, 137,612. Per cent, 8.3
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 67,567. Per cent, 5.6
Illiterate males of voting age, 28,707. Per cent, 6.4
Total number of families, 351,167. Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 154,571. Per cent, 44.0
Families renting homes, 196,596. Per cent, 56.0
Children of school age, 518,690. Number pupils enrolled, 422,399
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 92,299. Per cent, 44.4
Number church communicants, 257,100. Per cent of population, 15.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....17,443
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population..... 2.9
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population..... 67.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population..... 52.7
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....100.7
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..194
Number druggists 1,000
Number breweries (1918), 11. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....106
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

OREGON

Area, 95,607 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 672,765. Pop. (est., 1915), 809,490
Urban population, 307,060. Rural population, 365,705
Per cent urban population, 45.6 Per cent rural population, 54.4
Density of population per square mile.....7
Foreign-born population, 113,136. Per cent foreign-born, 16.8
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 135,238. Per cent, 20.1
Negro population, 1,492. Per cent, 0.2
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 10,504. Per cent, 1.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 6,460. Per cent, 2.5
Total number of families, 151,858. Number persons to a family, 4.4
Families owning homes, 87,688 Per cent, 57.7
Families renting homes, 64,170. Per cent, 42.3
Children of school age, 168,191. Number pupils enrolled, 118,412
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 30,664. Per cent, 41.2
Number church communicants, 120,229. Per cent of population, 17.8
Average number of wage earners employed.....28,829
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population..... 52.3
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....232.6
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population..... 44.1
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....92.6
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..148
Number druggists 460
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None

Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

PENNSYLVANIA

Area, 44,832 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 7,665,111. Pop. (est., 1915), 8,383,992
Urban population, 4,630,669. Rural population, 3,034,442
Per cent urban population, 60.4. Per cent rural population, 39.6
Density of population per square mile 171
Foreign-born population, 1,442,374. Per cent foreign-born, 18.8
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,806,267. Per cent, 23.6
Negro population, 193,919. Per cent, 2.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 354,290. Per cent, 5.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 179,982. Per cent, 7.8
Total number of families, 1,630,628. Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 662,091. Per cent, 40.6
Families renting homes, 968,537. Per cent, 59.4
Children of school age, 1,891,608. Number pupils enrolled, 1,282,965
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 223,547. Per cent, 25.6
Number church communicants, 2,977,022. Per cent of population, 38.8
Average number of wage earners employed.....924,478
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....125.3
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....196.4
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population..... 54.6
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....106.7
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).17,128
Number druggists 3,369
Number breweries (1918), 210. Number distilleries (1918), 46
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....7,315,640
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....7,293,914.3
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....9,126,472.5
Bushels grain used in distilling (1918).....336,122
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....7,873,097

RHODE ISLAND

Area, 1,067 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 542,610. Pop. (est., 1915), 602,765
Urban population, 524,654. Rural population, 17,956
Per cent urban population, 96.7. Per cent rural population, 3.3
Density of population per square mile.....508.5
Foreign-born population, 179,141. Per cent foreign-born, 33.0
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 194,646. Per cent, 35.9
Negro population, 9,529. Per cent, 1.8
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 33,854. Per cent, 5.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 14,456. Per cent, 7.8
Total number of families, 117,976. Number persons to a family, 4.6
Families owning homes, 32,849. Per cent, 27.8
Families renting homes, 85,127. Per cent, 72.2
Children of school age, 120,513. Number pupils enrolled, 80,061
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 14,568. Per cent, 23.2
Number church communicants, 264,712. Per cent of population, 48.7
Average number of wage earners employed.....113,425
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....141.5

Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....229.1
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population..... 57.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....134.4
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).1,452
Number druggists 317
Number breweries (1918), 5. Number distilleries (1918), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....669,255
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....2,845.0
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....306,096.9
Bushels grain used in distilling, (1918).....7
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....5,942

SOUTH CAROLINA

Area, 30,495 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 1,515,400. Pop. (est., 1915), 1,607,745
Urban population, 224,832. Rural population, 1,290,568
Per cent urban population, 14.8. Per cent rural population, 85.2
Density of population per square mile 49.7
Foreign-born population, 6,179. Per cent foreign-born, 0.4
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 11,137. Per cent, 0.8
Negro population, 835,843. Per cent, 55.2
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 276,980. Per cent, 25.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 90,707. Per cent, 27.1
Total number families, 315,204. Number persons to a family, 4.8
Families owning homes, 93,757. Per cent, 29.7
Families renting homes, 221,447. Per cent, 70.3
Children of school age, 524,328. Number pupils enrolled, 340,415
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 67,341. Per cent, 32.6
Number church communicants, 665,933. Per cent of population, 43.9
Average number of wage earners employed.....71,914
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population..... 31.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....101.7
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....66.7
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....111.6
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..638
Number druggists 402
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....943,567.7
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....2,382
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....16,958,609

SOUTH DAKOTA

Area, 76,868 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 583,888. Pop. (est., 1915), 680,046
Urban population, 76,673. Rural population, 507,215
Per cent urban population, 13.1. Per cent rural population, 86.9
Density of population per square mile 7.6
Foreign-born population, 100,790. Per cent foreign-born, 17.3
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 217,491. Per cent, 37.2
Negro population, 817. Per cent, 0.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 12,750. Per cent, 2.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 5,550. Per cent, 3.1

Total number of families, 131,060. Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 86,539. Per cent, 66.0
Families renting homes, 44,521. Per cent, 34.0
Children of school age, 169,328. Number pupils enrolled, 126,253
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 28,644. Per cent, 40.3
Number church communicants, 161,961. Per cent of population, 27.7
Average number of wage earners employed.....3,788
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....24.8
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....148.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....45.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....47.8
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)...37
Number druggists 422
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

TENNESSEE

Area, 41,687 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 2,184,789. Pop. (est., 1915), 2,271,379
Urban population, 441,045. Rural population, 1,743,744
Per cent urban population, 20.2. Per cent rural population, 79.8
Density of population per square mile.....52.4
Foreign-born population, 18,607. Per cent foreign-born, 0.9
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 38,367. Per cent, 1.7
Negro population, 473,088. Per cent, 21.7
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 221,071. Per cent, 13.6
Illiterate males of voting age, 86,677 Per cent, 15.7
Total number of families, 462,553. Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 213,125. Per cent, 46.0
Families renting homes, 249,428. Per cent, 54.0
Children of school age, 697,132. Number pupils enrolled, 521,753
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 110,073. Per cent, 38.9
Number church communicants, 697,570. Per cent of population, 31.9
Average number of wage earners employed.....74,373
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....71.8
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....100.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....120.9
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....89.5
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..174
Number druggists 610
Number breweries (1918), 1. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

TEXAS

Area, 262,398 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 3,896,542. Pop. (est., 1915), 4,343,710
Urban population, 938,104. Rural population 2,958,438

Per cent urban population, 24.1. Per cent rural population, 75.9
Density of population per square mile.....14.8
Foreign-born population, 241,938. Per cent foreign-born, 6.2
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 361,914. Per cent, 9.3
Negro population, 690,049. Per cent, 17.7
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 282,904. Per cent, 9.9
Illiterate males of voting age, 109,328. Per cent, 10.9
Total number of families, 798,426. Number persons to a family, 4.9
Families owning homes, 350,176. Per cent, 43.8
Families renting homes, 448,250. Per cent, 56.2
Children of school age, 1,295,342. Number pupils enrolled, 821,631
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 187,588. Per cent, 37.2
No. church communicants, 1,226,906. Per cent of population, 31.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....74,853
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....22.1
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....104.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....62.6
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....108.5
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).2,781
Number druggists 2,654
Number breweries (1918), 8. Number distilleries (1918), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....550,643
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....7,281.3
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons)... .....238,590.1
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....16,958,609

UTAH

Area, 82,184 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 373,351. Pop. (est., 1915), 424,300
Urban population, 171,934. Rural population, 200,417
Per cent urban population, 46.3. Per cent rural population, 53.7
Density of population per square mile 4.5
Foreign-born population, 65,822. Per cent foreign-born, 17.6
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 131,527. Per cent, 35.2
Negro population, 1,144. Per cent, 0.3
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 6,821. Per cent, 2.5
Illiterate males of voting age, 3,477. Per cent, 3.3
Total number of families, 77,339. Number persons to a family, 4.8
Families owning homes, 48,131. Per cent, 62.2
Families renting homes, 29,208. Per cent, 37.8
Children of school age, 121,712. Number pupils enrolled, 91,611
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 19,792. Per cent, 44.1
Number church communicants, 172,814. Per cent of population, 50.0
Average number of wage earners employed 13,894
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....48.5
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....91.6
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....50.4
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....105.5
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..538
Number druggists 166
Number breweries (1918), 2. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....24,156
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None

Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....7,991.8
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

VERMONT

Area, 9,124 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 355,956. Pop. (est., 1915), 362,452
Urban population, 168,943. Rural population, 187,013
Per cent urban population, 47.5. Per cent rural population, 52.5
Density of population per square mile.....39
Foreign-born population, 49,921. Per cent foreign-born, 14.0
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 75,055. Per cent, 21.1
Negro population, 1,621. Per cent, 0.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 10,806. Per cent, 3.7
Illiterate males of voting age, 6,039. Per cent, 5.3
Total number of families, 85,178. Number persons to a family, 4.2
Families owning homes, 49,489. Per cent, 58.1
Families renting homes, 35,689. Per cent, 41.9
Children of school age, 78,294. Number pupils enrolled, 66,615
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 13,503. Per cent, 36.2
Number church communicants, 147,223. Per cent of population, 41.3
Average number of wage earners employed.....32,704
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....107.6
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....278.1
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....84.6
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....111.0
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..194
Number druggists.....183
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

VIRGINIA

Area, 40,262 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 2,061,612. Pop. (est., 1915), 2,171,014
Urban population, 476,529. Rural population, 1,585,083
Per cent urban population, 23.1. Per cent rural population, 76.9
Density of population per square mile.....51.2
Foreign-born population, 27,057. Per cent foreign-born, 1.3
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 37,943. Per cent, 1.8
Negro population, 671,096. Per cent, 32.6
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 232,911. Per cent, 15.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 92,917. Per cent, 17.7
Total number of families, 419,452. Number persons to a family, 4.9
Families owning homes, 211,322. Per cent, 50.3
Families renting homes, 208,130. Per cent, 49.7
Children of school age, 651,469. Number pupils enrolled, 402,109
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 91,492. Per cent, 35.6
Number church communicants, 793,546. Per cent of population, 38.5
Average number of wage earners employed.....102,820
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....81.9

Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....176.3
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....80.0
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....157.1
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..128
Number druggists 608
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....299
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

WASHINGTON

Area, 66,836 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 1,141,990. Pop. (est., 1915), 1,471,043
Urban population, 605,530. Rural population, 536,460
Per cent urban population, 53.0. Per cent rural population, 47.0
Density of population per square mile.....17.1
Foreign-born population, 256,241. Per cent foreign-born, 22.4
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 282,528. Per cent, 24.7
Negro population, 6,058. Per cent, 0.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 18,416. Per cent, 2.0
Illiterate males of voting age, 10,580. Per cent, 2.4
Total number of families, 254, 692. Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 140,367. Per cent, 55.1
Families renting homes, 114,325. Per cent, 44.9
Children of school age, 258,088. Number pupils enrolled, 215,688
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 48,040. Per cent, 39.5
Number church communicants, 191,976. Per cent of population, 16.7
Average number of wage earners employed.....67,205
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....49.4
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....174.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....38.4
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....144.7
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..330
Number druggists 643
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

WEST VIRGINIA

Area, 24,022 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 1,221,119. Pop. (est., 1915), 1,359,474
Urban population, 228,242. Rural population, 992,877
Per cent urban population, 18.7. Per cent rural population, 81.3
Density of population per square mile.....50.8
Foreign-born population, 57,218. Per cent foreign-born, 4.7
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 57,638. Per cent, 4.7
Negro population, 64,173. Per cent, 5.3
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 42,511. Per cent, 8.3
Illiterate males of voting age, 35,040. Per cent, 10.4
Total number of families, 248,480. Number persons to a family, 4.9

Families owning homes, 120,583. Per cent, 44.1
Families renting homes, 127,897. Per cent, 55.9
Children of school age, 353,899. Number of pupils enrolled, 276,458
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 55,895. Per cent, 37.4
Number church communicants, 301,565. Per cent of population, 24.7
Average number of wage earners employed.....71,078
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....66.2
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....141.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....65.3
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....120.8
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..127
Number druggists 323
Number breweries (1918), None. Number distilleries (1918), None
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....None
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons) .....None
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....None
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....None
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

WISCONSIN

Area, 55,256 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 2,333,860. Pop. (est., 1915), 2,473,533
Urban population, 1,004,320. Rural population, 1,329,540
Per cent urban population, 43.0. Per cent rural population, 57.0
Density of population per square mile 42.2
Foreign-born population, 512,865. Per cent foreign-born, 22.0
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,044,761. Per cent, 44.7
Negro population, 2,900. Per cent, 0.1
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 57,769. Per cent, 3.2
Illiterate males of voting age, 27,038. Per cent, 4.0
Total number of families, 499,629. Number persons to a family, 4.7
Families owning homes, 316,578. Per cent, 63.3
Families renting homes, 183,051. Per cent, 36.7
Children of school age, 693,156. Number pupils enrolled, 464,311
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 85,536. Per cent, 29.6
No. church communicants, 1,000,903. Per cent of population, 42.8
Average number of wage earners employed.....194,310
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....76.1
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....282.2
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....56.6
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....71.8
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors).8,753
Number druggists 956
Number breweries (1918), 104. Number distilleries (1918), 3
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....3,935,672
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....759,294.4
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....1,528,902.6
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918.....167,802
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918.....None

WYOMING

Area, 97,594 sq. m. Pop. (1910), 145,965. Pop. (est., 1915), 174,148
Urban population, 43,221. Rural population, 102,744

Per cent urban population, 29.6. Per cent rural population, 70.4
Density of population per square mile.....1.5
Foreign-born population, 29,020. Per cent foreign-born, 19.9
Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 32,504. Per cent, 22.2
Negro population, 2,235. Per cent, 1.5
Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 3,874. Per cent, 3.3
Illiterate males of voting age, 2,594. Per cent, 4.1
Total number of families, 39,092. Number persons to a family, 4.5
Families owning homes, 16,961. Per cent, 43.3
Families renting homes, 15,131. Per cent, 56.7
Children of school age, 30,886. Number pupils enrolled, 24,584
Persons aged 15 to 20 years attending school, 5,227. Per cent, 35.5
Number church communicants, 23.945. Per cent of population, 16.4
Average number of wage earners employed.....2,989
Number paupers in almshouses per 100,000 population.....13.0
Number insane in hospitals per 100,000 population.....111.0
Number blind in asylums per 100,000 population.....32.9
Number state prisoners per 100,000 population.....196.6
Number persons holding federal retail liquor tax receipts (including drug stores and all other places retailing liquors)..452
Number druggists 85
Number breweries (1918), 4. Number distilleries (1918), 1
Fermented liquors produced in 1918 (barrels).....33,565
Distilled spirits produced in 1918 (gallons).....26.2
Distilled spirits rectified in 1918 (gallons).....865.5
Bushels grain used in distilling, 1918..... ....
Gallons of other materials used in distilling, 1918..... ....

Recent Scientific Facts

(Compiled by Cora Frances Stoddard, Secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, Boston.)

THE PERCENTAGE OF ALCOHOL IN BEER

The amount of alcohol in beer varies somewhat with the kind and origin. German and English lager beers are slightly stronger than American lager. The malt liquors, ale and porter, contain more alcohol than beer.

Analyses prepared for the Committee of Fifty (1903) placed the average American lager beer at 4¾ per cent alcoholic strength by volume. In recent years there has been a tendency to produce beer of less alcoholic content, viz: from 3½ to 4½ per cent by **volume.** Some confusion grew out of the government food conservation order of 1917 forbidding the manufacture of beer of more than 2¾ per cent alcohol by **weight.** This 2¾ per cent by weight was equivalent to 3½ per cent by volume, so there was no real reduction for beers which were already being produced with 3½ per cent of alcohol by volume. The war did not affect the stronger malt liquors, ale and porter.

BEER AND WORK

The claim that the worker must have beer rests upon either the beer interests' propaganda in which the worker demanding beer is made a tool, or else upon a mistaken idea of the worker himself as to the nature of beer. If he thinks it a harmless drink he may regard its abolition as invasion of his personal rights; if he regards it as a help in his work he is misinformed as to its true effect and misled by its narcotic effect which gives an impression of well-being while doing bodily injury.

Is Beer a Harmless Drink?

It is conceivable that a single glass of beer taken at long intervals may do no permanent injury. But that is not the way the average drinker uses it. A question of public welfare has to be decided on the basis of the general use. Beer is not a harmless drink in the amount in which it is ordinarily drunk, because of the alcohol it contains.

What the alcohol in two glasses of beer did.

Many experiments have been made by careful scientists with amounts of alcohol equivalent to that in no more than two glasses of beer. Some of the results were as follows:

Made necessary the use of more energy in doing a given piece of work (Durig). Thus alcohol made hard work harder.

Required one-fifth more time to do a given work than when no alcohol was taken (Durig). That is, alcohol lengthened the time necessary to accomplish the work.

Reduced the power of enduurance in marksmanship (Bengt Boy).

Impaired ability to distinguish between red and green signals (Schulz). The impairment was worse for red (the universal danger signal) than for green. Beer produced more impairment than wine or brandy.

Impaired perception and judgment, abilities needed to avoid accidents (Kraepelin).

Increased the impulse to purposeless and thoughtless motions, silly and insulting tricks. (Kraepelin). Here is one explanation of sudden assaults and other violent acts committed when the drinker did not seem intoxicated.

A death rate 18 per cent above the average was found by American insurance companies in policy holders who were accustomed to use daily the amount of alcohol in two glasses of beer.

What the alcohol in three to four glasses of beer did.

Still other experiments with these larger amounts o falcohol frequently used by the beer drinkers produced the following results:

Reduced over 8 per cent the amount of muscle work the worker could normally accomplish (Dubois and Schnyder).

Decreased the working power of a single muscle. (Dodge and Benedict.)

Reduced by nearly 9 per cent the amount of type skilled workers could set in a given time. (Aschaffenburg.)

Increased the number of errors in typewriting (Frankfurther).

Decreased speed in finger movements in writing, impaired ability to make fine strokes. (Mayer.)

Decreased the speed in finger and eye movements 9 and 11 per cent. (Dodge and Benedict.)

Diminished the ability to interpret correctly the meaning of sounds (Specht). False observations led to incorrect judgments.

Caused often incorrect and delusive observation. The observer saw only a part of what was visible (Buss). The alcohol used was equivalent to that in three glasses of beer.

Decreased precision in fine hand work requiring coordination of eye and hand even when the alcohol was taken eleven hours before doing the work. (Totterman.) The quantity of alcohol used in this case was equal to that in about three glasses of beer.

Decreased the accuracy in marksmanship (Bengt Boy and Kraepelin).

Slowed 2 per cent the action of the muscle whose movement protects the eye against accident. (Dodge and Benedict.)

The death-rate in insured persons using the equivalent of four glasses of beer a day was found by American insurance companies to be 80 per cent above the average—nearly double.

Beer when thus brought to the test of scientific experiments upon the alcohol it contains is neither a harmless nor a beneficial drink. It injures the very qualities which the physical or mental worker needs for achieving the highest success.

BEER AS AN INTOXICATING DRINK

Beer Causes Drunkenness.—The alcohol in beer can lead as surely to drunkenness as the alcohol in spirits. Tacitus and Pliny, long before distillation gave distilled spirits for consumption, described the drunkenness among the Germanic tribes caused by "liquor prepared from barley or wheat which is brought somewhat to resemble wine." "Their diet is simple," said Tacitus, "the same abstinence is not observed with regard to the bottle, for if you will indulge them in drunkenness to the extent of their desires, you may as effectually conquer them by this vice as by arms."

The British Board of Control found (1916) that of 566 men ar-

rested for drunkenness, 229 or 40 per cent had become drunken on malt liquors—beer, ale or stout. In 10 per cent more both beer and spirits were the cause. Forel relates that in Ellikon Asylum for Inebriates between 1887 and 1893 there were ten men who came for treatment who were solely beer drinkers. Thirty-nine out of every hundred persons who came for treatment in those years used fermented liquors—beer and wine alone. Jacobson found in the general hospital at Copenhagen that 6 per cent of 247 cases of delirium tremens were exclusively beer drinkers. Pibram of Prague found in his clinic that of 483 heavy beer drinkers 6 per cent had delirium tremens. (Hoppe.)

"Among those publicly known to be drunkards and who needed institutional treatment to be cured," said Dr. H. Hoppe, a German physician, ("Dangers in the Use of Beer"), "there are thousands and tens of thousands who injure their mental functions and sink their mental and moral level by regular daily beer drinking."

Drunkenness Not the Only Test of Intoxication. The poisoning due to the alcohol which beer contains is called alcoholism. It may be acute or chronic. Drunkenness is the **acute poisoning. Chronic poisoning,** a form of intoxication, may occur without showing any signs of drunkenness. It shows itself in the effects of alcohol upon working ability, health, and general morale of individual. Strong evidence of this comes from Germany, the home of beer, and other beer-drinking countries.

Because the symptoms of chronic alcoholism appear more slowly and are less observable in the heavy beer drinker than in the whisky drinker, the former is more frequently met, but thousands and tens of thousands of men who take their daily pint are rendered stupid, silly and dissolute . . . the beer destroys the vigor and buoyancy of the mind, blunts the higher feelings and interests and causes the gradual giving up of aspirations and ideals. Enthusiasm and devotion dwindle away to give place to self-indulgence, indolence, boasting and egotism. . . . These are the characteristics of the so-called "moderate" use of beer; those caused by the "immoderate" use differ very little from chronic alcoholism caused by whisky.—Dr. Hugo Hoppe.

Of all alcoholic drinks beer is the most harmful, because no other so readily lends itself to dulling the sense of tedium. When spirits make a man a thief or murderer, the man on the street grows indignant. But it is of small consequence to him that thousands become stupid and brutalized by beer. Beer is the most harmful of alcoholic drinks because it is the most seductive. To drink spirits is a disgrace in all classes of people; but our finest people take pride in drinking heavily of beer.

There is no drink to which one becomes accustomed so quickly, none which destroys more rapidly the taste for normal food and harmless drinks. No other leads so much to intemperance.—Prof. G. Von Bunge, University of Basel, May, 1907.

Where is the man who dares deny that alcoholic drinks cause the most serious damage to health and life; that beer, especially, diminishes the intellectual capacity and the will-power of millions of men, destroys prematurely the physical poise and makes the man a repugnant caricature.—Max Gruber, Professor of Hygiene, University of Munich.

The fermented drinks, beer, wine, cider, are scarcely less dan-

gerous, in fact they are even worse than whisky because they are looked upon as more proper and therefore are more seductive. Larger quantities are used and the final effect, the social alcoholizing, is the same because they both contain the same ethyl-alcohol.—Dr. A. Forel, Switzerland, in Die Alkoholfrage, 1904.

The habitual beer drinker is an alcoholic just as well as the habitual brandy drinker.—Prof. C. Binz, Bonn University.

The evil effects of alcohol may readily be seen in the subjects of surgical operations who are beer-drinkers. Their wounds take long to heal, and they are subject to many unfavorable complications.—Robert Jones, M.D., Medical Temperance Review, March, 1905.

EQUAL AMOUNTS OF ALCOHOL IN BEER EQUALLY DANGEROUS

While the percentage of alcohol in beer is smaller than in spirits, the larger amounts of beer used tend to give an equal consumption of alcohol. The stomach lining may be more irritated by spirits which are a stronger solution of alcohol, yet the stomach is also injured by free beer drinking.

Given equal quantities of alcohol, the degree of its dilution in the original beverage makes no difference after the alcohol has reached the blood by which it is carried to brain, nerves and other tissues. This has been proved experimentally.

Solutions of varying strength but each containing an ounce of alcohol were taken. In one the alcohol constituted about 2.25 per cent, about the amount in very mild beer; in another, it was 4.5 per cent. At the end of an hour the percentage of alcohol in the blood was 0.32 after taking the undiluted beer, and 0.28 after using the diluted. Tests with solutions containing beer, wine and whisky proportions of alcohol showed nearly identical percentages of alcohol in the urine at one-fourth of an hour and at three-fourths of an hour after taking (Widmark). Since the same amount of alcohol is present in two glasses of weak beer as in one glass of regular beer or in half a glass of whisky, the alcoholic effect is, on the whole, the same and from a theoretical standpoint beer and whisky cannot be put into opposition to weak beer. (Thurnberg.)

BEER THE AMERICAN DRINK PROBLEM

It is beer that has kept up the per capita consumption of alcohol in the United States, as shown by comparison of statistics of 1850 and 1916, the latter being the last year before the United States entered the war which affected in various ways statistics of liquor consumption.

In 1850 and 1916 the per capita consumption of spirits, wines, malt liquors was as follows:

	Spirits (gals.)	Wines	Malt Liquors
1850	2.24	0.27	1.58
1916	1.35	0.46	17.59

Since 1850 the per capita consumption of spirits fell off more than one-third, that of wines increased by one-fifth of a gallon per capita. **The per capita consumption of malt liquors in 1916 was eleven times what it was in 1850.**

Reducing these drinks to absolute alcohol we get further light on the matter. Assuming for comparison that the beverage alco-

holic content of spirits was 50 per cent, of wines 10 per cent, of malt liquors 4 per cent, we have the following per capita consumption of alcohol:

	1850	1916
Spirits	1.12 gallons	0.67 gallons
Wines	0.027	0.046
Malt liquors	0.063	0.71
	1.21 gallons	1.426 gallons

Thus the total per capita consumption of alcohol on the basis of these estimates has increased only about one-fifth of a gallon (0.21 gal.) since 1850. But this increase was mostly due to malt liquors. The consumption of alcohol in spirits fell off nearly one-half, or 0.67 gal. That in wine has increased by only 0.019 gal. That obtained through malt liquors increased almost 12 times, or 0.647 gal. In other words, the decline in absolute alcohol due to the decreased consumption of spirits has been offset by the increased consumption of alcohol in beer.

The American alcohol problem today is increasingly a problem of the alcohol in beer and other malt liquors.

THE BEER BUSINESS UNHEALTHFUL FOR ITS WORKERS

If beer is a healthful drink, brewers and brewery employes if any one should know how to use it moderately and get from it all the benefits there are. Yet life insurance statistics show that their death-rate is far higher than the average, although there is nothing in the occupation itself that is inherently dangerous. Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk of the Life Extension Institute thus summarizes the results of investigation on this point in forty-three American life insurance companies in "Alcohol: Its Relation to Human Efficiency and Longevity," (1917).

The death rate of proprietors, managers and superintendents of breweries was 35 per cent higher than the normal; of brewery clerks, 30 per cent higher than normal; of foremen, maltsters, beer pump repairmen, journeymen, 52 per cent above normal.

"These figures indicate," says Dr. Fisk, "that brewery foremen, maltsters and the like have a death-rate higher than electric linemen, glass-workers, city firemen (laddermen, pipemen, horsemen), metal grinders or hot-iron workers, although there is nothing in the brewery or saloon business per se that is at all hazardous or unhealthful, aside from the possible temptation to drink and its collateral hazards. . . .

"For brewery officials insuring under 45, the death rate from cancer and other malignant tumors, cerebral hemorrhage and apoplexy, organic diseases of the heart, pneumonia and Bright's disease, among the proprietors, managers and superintendents is about twice the normal, and from cirrhosis of the liver three times the normal. The death-rate from suicide is nearly twice the normal."

Dr. Fisk points out that even the excessive death-rate among insured beer drinkers is more favorable than that of many individuals in the general population. "A policy holder admitting an indulgence of three glasses of beer daily would show a lighter mortality than the average man in the population indulging to the same degree. The application of a person suspected of being seriously tainted with liquor is never knowingly accepted on

standard forms of insurance by any company. The same principle holds good for persons engaged in those special occupations in which liquor is a hazard. The habits of all such candidates are closely scrutinized, and the benefit of any reasonable doubt is given to the company rather than to the applicant."

British mortality returns also show an excessive death rate for brewers. Statistics of the Registrar General (1890-1892) showed that "if the comparative mortality rate for all men equals 1,000 an equal number of . . . brewers would have 1,417. More recent returns give the figures for 1900-1902, for brewers as 1,324. (Dr. Tatham's Supplement of 1908 to the Registrar General's 65th Report.)

The brewing and malting industries of Germany stood high, eighth, in a list of 30 industries in the number per 1,000 workers injured annually, showing that for some reason they were dangerous industries. They were exceeded in accident rate only by recognized dangerous industries as teaming, flour mills, quarries, mining, tunneling, river and lake navigation, track-working. Brewing and malting had proportionately more accidents than such risky occupations as the iron, steel and building trades, although as already pointed out by Dr. Fisk, there is nothing inherently extra hazardous in the brewing and malting trades.—(Official German statistics in Schwedtman and Emery, "Accident Prevention and Relief," 1911.)

BEER AND VIOLENCE

Germany. Statistics collected by the Imperial Statistical Bureau of beer-drinking Germany covered 97,376 sentences for dangerous bodily assaults. It took account of their geographical distribution. Pfalz had by far the highest figures, 633 per 100,000 convictions or 265 per cent of the average for the empire; next came lower Bavaria with 565 or 236 per cent; Mannheim with 481 or 201 per cent, and Oppeln with 473 or 198 per cent of the national average. In connection with this extraordinary preponderance of dangerous assaults in the countries just mentioned, it is pointed out in the criminal statistics that it tends to indicate an influence from alcohol. "Crime," it says, "is frequent along the eastern border of the empire, where spirits are more the native drink, but it is still more frequent in Bavaria, which is renowned for its beer, and most frequent in Pfalz, noted for the abundance and cheapness of its wines, also in other upper Rhine regions." (J. Gonser in "Alcohol and Wine.")

Belgium. The argument that the evils of intemperance follow only in the wake of spirits and are to be avoided by the use of beer received before the war a hard knock from the report of the Belgium head of the statistical department. He showed, according to a writer in La Clariere (July 21, 1912), that the increase in crimes of violence was greater among the inhabitants of Flanders, where beer is the popular drink, than among those of Hainault, where gin is popular. "If it is true," says M. Maertens, a notary of Gand, "that intemperance is limited to consumption of gin, (or distilled liquors) then its evils must reign in the gin-drinking regions and be absent from the other sections where only beer is used. And where these beer-drinking sections have existed as such for centuries they ought to shine like oases in the desert compared with the others.

"But, unfortunately, if we look at the facts we find this is not the case. These beer regions are from all points of view, moral, physical, hygienic, etc., as bad as or worse than the gin-drinking regions.

"In both alike are found suicides, accidents, insanity, fighting, murders. If one has any doubts about it, an examination of the criminal records in the beer-drinking and in the gin-drinking regions will convince the most incredulous.

"We are not to conclude from this that beer is more injurious than spirits, but rather that the consumption of beer has so developed in certain sections that the consequences of alcoholism are here more marked than in gin-drinking regions where they drink less."

BEER NOT NECESSARY FOR MOTHERS

One of the claims made for beer is that it is valuable and necessary for nursing mothers. Information gathered in 1915 by the Scientific Temperance Federation from leading American specialists on the care of children indicated that miscellaneous advice to use beer or other malt liquors is mischievous. In the opinion of most of the physicians beer is inadvisable. All recognized the danger that the mother might acquire the alcoholic habit. Some of their statements follow:

I do not think it advisable for nursing women to drink beer. There are much better ways of promoting the secretion of milk.

Not infrequently women have become addicted to drink, not only beer but stronger beverages, through a habit formed by taking these things while nursing.—L. Emmett Holt, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

Alcoholics are not necessary to a nursing mother. The best galactagogues are good food and vigorous nursing by the child.—John Zaborsky, M.D., Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, Washington University, Medical Department, in Golden Rules of Pediatrics.

With reference to your inquiry as to my opinion as to the advisability of nursing mothers using beer or other alcoholic liquors with the idea of increasing the supply of milk, there has never been any evidence that these liquids have any such effect. Good plain food, regular exercise, with sufficient rest and sleep, is about all that can be done to conserve the milk of the nursing mother. It has never been proved that any special food or drink has a specific effect on the production of milk.—Henry Dwight Chapin, M.D., Prof. Diseases of Children, N. Y. Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

It is better not to use them [malt liquors] as a rule because they are likely to disturb the digestion and fatten the mother.—John Lovett Morse, M.D., Boston, Mass., Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Harvard University.

It has not been my practice to order malt or other liquors for nursing mothers. It is true that I have some mothers who have been in the habit of taking some beer, but not on my advice. Personally I do not think it is necessary to take stimulants of any kind in order to increase the flow of milk.—H. M. McCanahan, Omaha, Nebraska.

Beer and other alcoholic liquors have no specific effect in in-

creasing the supply of milk. Other liquids will accomplish the same results.—J. P. Sedgwick, M.D., Department of Pediatrics Medical School, University of Minnesota.

INFANT MORTALITY AND BEER DRINKING

A North Austrian physician, Dr. Adolf Kickh, made a study a few years ago of the health conditions in his village of Durrnburg, and compiled a report on 214 families.

Spirits and wine were but little used by the people, the popular drink being beer, which was consumed at the rate of about 52 gallons per capita in addition to what was bought direct from the breweries for special occasions. Compared with other villages in the same district this was considered relatively "moderate" consumption.

He classified the families as (1) healthy, (2) of slight hereditary taint, (3) syphilitic, (4) tendency to cancer, (5) strong tuberculosis taint, (6) alcoholic.

The alcoholics were free from the other defects classified and healthy except for the alcoholic proclivities. In these families where, as noted, beer was the drink chiefly used, the death rate among children under five years of age was almost twice the death rate in the healthy families. It even exceeded that of the families classed as syphilitic.

Leaving out of account the syphilitic families of which there was but a small number, the alcoholic families presented the largest percentage of childless marriages. They had the same death rate for children under one year as the syphilitic families—a rate almost twice as large as that of the healthy families.

THE BEER DRINKERS' CHANCES OF INJURY

We must bear in mind that even so mild an indulgence as one or two glasses of champagne or beer three times a month would, in the course of twenty years, make 720 exposures to alcoholic temptation, in addition to whatever disturbing effect on the moral, psychic or physical condition such doses may have. Among 2,000,000 individuals, even such slight indulgence would mean, in the course of one year, 72,000,000 exposures to such varied adverse effects as there may be in small doses. Among those drinking every day two glasses of beer, the exposures to temptation and to further drinking among 2,000,000 men would be in the course of one year, 730,000,000, and in twenty-five years 18,250,000,000.

Eighteen and a quarter billion exposures to alcohol might be compared to very distant artillery fire directed at an enemy. Many thousand shells are fired to produce a few fatalities. Many fail to hit, but in the long run there is a definite fatality. The impact of eighteen and a quarter billion doses of alcohol on a group of two million men must certainly place the group at a disadvantage as compared to a group that is not exposed to such impact, provided, of course, that we find that the total effect of alcohol in the doses usually taken as a beverage is ever so slightly injurious in a direct way and carries any distinct danger of temptation to increased indulgence to the point where common observation shows it to be a deadly, destructive poison.—Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D., Atlantic Monthly, Jan., 1917.

A PRIMARY LESSON ON BEER

A pint of beer contains eight-tenths of an ounce of alcohol, equivalent nearly to a tablespoonful of whisky.

While cold beer tastes cool and pleasant to a hot man, it does not cool him off.

It heats him up.

The alcohol and solids are burned into heat.

The effect of alcohol is to send an excess of blood to the skin.

Whenever a large amount of blood goes to the skin it causes a feeling of warmth.

When a man drinks beer he causes himself to feel hot.

He also actually increases his body heat.

He increases his chances of sunstroke at least 100 per cent.—Dr. W. A. Evans.

WORDS FROM MANY LANDS

Never yet has a drinker been saved by proposing to be moderate.—Prof. G. Von Bunge, M.D., Switzerland.

The motive for abstinence from alcoholic drinks is not self-sacrifice but self-mastery.

There is nothing that induces certain forces of industrial poisoning or is more likely to become a cause of accident to a workman than indulgence in alcohol.—Sir Thomas Oliver, England.

Alcoholic companionship like alcoholic friendship belongs to the lower level; at its highest it does not get above the emotional plane; at its commonest, it is on the physical.—Vance Thompson, United States.

In machine shops the constant cry is "Look out! Look out!" but an alcoholic cannot "look out." The greater the social importance of any mechanical work, the greater the need of abstinence.—Prof. Bretislav Foustka, M.D., Prague, Bohemia.

Alcohol is the worst enemy of the worker and of all workingmen's societies. The drunkard is a dead weight upon them because he cannot perform the obligations which his membership imposes. He is a continual burden and by his inability to save he diminishes the savings of others.—Frans van Cauwelaert, Belgium.

Is there any man so selfish that he would not be willing to forego his beer and wine if he could wipe out the suffering caused by tuberculosis, a man so selfish that he would not give up his beer and wine to wipe out the suffering that comes from cancer? Of course there is not, yet when the chance comes to destroy that which causes, I believe, even more sorrow than either tuberculosis or cancer, there arises a mighty protest.—Maj. Everett Colby. American Issue. March 8, 1919.

Too many people think that if they drink alcohol in moderation such as three or four glasses of beer a day they are not doing themselves any harm at all. These are very dangerous and mistaken ideas. Drinking even in moderation has dangers for the brain and nerves and steady drinking is very bad.—New York City Department of Health.

If alcohol is beneficial, then there can be no moral objection to its use. If, however, the facts should show that alcohol is harmful to health, then it would be neither moral nor prudent for us to take cognizance of that showing and to fail to allow it to guide us not only as individuals in our private lives, but as citizens loyal to the welfare of the community of which we are a part

and working for improvement in its laws and customs.—Dr. A. J. Rosanoff, New York.

Alcohol is not a stimulant. It never stimulates anybody or anything. It always puts to sleep one or more of our faculties. It may put to sleep our sense of decency and our power of restraint so that we become abnormally lively and vivacious. It may put to sleep our power of muscular control so that we reel in walking and mumble our words when the individual is, as we say, "dead drunk." All these familiar changes are one and the same process of stupefying ourselves.—Richard C. Cabot, M.D., Harvard University Medical School.

Alcoholism brings about some physical consequences very dangerous for the workingman.

It soon causes a characteristic unsteadiness of the members and incoordination of movements.

It diminishes keenness of hearing and of vision.

It diminishes power of attention and creates a kind of intellectual enfeeblement particularly dangerous for men who work in the midst of pulleys, belts and machine tools always ready to seize a finger or a shoulder.—Raoul Vimard, France.

When alcohol is taken into the stomach, absorption of it is at first rapid; afterwards as the individual becomes intoxicated, absorption slackens. Chemical analyses show that alcohol is not entirely eliminated from the blood until twenty-three hours after it has been taken. A man who is in the habit of drinking must, therefore, always have a certain quantity of alcohol in his blood for every drink taken goes to swell the residual quantity of alcohol left from the preceding day.—Sir Thomas Oliver, England.

It is wrong to think that drinking much beer, ale and other liquors gives strength. These only deaden the tired feeling and do not really take it away. You are more tired after drinking and less able to keep away sickness.—Bulletin Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

My participation in many of the greatest labor movements of the present generation has enabled me to witness how drinking dissipates the social force, industrial energy and political strength of the people. Give up drink or give up hope of holding your places in the industrial world.—John Burns, England.

Notwithstanding the apparent stoutness and strength of beer drinkers, they are by no means healthy.

Injuries which to other people would be but slight are apt to prove serious in them; and when it is necessary to perform surgical operations upon them the risk of death is very much greater than in others.—Sir T. Lauder Brunton in "The Influence of Stimulants and Narcotics." (1883.)

A few years ago, when acting upon the Dangerous Trades Committee of the House Office, I saw beer brought into one of the laundries in London sold to the **women workers.** The practice has been stopped and with improved results so far as the character of the work and the health of the women are concerned.—Sir Thomas Oliver in "The Drink Problem of To-Day" (1916).

The alcohol of beer is comparatively slowly absorbed owing to the colloid constituents, and this allows time for fermentative changes in the sugars and dextrines, which may perhaps account for the discomfort produced by malt liquors in persons of feeble digestion.—A. R. Cushny in "Pharmacology and Therapeutics" (1910).

Remember that drink never yet cured a single trouble; it only makes trouble grow worse and worse the more you go on with it. It makes a man forget for a few hours exactly what his trouble is, but it also makes him forget everything else. If he has a wife and children it makes him forget that his duty is to work and help them out of their difficulties, instead of making himself all the more unfit for work.—Lieut. General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B., in Scouting for boys.

Have custom and fashion, effeminacy and self-delusion become so strong that they will hold us to drinking customs?

I must say I expect nothing of the older generation. My trust is placed upon the younger.

Only those regard love lightly who consider it merely the triumph of personality or the unfailing path to a convenient marriage. Serious, sober testing is here more than anything else a duty, and only those fit for the purpose should become fathers and mothers. There is no more sacred duty for the young than to keep themselves pure and sound and strong in body and soul in order that they may be able to bestow upon the nation capable children.

The fight against drinking customs is only a part of the great task, but one of the most important.—Dr. Max Gruber, Germany.

Every time that, under the paralyzing influence of alcohol which slows the perceptions, makes the association of ideas more difficult, the will more vacillating, the workingman sees less clearly, thinks less directly, wills less firmly, feels less sharply the prick of legitimate discontent, he diminishes by so much the capital of energies at the disposal of his class to struggle against the evils from which it suffers.

What is needed in this struggle where the fists are very often ineffective is not impulsive or over-excited men, but those who have a cool head, steady nerves, a clear vision of the difficulties to be conquered and of the obstacles to be overcome.—Emile Vandervelde, Belgium.

Constitution of the Anti-Saloon League of America

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this organization is the Anti-Saloon League of America.

ARTICLE II. OBJECT

The object of this League is the extermination of the beverage liquor traffic, for the accomplishing of which the alliance of all who are in harmony with this object is invited. The League pledges itself to avoid affiliation with any political party as such, and to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality on all questions of public policy not directly and immediately concerned with the traffic in strong drink.

ARTICLE III. OFFICERS

The officers of this League shall be: A president, 12 vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and a general superintendent, all of whom shall be elected biennially by the board of directors at the time of each national convention; also an associate general superintendent, a general manager of publishing interests, a financial secretary, a legislative superintendent, an assistant general superintendent, and an attorney, who shall be chosen biennially by the board of directors upon nomination of the executive committee; also superintendents of the several state Leagues each of whom shall be elected annually by the state League by whatever method it may determine, and the state League shall fix the amount of salary, provided, however, that such superintendent shall not perform any of the duties of such office or be entitled to any salary beyond the period of three months, unless within that time his election and the action of the state League in fixing the salary shall be ratified by the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America. In the event of a disagreement the question shall be referred to a committee of nine, three of whom shall be chosen by the national executive committee, three to be chosen by the state League and three from without the state involved from the members of the board of directors by the six members thus chosen.

ARTICLE IV. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of two representatives from each state League and additional representatives as follows: Each state having a population of more than 1,000,000, according to the last Federal census, shall have an additional member of the Board of Directors for each additional 1,000,000 population or major part thereof. Provided, that the maximum representation on the Board of Directors be limited to five members from each state League.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall transact the business of the League and shall have power to adopt such by-laws in conformity with this constitution as may be necessary for the conduct of the League's affairs.

ARTICLE V. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be an Executive Committee elected biennially by the Board of Directors consisting of 19 members, one member from each of the following districts: District No. 1, the New England states; District No. 2, New York; District No. 3, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware and the District of Columbia; District No. 4, Pennsylvania; District No. 5, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; District No. 6, Ohio and West Virginia; District No. 7, Indiana and Michigan; District No. 8, Illinois; District No. 9, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi; District No. 10, Georgia, Alabama and Florida; District No. 11, Louisiana and Texas; District No. 12, Missouri and Arkansas; District No. 13, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; District No. 14, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma; District No. 15, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico; District No. 16, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota; and three members at large, not more than one of which shall come from any one of the 16 districts.

ARTICLE VI. STATE BOARDS OF TRUSTEES

There shall be a Board of Trustees for each state League. Each such board shall be representative of the church bodies and other organizations in the state co-operating in the League, and shall be elected annually or biennially by such method as may be determined by the state convention or state Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VII. HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE

There shall be a Headquarters Committee for each state League consisting of not less than five members, all of whom shall be elected annually or biennially by the state Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VIII. CONVENTIONS

Conventions of this League shall be held biennially. The time and place shall be fixed by the Executive Committee. By a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee special conventions may be called. All persons shall be recognized as delegates to the convention who are appointed by local churches, Sunday schools, Gideons, Young People's Societies, temperance organizations, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. or district or annual associations synods or conventions of a religious body, or by any state Board of Trustees or state Headquarters Committee, or any other organization co-operating with the state League.

ARTICLE IX. AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this constitution may be made at any biennial meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Board of Directors present and voting, upon recommendation of a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee, or, in the absence of such recommendation, by a three-fourths vote of the members of the Board of Directors present and voting. Final vote upon any proposed amendment shall not be taken within 24 hours after it shall have been presented to the board.

ARTICLE X

This Constitution shall be in effect on and after June 1, 1914.

BY-LAWS OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

The General Superintendent

1. The general superintendent shall give his entire time to the organization and work of the League, and the superintendency of its activities throughout the entire United States.

The Secretary

2. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the national convention and the Board of Directors and publish the same when authorized for sale and distribution, and shall issue notices of meetings of the Board of Directors and perform such other work as properly pertains to the office.

The Manager of Publishing Interests

3. The general manager of publishing interests shall have supervision over the League's publishing interests, including the business management of the American Issue Publishing Company and the editorial conduct of the League publications. He shall be under the direction of and responsible to the Executive Committee and through it to the Board of Directors.

The Financial Secretary

4. The financial secretary shall supervise the work of securing funds for the maintenance of the League, including the collection of the percentage due the national treasury from the state Leagues. He shall not conduct a financial campaign in any state without an arrangement made between the Executive Committee and state superintendent and Headquarters Committee of the state League. He shall be under the direction of and responsible to the general superintendent and the Executive Committee, and through them to the Board of Directors.

The Legislative Superintendent

5. The legislative superintendent shall represent the Anti-Saloon League in the effort to secure improved temperance legislation by Congress with the counsel and under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee. When not engaged in such work, he shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

The Assistant General Superintendent

6. The assistant general superintendent shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

The Associate General Superintendent

7. The associate general superintendent shall give his time to the work of securing funds for the League, and in the promotion of the work of the Lincoln-Lee Legion, with the counsel and under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committe. When not engaged in such work, he shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

The Attorney

8. The attorney shall represent the League in legal matters and in the general law enforcement department of the League

work with the counsel and under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee. When not engaged in such work he shall give his time in work for the League under the direction of the general superintendent and the Executive Committee.

State Superintendents

9. Each superintendent of a state League shall superintend the work of the League in that state under the direction of the Headquarters Committee in harmony with the policy laid down by the Executive Committee and the general superintendent. He shall counsel with the state Headquarters Committee and shall execute the policies and plans initiated or determined by the state Board of Trustees in harmony with the policies of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Financial Assessments

10. The Executive Committee shall determine questions of policy or procedure, shall investigate the financial condition of the League and make pro rata assessments among the various state Leagues to help meet the expenses of the organization, this assessment to be laid as follows: Eight per cent of the gross receipts of the state Leagues having an annual income of $125,000 or more; 10 per cent of the gross receipts of the state Leagues having an annual income of $75,000 and less than $125,000; 12½ per cent of the gross receipts of state Leagues having an annual income of $50,000 and less than $75,000; 15 per cent of the gross receipts of state Leagues having an annual income of $25,000 and less than $50,000; 17½ per cent of the gross receipts of state Leagues having an annual income of $10,000 and less than $25,000; 20 per cent of the gross receipts of state Leagues having an income of $5,000 and less than $10,000; and 25 per cent of the gross receipts of state Leagues having an annual income of less than $5,000, provided that in no case shall the maximum amount to be paid by any state League exceed the minimum amount to be paid by the next higher class of assessments on state Leagues.

The amounts yielded by these percentages on the receipts of the several state Leagues shall be paid into the national treasury at least as often as monthly and, except the two and one-half per cent hereinafter provided, shall first be used to pay or apply on the payment of the salary of the superintendent of that state League; said salary to be paid at least as often as monthly; provided that no assessments mentioned in this by-law shall be paid or levied upon moneys raised to pay debts of state organizations created prior to November 10, 1913. And provided, further, that the Executive Committee shall determine the basis upon which said percentage shall be levied; provided that in those cases in which the percentage forwarded by any state League to the treasury of the national organization does not amount to the superintendent's salary plus two and one-half per cent of the monthly income of the state League, that state League shall pay monthly two and one-half per cent of its gross receipts into the treasury of the national League and at the same time forward the per cent provided for by the general provision of the by-law. In the event that the amount paid by any state on the regular per cent assessed in the general provision of the by-law does not equal the superintendent's salary, the

national League shall not be liable for the remainder due such superintendent unless the national Executive Committee shall assume this obligation.

The Board of Directors

11. The Board of Directors shall meet at the time and place of each convention. Special meetings shall be called by the president of the Board of Directors upon the written request of not less than a majority of the members of the board from each of seven states. Thirty members of the board shall constitute a quorum. Notices of called meetings must be mailed to each member of the board at least 30 days before a meeting is held. All officers of the League and members of the Executive Committee who are not regularly elected members of the Board of Directors shall have the privilege of the floor in the meetings of the board, but without vote. The members of the board representing each state League shall be elected by the state by such methods as it may deem best.

Trustees of Publishing Company

12. The Board of Directors shall elect the trustees who shall hold in trust the stock of the corporate body known as The American Issue Publishing Company, which was organized under the laws of the state of Ohio to conduct the League's publishing business, said trustees to be five in number and to hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected. Such trustees shall hold all property, real and personal, pertaining to the national printing plant, now located at Westerville, Ohio, as trustees for the Anti-Saloon League of America, and shall not as such trustees or directors receive any salary or any profit whatsoever from the operation of the plant, and neither the board, as a whole, nor any member of the same, shall have power to convey any right, title or interest in said plant to any person or persons other than their successors elected by the national Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, except when ordered to do so by a vote of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League of America at a regular meeting.

The Executive Committee

13. The Executive Commitee, not more than one-third of whose members shall be salaried officials or employees of the League, either state or national, shall act in all matters for the Board of Directors during the interim between meetings of the board; shall meet as often as four times a year, their necessary expenses in attending such meetings to be paid by the League; shall direct and control the movement and expenditures of the general superintendent and other active officers of the League; shall provide such assistance as it may deem necessary for the successful prosecution of the work; shall prepare a budget of the probable expenses of the several departments of the League and report the same, together with a digest of its work and proceedings, to the Board of Directors for their guidance; shall fix the salary of all active officers of the League, including those of the superintendents of the state Leagues, and shall also have power to fill vacancies occurring in the offices of the League and in the Executive Committee in the interim between

meetings of the Board of Directors. Each state superintendent shall make a report to the general superintendent of all contributions, receipts and disbursements, together with an exact statement of the financial condition of his state League once each month. Provided, that this section shall not apply to any funds raised in any state by the National League.

Powers of State Boards

14. The state Board of Trustees for any state League shall determine questions of policy or procedure for the work in that state League in harmony with the policies and plans of the national Board of Directors. It shall elect the state Headquarters Committee and the members of the national Board of Directors allotted to that state by the constitution of the Anti-Saloon League of America. The word "state" shall include the District of Columbia and the Territories.

Cases of Disagreement

15. In case of a disagreement to be submitted to a committee provided in Article 3 of the constitution, the national Executive Committee shall take the initiative in issuing the call for such meeting and the expense for the meeting shall be divided equally between the state League and the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Anti-Saloon League of America

ROSTER

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VICE PRESIDENTS.—Bishop G. M. Mathews, D.D., Dayton, Ohio; Rev. Father J. J. Curran, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Bishop W. B. Murray, Memphis, Tenn.; Rev. James Empringham, D.D., New York, N. Y.; Rev. Geo. W. Truitt, D.D., Dallas, Texas; Hon. N. W. Littlefield, Providence, R. I.; Hon. R. B. Glenn, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Bishop S. P. Spreng, D.D., Naperville, Ill.; Hon. A. J. Wallace, Los Angeles, Cal.; Judge Charles A. Pollock, Fargo, N. D.; Governor Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas; Rev. D. J. Burrell, D.D., New York, N. Y.

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North Dakota—(No membership.)

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The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is an organization of Christian women banded together for the protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic, and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law. It is the lineal descendant of the great Woman's Temperance Crusade of 1873-74 It was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874.

There are about 20,000 local unions, with a membership and following, including the young people's and children's societies, of practically a million persons. The organization includes 30 distinct departments, superintended by as many women experts, in the national and in most of the state organizations. The laws providing for Scientific Temperance Instruction in all public schools in the states and under the jurisdiction of the United States, were secured principally through the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

From the beginning the W. C. T. U. has advocated National Constitutional Prohibition, and in September, 1911, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, then its National President, issued a historic proclamation in which she affirmed that within a decade Prohibition should be written in the constitution of the United States, and called "to active co-operation all temperance, Prohibition, religious and philanthropic bodies; all patriotic, fraternal and civic associations, and all Americans who love their country."

Because of its perfect system of organization, enabling it to reach not only the centers of population but the remotest sections of our country with its educational propaganda and the active personal work of its members, the W. C. T. U. has been one of the principal factors in bringing about the vast change in public sentiment regarding the use and sale of alcoholic liquors, and has been a leader in campaigns for local and state-wide Prohibition. The organization has gathered and presented to the United States Congress petitions for National Constitutional Prohibition representing over 12,000,000 people.

The headquarters of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union are located at Evanston, Ill., under the same roof with Rest Cottage, formerly the home of Frances E. Willard. A substantial office building has been erected, and from this center go out not only the publications and supplies of the various departments, but vast quantities of general temperance and campaign literature. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union owns and publishes its official organ, The Union Signal; also the Young Crusader, a monthly paper for children. Nearly all its state organizations publish a state paper also.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union also maintains legislative headquarters at Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C.

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Industrial and Business Committee for National Prohibition.—Chairman, S. S. Kresge, Detroit, Mich. (This committee is composed of over 10,000 members, including business and professional men from the several states.)

United Committee on Temperance War Activities in the Army and Navy.—Chairman, Daniel A. Poling, LL.D.; Vice Chairman, Anna A. Gordon; Secretary, Cora Frances Stoddard; Treasurer, D. Leigh Colvin, Ph.D.; Executive Secretary, Arthur W. Whitney, 289 Fourth Ave., New York City; Executive Committee, the foregoing and Charles Stelzle, E. C. Dinwiddie and Dr. George J. Fisher.

The object of the committee, whose organization was completed in July, 1917, is to carry on temperance educational work primarily among soldiers and sailors in training in the United States, but its activities, in response to requests, also extend overseas. It placed in 1917 and 1918 33 stereomotorgraphs showing by stereopticon slides the reasons for abstinence, in all the cantonments and several large camps of the United States, one in England and two in France. Approximately 1,200,000 men in the camps in the United States were reached each month by the steremotorgraphs. Every Y. M. C. A. hut of the camps in the United States has been equipped with series of temperance posters; many also with stereoscopic views carrying a temperance message; five "animated cartoons" are included in the regular moving picture feature of the camps shown in more than 1,000 buildings; a manual, "The Fighter," and a pamphlet on wine, "Dolled-Up Booze," have been presented to every man sent abroad. Able lecturers have been sent to a considerable number of camps. The specific features of this work have largely been directly contributed by the participating organizations, some contributing the publications, some funds for steremotographs; others, the cartoons and material for slides, the lecturers, etc.

The committee now represents in this matter the Government Army Committee on Training Camp Activities, and its material goes into the camps with government approval. The Y. M. C. A. and other similar camp agencies arrange for the use of the material in the camps.

The organizations participating in the work of the United Committee are the following: Anti-Saloon League of America; American Temperance Board, Baptist Young People's Union; Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Catholic Prohibition League; Catholic Total Abstinence Union; Committee of Sixty; Epworth League of America; Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Flying Squadron Foundation; Lutheran Temperance Committee; Intercollegiate Prohibition Association; International Order of Good Templars; International Reform Bureau; National Temperance Society; National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Prohibition Party National Committee; Scientific Temperance Federation; Sons of Temperance; Temperance Board of the Presbyterian Church; Unitarian Temperance Society; United Society of Christian Endeavor.

International Order of Good Templars.—INTERNATIONAL SUPREME LODGE OFFICERS—I. C. T., Edvard Wavrinsky, M.P., Stocksund, Sweden; I. C., George F. Cotterill, Seattle, Wash., U. S. A.; I. V. T., Lars O. Jensen, Bergen, Norway; I. S. J. W., J. W. Hopkins, Pembury Road, Gloucester, England; I. E. S., Guy Hayler, South Norwood Park, London, S. E.; I .S., T. Honeyman, 160 Hill St., Glasgow, Scotland; I. A. S., Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass., U. S. A.; I. T., Herman Blume, 122 Tarpenbeckstr, Hamburg, Germany; P. I. C. T., Alderman Joseph Malins, J.P., Birmingham, England; I. S. T. E., Mauritz Sterner, Gavle, Sweden; I. C., Rev. E. A. MacPhee, Barss Corner, Nova Scotia; I. M., A. M. Wold, 2427 14th Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn.; I. D. M., Mrs. Laura D. Rudy, Walters Park, Pa., U. S. A.; I. G., J. Makin, King Williamston, Cape Province, S. Africa; I. S., J. C. Randall, Sandy Bay, Hobart, Tasmania; I. M., Mrs. Marie Thomsen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

The International Order of Good Templars is a world-wide brotherhood of over 600,000 total abstainers, banded together for mutual protection and co-operation in temperance work.

The Order of Good Templars first sprang into existence in 1851 in Oneida county, N. Y. state. One of its most radical features was the recognition of women's rights.

The last report of the International Secretary returned the number of grand lodges as 70 and the membership in both adult and juvenile branches, 620,000. Grand lodges exist in nearly all states of the Union, in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Hungary, Holland, the various provinces of Canada, the West Indies, East, West and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, British India, Iceland and other countries. Next session in Minneapolis, Minn., 1920.

NATIONAL GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES—N. C. T., Ben D. Wright, Lockport, N. Y.; N. Coun., Chas. R. Burger, Pasadena, Cal.; N. V. T., Mrs. Carrie T. Wellman, Kendall, N. Y.; N. S. J. W., J. K. Hauck, Philadelphia, Pa.; N. E. Supt., Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, Washington, D. C.; N. Sec., Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.; N. S. Temperance Editor, Miss Laura Church, Washington, D. C.; N. Treas., W. P. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. N. C. T., George F. Cotterill, Seattle, Wash.; N. Chap., William B. Reed, Hastings, Minn.; N. Mar., S. Linderoth, Chicago, Ill.; N. Guard, Wilmer King, Washington, D. C.; N. Sen., William H. Hickey, Roxbury, Mass.; N. Mess., Miss Jennie Gregg, Madison, Wis.; D. I. C. T., Lorenzo Frost, Haverhill, Mass. Next session, Manchester, N. H., August, 1919.

The Sons of Temperance.—Officers for 1918-20: Most Worthy Patriarch, Emil L. G. Hohenthal, 467 Center St., South Manchester, Conn.; Most Worthy Associate, Theodore N. Willmot, Orillia, Ontario; Most Worthy Scribe, Ross Slack, 4539 North 20th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Most Worthy Treasurer, William C. Acken, Box 654, Metuchen, N. J.; Most Worthy Chaplain, John E. Hills, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Most Worthy Conductor, James C. Brodie, Queen St., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Most Worthy Sentinel, Miss Helena McCarthy, Toronto, Ontario; Most Worthy Patron, William A. Tice, Toronto, Ontario; Acting Past Most Worthy Patriarch, Rev. Hensley Stavert, Hunter River, P. E. Island. Trustees, Roland M. Eavenson, Camden, N. J.; William H. Orr, Toronto, Ontario; Edward S. Hennigar, St. John, New Brunswick.

The order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the city of New York, September 29, 1842. It is composed of subordinate grand and national divisions. It has five national divisions—one for North America, one for Great Britain and Ireland, two for Australia and one for New Zealand. It has been introduced in India and South Africa. In the course of its existence it has had nearly 4,000,000 members on its rolls. Its present membership in North America is 15,000, located in the eastern part of the United States and Canada. Its fundamental principle is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors and Prohibition for the state and nation. It is the first organization that advocated Prohibition by constitutional amendment, which it undertook to do in 1857.

Sons of Jonadab—Sovereign Council of the World.—Sov. Chief, Chas. F. Sudwarth, 510 Twelfth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Sov. Sec'y., John E. Rhodes, 637 Keefer Place N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.—Room 51, 105 East 22nd St., New York City. Chairman, Hon. Carl E. Milliken. Chairman of Joint Executive Committee, Rev. Rufus W. Miller. Acting Executive Secretary, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland.

The National Temperance Society was established in 1865 and united with the Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in 1917. They work together with the denominational and other agencies, to promote personal abstinence from intoxicating beverages, by research, exhibits, photoplays, lantern slides, literature, and the creation of public sentiment to ensure proper legislation.

The following periodicals covering temperance interests are published: The National Advocate, The Youth's Temperance Banner, The Water Lily.

The Commission is carrying on a "Strengthen America" campaign, making large use of the daily press through the country, and is co-operating with the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy.

National Conference of Social Work.—The National Conference of Social Work meets annually. The forty-sixth session, June 1-8, 1919, will be held at Atlantic City. President, Julia C. Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; General Secretary, William T. Cross, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

The National Conference is a forum for discussion of the various problems of philanthropy, penology and social progress. The conference does not formulate platforms nor adopt resolutions calling for action. Proceedings published, cloth bound, about 700 pages; price, $2.50 and postage.

The secretary's office includes a bureau of information on all subjects concerning social work, service free. Annual dues, $3.00. Sustaining membership, $10.00. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

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Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.—The commission is composed of representatives of the Temperance Boards or Committees of the 30 denominations constituting the Federal Council.

The Commission works in co-operation with the National Temperance Society and the joint bodies publish the National Temperance Advocate, the Water Lily and the Youth's Temperance Banner.

A temperance movement among workingmen is under the direction of Rev. Charles Stelzle, Field Secretary of the Federal Council, who also publishes a paper for workingmen entitled The Worker.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Rev. Frank Mason North, President; Rev. Charles S. McFarland, General Secretary; Rev. Charles Stelzle, Field Secretary; Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Associate Secretary. COMMISSION ON TEMPERANCE —Governor Carl E. Milliken, Chairman.

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Church of Scotland Abstainers' Union, Glasgow Branch.—R. F. Gardiner, 3 Dixon Road, Glasgow, Scotland.

Congregational Union Temperance and Public Morals Committee.—Chairman, Rev. G. C. Milne, Aberdeen; Treasurer, Mr. T. Berrie, 101 Victoria Drive, Scotstounhill, Glasgow; Secretary, Rev. J. E. Christie, Darvel; and 7 members of Committee representing the different districts in Scotland.

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Free Church of Scotland.—Convener of Committee on Religion and Morals and Temperance, Rev. F. Macrae, Plockton.

Original Secession Church Temperance Union.—President, Rev. James Young, Moderator of Synod; Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. Ebenezer A. Davidson; Convener of Temperance Committee, Rev. Ebenezer A. Davidson, 12 Argyle Place, Edinburgh.

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North Wales Temperance Association.—Secretary, Rev. J. Glyn Davies, 5 Church St., Rhyl.

North Wales Women's Temperance Union.—President, Lady Herbert Roberts, Bryngwenallt, Abergele; Secretary, Miss Prichard, 4 Picton Terrace, Oswestry.

South Wales Temperance Association.—Secretary, vacant.

South Wales Women's Temperance Union.—President, Mrs. M. A. Evans. 109 Ninian Road, Cardiff; Org. Sec., Miss Rosina D. C. Lea, Ferryside, Carmarthenshire.

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CHILI

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Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—President, Miss Astrid Blume, Aarhus.

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Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—President, Miss Frida Sjoblom, Helsingfors.

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The Blue Cross—French National Committee.—Honorary President, Pastor J. Bianquis, 280 Boul. Raspail, Paris; Honorary Member, M. B. Greene, Chexbres, Switzerland; President, Etienne Matter, 55 rue de Vaugirard, Paris; Vice President, Pastor Jean Meyer, 1 rue Eugene-Flachat, Paris; Secretary, Pastor Andre Durand, 122 rue de Courcelles, Levallois-Perret, Seine.

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National Committee on Physical Education, Sports and Social Hygiene.—Paris.

Paris Evangelical Missionary Society.—Rev. Daniel Couve, Paris.

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GERMANY

International Order of Good Templars.—Grand Lodge No. 1: Secretary, A. J. Anderson, Fynshav, Slesvig. Grand Lodge No. 2: Secretary, G. Koehler, Eppendorferland Strasse 39, Hamburg.

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GREECE

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—President, Madame Parren, 27 University St., Athens.

HOLLAND

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Central Council of Hygiene.—Dr. Ruysch, President, La Haye.

Enkrateia (Union of Protestant Antialcohol Societies).—President, Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine, 132 Weistr., Utrecht; Secretary, Pastor D. Van Krevelen, Lichtenvoorde, Gueldre.

International Order of Good Templars.—Secretary Grand Lodge of Holland, E. Altink, Zeedyk-bis, 16, Utrecht.

National Christian Total Abstainers' Society.—President, Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine, 132 Weistr., Utrecht; Treasurer, Mlle. H. W. Crommelin, Zeist; General Secretary, Pastor D. van Krevelen, Lichtenvoorde, Gueldre. Central Office, Arnhemsche Straatweg 21, Apeldoorn, Gueldre.

HUNGARY

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ICELAND

International Order of Good Templars.—Secretary Grand Lodge of Iceland, John Palsson, Langaveg, 42 B, Reykjavik.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—President, Mrs. Ingveldar-Gudmundsdottir, Reykjavik.

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Bombay Temperance Council.—Pres., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Joint Hon. Secretaries, E. W. Fritchley and D. D. Gilder, Gazdier Mansions, Princess St., Bombay.

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Independent Order of Rechabites.—Secretary, Charles E. Dye, Rechabite Office, 20 Clive Rd., Allahabad.

International Order of Good Templars.—G. C. T., Rev. W. B. Holman; G. Secretary, E. Jenkins, 104 Traffic Quarters, E. I. Railway, Khagole, Dinapore, R. S.

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Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—President, Madame Camperio, 62 Via Venezia, Milan.

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Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—President, Mrs. Currie, Faravohitea, Tananarivo.

MADEIRA

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Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—President, Miss Effa Dunmore, Guanajuato.

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International Order of Good Templars.—Secretary Grand Lodge of Norway, Johan Kirksceter, Trondhjem.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—President, Mrs. Stine Hirsch, Kragero.

PALESTINE

International Order of Good Templars.—Mt. Zion Lodge No. 1, C.T., Demetrius M. Domain, Jerusalem.

PANAMA

Anti-Alcohol League of Panama.—Manuel Garrida, President, Panama City, Panama.

PERU

International Order of Good Templars.—Chief Templar, Rev. Thomas B. Wood, Lima.

National Society of Temperance.—President, Doctor Augustin T. Whilar, Lima; First Vice President, Senor Jose Boy, Lima; Second Vice President, Doctor Antonino Alvarado, Lima; Secretary, Senor Ruperto Algorta, Lima; Treasurer, Hays P. Archerd, Lima.

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

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SPAIN

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—President, Mrs. A. Long, Singapore.

SWEDEN

International Order of Good Templars. — Secretary Grand Lodge of Sweden—Oskar Gylfe, Ostersund, Sweden.

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SWITZERLAND

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Swiss League of Women Abstainers. — President, Mme. H. Bleuler-Waser, Brugholzli, Zurich.

TURKEY

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—President, Miss Baghdassarian, The Orphanage, Brousa.

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WEST INDIES

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GREAT BRITAIN

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The Adviser.—Scottish Temperance League, 108 Hope St., Glasgow.

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AUSTRALIA

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NEW ZEALAND

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CANADA

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Guatemala News. — Editor, Wm. B. Allison, The Guatemala Mission, Apartado 174, Guatemala, Central America.

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GERMANY

Volksfreund.—Editor, Pater Franz Syring, Heidhausen an der Ruhr, Köln.
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HOLLAND

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PORTUGAL

O Abstinente.—Portugese Anti-Alcohol League, Luciano Silva; Sec., R. Aut. Pedro, J. S. 1, Lisbon.

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RUSSIA

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SWEDEN

Reformatorn.—Editor, Mauritz Enander, Swedish Good Templars' Society, 55 Drottninggatan, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

L'Abstinence.—Editor, Dr. R. Hercod, 5 Avenue Ed-Dapples, Lausanne.

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(Including a few of the older standard works, and classified, as nearly as contents will permit, into: I, Physiological and Psychological; II, Economic; III, Sociological, including Legislative Aspects, Prohibition, etc.; IV, Historical and Miscellaneous; V, Year Books; VI, Fiction. A few of the books mentioned give only chapters or scattered paragraphs to the subject of alcohol, but these are valuable.)

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Advisory Committee of British Board of Control. ALCOHOL: ITS ACTION IN THE HUMAN ORGANISM.

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